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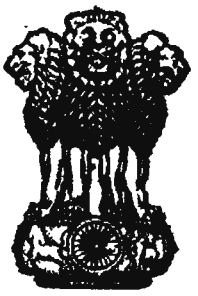
Friday, December 19, 1980
Agrahayana 28, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 21 to 26)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 19, 1980/Agrahayana 28, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Coffee

*482. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement for co-ordinating the export effort for coffee has been in force;

(b) if so, whether the same has been violated by any of the countries;

(c) the details in this regard;

(d) whether Indian coffee stands to loose in the free marketing competition as a result thereof; and

(e) what are the measures being proposed to be taken to boost the export of coffee in the light of this situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The International Coffee Organisation, London have enforced the economic provisions of the International Coffee Agreement from 1st October, 1980 which *inter-alia* includes fixation of annual quotas for regulating exports to Member Countries.

(b) No violations of this Agreement by any country have so far been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. India has been able to secure an annual quota of 66000 tonnes for exports to member importing countries during 1980-81 (October—September).

(e) Concerted efforts are being made to increase exports to member countries (traditional markets) to achieve the higher quota through release of adequate quantities in export auctions and intensified direct sale operations.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: What has been the export of coffee in the last three years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member is interested in having the export figures; I can give him. The total export in the year 1976-77 was 53,632 tonnes; the value in lakhs of rupees is Rs. 23,791 (lakhs). In 1977-78 the total export was 60,626. In 1978-79 it was 64,622. In 1979-80, it was 69,481.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is mentioned that concerted efforts are being made to increase the exports. What are those concerted efforts?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Firstly, we are producing more and we have got more quota, as I have mentioned in the text of the main reply; the current year's quota that has been allocated is of the order of 66,000 tonnes. Secondly, we are trying to improve our marketing arrangements; we are trying to see that our delivery schedules and other things are taken care of.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the export promotion efforts so far as coffee is concerned. Even though some improvement has been shown, still, countries like Latin America, specially Brazil, are competing in the international market. To make sure that more coffee exports are promoted, what special efforts have been made by the Coffee Board, Export Promotion Council and the Ministry to improve further our exports in the face of competition from other countries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is an exercise which is made constantly. From the figures I have quoted, the hon. Member would appreciate that it is increasing. But so far as coffee production is concerned, India is not in a position to compete with them because their production is much more. Of course, for three years we got the advantage because of some natural calamity in Brazil; it is known to the hon. Members. And one instance, I can give, to show in what way we are trying to promote the exports. For instance, this year we have reduced the export duty on coffee so that our coffee becomes more competitive to those coming from other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question— Shri Ghufran Azam....absent. Shri Niren Ghosh.

Canalisation of Mill Purchases of Raw Jute through JCI

*484. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Jute Corporation of India, as also the Jute Corporation of India Staff Organisation and the Advisory Committee had proposed that all mill purchases of raw jute should be canalised through the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) what were the grounds on which they have proposed such canalisation; and

(c) what was the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grounds adduced in support of the proposal were:

(i) Link between industry and trade would be broken, thus eliminating various malpractices leading to generation of black money;

(ii) Speculative hoarding would end;

(iii) It would create stable conditions for small traders to operate without anxiety at small but assured margin;

(iv) Existing staff of Corporation would be fully utilised;

(v) Prices fixed by JCI would remain stable for the season.

(c) Government felt that the proposal did not ensure a remunerative price to the growers and the elimination of middlemen. It was also felt that in order to distribute the procured jute on a monopoly basis to the jute industry, the Jute Corporation should in the first instance have sufficient expertise and manpower.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Throughout the century, for more than a hundred years, the jute-growers spread over six States have been ditched by the government and they have been a prey to the speculative tendencies of the jute barons of India. All the promises of the government were broken as regards procurement, price and everything. In view of this the Jute Corporation of India itself have submitted a proposal and their employees have submitted a proposal, that all

raw jute purchases by the mill should be through the Jute Corporation. That eliminates the big traders and the jute magnates. But the small traders will sell at the prevailing market price but in no case beneath the support price fixed by the Jute Corporation and only from that, a mill will make purchases at a fixed price. It introduces an element of stability. Jute growers will also get something. For the first time they will be able to get something. But that proposal has been ditched.

The grounds stated here are a tissue of lies. This government has been cheated by the Jute magnates....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: They are violently opposed to it. Your grounds are completely untrue. The links would be broken. You have not told us anything in your statement why it could not be broken. Please tell us.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as this question is concerned, the hon. Member has been raising it almost every time whenever he gets an opportunity and I have explained the position a number of times....

MR. SPEAKER: Could you send him a written reply?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We had debates on two occasions. And I do not know. In fact I had a series of discussions with him also. I appreciate it—that the Jute Corporation of India was not in a position to render substantial relief to the growers as a result of which the growers do not get a good price. There is no denial of this fact. The question is what mechanism will ensure a remunerative price to the growers. For that, one of the suggestions made by the JCI was canalisation. But canalisation is not possible unless I have the total control over the production. That means monopoly procurement. But because of the lack of the infrastructure and lack of supporting co-operative movement in the States, Monopoly procurement of jute is not possible by JCI alone. Therefore, because of these shortcomings, we are not in a position to improve the situation. But, as on earlier occasions I mentioned, I am trying to improve the situation for the next year and I am having a discussion with the State governments of the jute-growing areas.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister in his reply says that canalisation is only possible by monopoly procurement. He is completely wrong. He is side-tracking the issue. The issue is because monopoly procurement cannot be made by the JCI, it can expand its infrastructure and godowns, etc. which they are not doing deliberately, till the canalisation scheme, so that the big traders could not get a single quintal of jute and the small traders will sell to JCI because there is no other purchaser at the prevailing market price and in no case beneath the minimum support price and at that price plus the carrying costs, the mills will get the stocks from the JCI. The Jute Corporation has the necessary staff and expertise and everything. Why is he bypassing? He says without monopoly procurement it is not possible.....

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained that. Time and again this question has been answered. The same answer and the same question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is a new thing. He said canalisation is dependent on monopoly procurement. This scheme is dependent.....

MR. SPEAKER: Now you put your question. What do you want? I think that has been explained.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I want to know on what grounds, the Minister says that the canalisation scheme is dependent only on the monopoly procurement and, on what ground, he says that the expertise of the J.C.I. taking jute from the small growers is

not sufficient. The staff of the J.C.I. who is idle for the past six months could be fully employed on this score also and the jute growers could be saved till he embarks upon the monopoly procurement scheme.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the question is very simple. If the jute is purchased by the other middlemen and traders, they supply the same to the jute millowners unless I have the total control over the procurement by the jute millowners that they will have to purchase it from the JCI alone, his suggestion is legally not possible. We examined that possibility and at least half a dozen times, I explained the legal position on the floor of this House.

In regard to his suggestion as to why the J.C.I. is not purchasing from the small traders, I explained the story of the small traders who are practically the benamidars of big traders and the middlemen of the millowners. When the J.C.I. is not in a position to purchase directly from the growers, what is the fun in asking them to purchase it from the traders?

श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : कई बार यहां पर कहा गया है कि जब तक मोनोपोली-परचेज़ सरकार नहीं करती है, तब तक ग्रोग्रर्ज़ को रिलीफ देने में सरकार सक्षम नहीं है । सरकार को पता है कि एक तरफ तो जे० सी० आइ० के द्वारा जो खरीद हुई है, उस से उस के सारे स्टोरिंग स्पेस खत्म हो गये और उस के बाद पैसा खत्म हो जाने के कारण उसने ग्रोग्रर्स से खरीदना बन्द कर दिया है, दूसरी तरफ जिन मिलों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है उन मिलों द्वारा जो खरीद होती है, वह बाहर मार्केट से होती है । यदि वह खरीद जे० सी० आइ० से हो तो जे० सी० आइ० की स्टोरिंग स्पेस भी खाली होगी और पैसा भी उपलब्ध होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसा क्यों करती है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is not correct because I answered this question only last week in reply to a question put by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I said that Rs. 83 crores have been allocated to the J.C.I.

MR. SPEAKER: I remember that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is for purchasing jute from the J.C.I. in regard to the takeover Bill.

Foreign Shareholding in Chesebrough Ponds

*485. SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount due to Head Office in Chesebrough Ponds before Indianisation;

(b) what is the amount of foreign shareholding in Chesebrough Ponds; and

(c) details of consideration for which these foreign shares were issued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Rs. 249.57 lakhs was the amount due to Head Office in Chesebrough Ponds before Indianisation.

(b) Rs. 42 lakhs is the amount of foreign shareholding in Ponds (India) Ltd. representing 40 per cent of the share capital.

(c) Rs. 42 lakhs worth of shares were issued to Chesebrough Ponds Inc., U.S.A. in part settlement of the net purchase consideration of Rs. 123,88,666/- for the assets taken over by the Indian company.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask a question from the hon. Minister if you agree? That is, the decision taken by Government to permit conversion into such a large number of bonus shares does not give the best of both the worlds in the sense that they remain a part of the multi-national and

foreign company in terms of the actual control and also take the benefit of being an Indian company which beats the very spirit of the act which the Parliament has enacted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the hon. Member is raising a question of principle. First of all, we have the valuation group consisting of the Unit Trust of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and then the General Insurance Corporation and the Reserve Bank of India and the Controller of Capital Issues. All these people as a committee value the assets and then say what are the assets which the foreign company has which they want to convert into an Indian company. That committee has come to the conclusion that the assets on the day were Rs. 249 lakhs. It is on the basis of this that the conversion is allowed and in the Ponds India Ltd. the foreign company has only 40 per cent shares.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Sir, the point I wanted to impress and wanted Minister's elucidation was that by permitting conversion of this amount into bonus shares the actual control of the government is less on the foreign company. Will he agree to this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir. There has been no bonus issue in this. A foreign company had a branch in India. The branch assets were valued. The branch assets were valued at Rs. 249 lakhs. An Indian company was started and in that Indian company the foreign company is allowed to have 40 per cent share amounting to 42 lakhs. No bonus shares have been issued.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, under the Rules it is obligatory for the foreign companies to reduce their equity to 40 per cent. May I know which are the companies which so far have not obeyed your orders and the names of those companies who have not yet diluted their share to 40 per cent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we have laid such a statement on the Table of the House from time to time.

सरकार द्वारा सरकारी उपक्रमों से वस्तुओं की खरीद

*486. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में एक निर्णय लिया है कि सरकारी विभागों को अपनी आवश्यक खरीदारी सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से करनी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जारी किये गये अनुदेशों की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि कभी-कभी सरकारी उपक्रमों में माल निजी उद्योगों के मुकाबले महंगा मिलता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो फिर सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय लेना किस आधार पर उचित समझा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). A statemeint is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The purchase and price preference policy was recently reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that Ministries, Government Departments and public sector enterprises should purchase their requirements from public enterprises wherever such undertakings are able to meet the demand. Quality requirements and reasonable delivery schedules should, of course, be enforced.

(b) Copy of the Guidelines issued in this regard by Bureau of Public Enterprises is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Price of goods depends on various factors, like economy of scale, manufacturing technology, quality of the product, delivery schedule, dependability of source of supply and others. It cannot, therefore, be generalised that cost of goods produced in one sector will be more from that of the other.

(d) The decision has been taken keeping in view that investments in the public sector are made on overall grounds of public policy and not merely on commercial considerations. The order booking position is to be augmented, established capacities should be fully utilised and profitability improved in the overall economic interest of the country.

Copy of Guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance on 15th October, 1980 with regard to Purchase/Price preference for public enterprises in competition with private sector undertakings in the matter of purchase by Government Departments etc.

Government have reconsidered the policy of Price and Purchase preference and have decided that the following considerations shall be kept in view in purchases henceforth by public sector undertakings and Government Departments:

(a) Investments in the public sector are made on overall grounds of public policy. Public enterprises have to be made viable and the capacities created should be utilised to the fullest extent. Ministries, Government departments and public sector undertakings should, therefore, invariably purchase their requirements from public enterprises wherever such undertakings are able to meet the demand. Quality requirements and reasonable delivery schedules should of course be enforced;

(b) subject to negotiations for an agreement on price, price preference not exceeding 10 per cent will be admissible to public sector undertakings;

(c) In exceptional circumstances where a public sector undertaking requires a price preference of more than 10 per cent, the purchasing Ministry or department and the concerned undertaking should endeavour to reach an agreement by negotiation;

(d) Where negotiations in regard to (c) above do not succeed, the cases should be submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for a decision;

(e) Price preference upto 10 per cent cannot be taken for granted. Every effort should be made to bring down cost and achieve competitiveness.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा जो प्रश्न है, उसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ा लम्बा-चौड़ा दिया है। मैं दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस से निष्कर्ष निकाल लीजिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मैं निष्कर्ष निकाल रहा हूं ।

पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स से ये सारी परचेजेज करना चाहते हैं, यह इन्होंने बतलाया है और वह भी चाहते हैं कि उनको 10 परसेन्ट मुनाफा ज्यादा दिया जाए परचेजेज करते समय लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में उद्योग मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार को जिन चीजों की जरूरत होगी, उनके लिए स्माल । स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रिफेंस दिया जाएगा ।

तो ये जो दोनों बातें हैं क्या ये एक दूसरे का कोआर्डिनेशन करती हैं या फिर एक दूसरे को कन्ट्राडिक्ट करती हैं। इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को क्या कहना है। क्या वे पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स से परचेजेज करेंगे और उनको प्रोफिट पहुंचाएंगे या फिर प्राइवेट छोटे उद्योगों से परचेजेज करेंगे ? इसका उत्तर मंत्री जी दें।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य काफ़ी अनुभवी हैं और वे इन सारी बातों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जो सरकारी उपक्रम हैं उनको जो प्रोत्साहन देने की बात है और उनको जो विशेष सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, वे राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रख कर दी गई हैं। सरकारी उपक्रमों की उपयोगिता, आवश्यकता, और सार्थकता सब को भली भांति मालूम है। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है कि जहां तक हो सके, जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, उन के माल को खरीदने में शासन प्राथमिकता दे। शासकीय उपक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, ऐसे निर्देश हैं और इस से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ और उनके बीच में कोई कांट्राडिक्शन की बात नहीं है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा यह कहना है कि एक तरफ तो गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है और इन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है अपनी पालिसी के बारे में, उसमें यह लिखा है :

"We will encourage the small scale industry and we will give preference to purchase goods from small scale industries."

whereas you are telling otherwise.

क्या आप की जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, वे अच्छा माल पैदा नहीं करती हैं, इसलिए आप उन को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं ताकि जो घाटा होता है वह न हो ? इस के बारे में आप बताइए।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there are two things. The hon. Member is slightly confusing between the private sector and the public sector. When any purchase is to be made by any Public Sector or Government Department, public sector under the new policy is entitled to 10 per cent preference. Between the large-scale and small-scale sector, whether it is public sector or private sector, the small-scale sector is entitled to 15 per cent preference over the other.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While appreciating the general policy and the norm laid down by the Government of India, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether you would like to encourage the cooperative sector or the cooperative enterprise and put them on par with the public sector enterprises as far as purchases are concerned,—of course, subject to their fulfilling the quality requirements and keeping up the delivery schedule.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: At the moment no such decision has been taken. But I will have it examined.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether State undertakings would get 10 per cent preference at the time of placing orders? You have Central and State undertakings, I am asking about State undertakings.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 'Public sector' means all Central Enterprises.

राउरकेला, बर्नपुर, दुर्गापुर और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों के पास सहायक उद्योग

*488. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राउरकेला, बर्नपुर, दुर्गापुर, और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों के पास कितने सहायक उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और उन के कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत माल इन इस्पात संयंत्रों में इस्तेमाल होता है;

(ख) यदि इन सहायक एककों के उत्पादन का उपयोग इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता तो आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपेक्षित मात्रा में किन संस्थाओं में से खरीदी जाती हैं और किस मात्रा में; और

(ग) मुख्य उद्योगों के सहायक एककों के विस्तार के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement in respect of Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants is laid on the Table of the House but information in respect of Durgapur and Burnpur Steel Plants is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The number of small scale/ancillary industries registered with Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants for supply of stores and spares, etc., is as follows:—

Plant	Small Scale	Ancillary
Rourkela . . .	110	21
Bokaro . . .	135	23

All industrial units, which have been accorded the status of ancillary units, must supply at least 50 per cent of their products to the steel plants. Precise information regarding the percentages of their total annual production supplied to the steel plants is however not available and, as the various units may be engaged in wide range and variety of production activities (not all being related to the steel plants), the collection of such information will necessarily be laborious as well as time-consuming, and not commensurate with the results.

(c) In pursuance of the Guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the development of ancillary and other small scale industries, encouragement is given by the management of the steel plants in various ways, important among which are placing orders for items which can be manufactured by the small scale/ancillary units, providing technical know-how and guidance, arranging or helping in procurement of raw materials, providing testing and laboratory facilities, carrying out regular reviews and earmarking items which can be offloaded to these industries, and so on. To help the growth and development of such industries, senior officers have been appointed in each plant for supervising and coordinating the work. Ancillary industries are exempted from depositing earnest money and security deposits. Tender documents are also supplied free of cost to them. Assistance is also provided for securing orders from other Government Organisations.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि ये जो चार सरकारी उपक्रम देश में चल रहे हैं और चारों घाटे में चल रहे हैं । इनके अधिकारी अनाप-शनाप खर्च करते चले जाते हैं । मैंने डेढ़ महीने पहले यह प्रश्न भेजा था लेकिन डेढ़ महीने में भी इन कारखानों का जवाब नहीं आ सका कि इन अनुषंगी और लघु उद्योगों में कितना उत्पादन होता है और कितना इन कारखानों को दिया जाता है ।

यह एक पूर्व सिद्धांत है कि जितना भी एन्सीलियरी इंडस्ट्रीज उपादन करेंगी उसका 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन उन्हें इन कारखानों को देना चाहिए । ये जो हमारे

चारों कारखानों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं आखिर वे करते क्या हैं जो कि अभी तक जवाब उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाये हैं । हमारे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया है कि "यह जानकारी एकत्र करने में काफी श्रम और समय लगेगा जो इससे निकलने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप न होगा ।"

ये लोग अभी तक जवाब तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये कारखाने जनता के हाथ में हैं या इन्हें ब्योरोक्रेसी चला रही है ? अभी आप इस सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में 122 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की डिमाण्ड करने जा रहे हैं और इसलिए करने जा रहे हैं कि इनमें जो घाटा है उसे पूरा कर सकें ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि राउरकेला और बोकारो की अनुषंगी और लघु इकाइयों में वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना है और इन दोनों कारखानों को जो उनका 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन लेना चाहिये था क्या वह उन्होंने लिया ? यदि नहीं, तो कितना लिया ? क्या इन दोनों कारखानों की रिपोर्ट आपके पास आयी है कि उनका उत्पादन कितना हुआ है और उन्होंने 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन दिया है या नहीं ?

चारों कारखानों के अनुषंगी और लघु उद्योगों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ और क्या उनको 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन दिया गया या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं जोड़ देता हूं कि क्यों नहीं दिया गया ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know whether the hon. Member gave 1½ months notice or not, but we do get a notice of 4 or 5 days before the actual answer is prepared in the Ministry concerned. That is why it takes some time. In fact for Durgapur, I can give him the total figure. There are 94 small-scale units. But I do not have the figure to State how many of them are ancillary and how many of them are small-scale industries. That is why I took some time to provide the correct information. As per the guidelines issuesd by the Bureau of Public Enterprise these ancillary industries are to provide 50 per cent products of the parent industries. I may give the figures as to how much orders we placed to these ancillary industries in so far as Rourkela is concerned. Total value of the order placed in 1977-78 is Rs. 9.15 crores. For 1978-79, it is Rs. 11.30 crores. For 1979-80, it is Rs. 13.75 crores. And upto September 1980, the total value of the order placed is Rs. 7.79 crores.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो ही कारखानों का बताया गया है, लेकिन बर्नपुर, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इत्यादि के बारे में नहीं बताया तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो चार वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं जो डेढ़ महीने से इसका पूरा विवरण नहीं दे पाए, क्या इन चारों अधिकारियों को मुअत्तल करेंगे और जनता के पैसे के अपव्यय को बचाएंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is not a relevant question. I explained the position how much time we take to collect the information.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : यह प्रश्न जो पूछा गया है, सिर्फ एंसिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में है, लेकिन उसमें आपने स्माल-स्केल-इंडस्ट्रीज को भी जोड़ दिया है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एंसिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी खुली हैं, उनकी ये शिकायत है कि उनको पूरा-पूरा काम नहीं मिलता । बोकारो, बर्नपुर, दुर्गापुर इयादि से नहीं मिलता और इसलिए नहीं मिलता क्योंकि कुछ ब्यूरोक्रेटस एंसिलरी इडंस्ट्रीज को आर्डर देना नहीं चाहते, बाहर आर्डर दिए जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां से उन्हें

कमीशन और अन्य सुविधाएं मिलती हैं । क्या यह सरकार को मालूम है, और अगर मालूम है कि यह सही बात है तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराएगी और भविष्य में इसका बराबर इंतजाम करेगी कि आइंदा एंसिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी खुली हैं, जो उन बिग इंडस्ट्रीज से संबंधित हैं, उनको रा-मेटीरियल, स्पेसिफिकेशन आदि मिल सके, और पूरा-पूरा काम इन इंडस्ट्रीज को मिल सके, क्या इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, we get our ancillary and other type of equipments and products not merely from the ancillary industries established there, but also from a large number of small scale industries which sometimes also come up near the big units. That is why I gave the additional figures in respect of the small scale industries. In the Statement I have separated the number of ancillary industries and the number of small scale industries and the concessions which we give them are also spelt out in the second part of the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. In regard to complaints, sometimes we get the complaints that the products of the ancillary industries are not being taken by the parent units. In such cases, immediately we take action and follow it up and if any specific complaints come to us, we will look into them.

खनिज विकास के लिए उपकर

*489. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनिज उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में खनिज विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विकास उपकर अनिवार्य है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विकास उपकर समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों की जांच कर ली है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इन सिफारिशों को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Levy of Development Cess is not compulsory under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act. However, some State Governments are levying such a cess.

2. The Central Government set up a Committee in 1972 to examine the question of the levy of a development cess on minerals. This Committee was of the view that it was necessary and desirable to make rapid development in the infrastructure facilities in the mining areas and for this purpose a development cess should be levied. After examining the recommendations of the Committee, a view was taken by the Government in 1975 that the proposal to levy a development cess need not be pursued. However, the issue is still being raised by certain State Governments. This is under consideration.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि खनिज विकास उपकर लगाना अनिवार्य नहीं है । इसके बावजूद भी कुछ राज्य सरकारें इसको कार्यरूप में परिणत कर रही हैं । यह भी बताया गया है कि 1972 में गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई थी और सरकार ने 1975 में यह निर्णय लिया कि इस प्रकार का उपकर लगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस आधार पर सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि इसको लगाना अनिवार्य नहीं है और क्या कारण है कि इसके बावजूद भी राज्य सरकारें इस कर को लगाना चाहती हैं ? मैं यह

भी जानना चहता हूं कि उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the development cess is concerned, the hon. Member is aware of the objectives for which this cess was contemplated, but it has not fufilled its objective. The basic objective was to develop the infrastructure in the public sector area, but unfortunately, I do not want to pass the blame or responsibility to anybody, practically this cess has formed part of the general revenue of the State Governments and the amount which they realised in the form of development cess is quite inadequate to build up any worthwhile infrastucture in that area. Therefore, when a public sector unit is established, the necessary infrastructure for roads, water connection, transport, railways, housing drainage, educational facilities etc. are being built up by the public sector unit itself. Particularly, NDMC and all these public sector organizations are doing this job. That is why we thought it is of no use in pursuing this policy. Ultimately if the amount for which it was levied is not spent for that purpose, there is no need of pursuing it. Some of the State Governments have already done, for instance Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, they have levied development cess. Similarly, certain other States, for instance, Gujrat, Punjab, Haryana and Meghalaya have no desire to impose this development cess. Of course, there are not much minerals in Punjab and Haryana; Gujarat has some minerals and in Meghalaya there is dolomite. They do not want to impose this development cess.

श्री कुल चन्द वर्मा : स्टेटमेंट की लास्ट लाइन की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस में आप ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अभी भी यह विवाद उठाया जा रहा है और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इससे पहले समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया था कि इस उपकर को लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर अमल न किया जाए। इसके बावजूद भी कुछ राज्य सरकारें लगाना चाहती हैं। मैं स्पेसेफिक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। इस कर को लगाने के पीछे उनकी भावना क्या है, कारण क्या है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि खानों के अन्दर काम करने वाले जो श्रमिक हैं और उनको जो इससे लाभ मिलने वाला था, जैसे बिजली का, पानी का, सड़कों का उस सब की जवाबदेही से बचने के लिए सरकार ने इस समिति की सिफारिश को मानने से इन्कार किया है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member put the question why in 1975 we decided not to pursue with the State Governments to impose the development cess. What prompted Covernment to come to this conclusion, I explained in the statement as also in answer to the supplementary question. After that, certain State Governments have made some fresh suggestions and should we say that we are not going to consider that. That is why in the last part, I have said that after 1975, decision, certain State Govments have made representation and that is under consideration of the Government and there is nothing contrary in that.

National Savings Scheme

*490. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to make the National Savings Scheme more attractive in respect of Foreign Exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been received from the Government of Gujarat and Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry in November, 1980

suggesting that interest earned by Non-resident Indians on investments in Small Savings Securities may be wholly free of income tax. The suggestions are under examination.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: What is the attitude of the Government in this respect? Will the Government take a favourable decision and when will they do this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Examination includes favourable as well as unfavourable considerations. The final decision will, of course, be taken.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: What is the present state of affairs and condition regarding investment in small savings by non-resident Indians?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: At the moment, if non-resident Indians invest in national savings certificates etc., they will have to invest like any other national subject to the same conditions. There are tax-free securities and tax-bearing securities. If they invest in tax-free securities, it will be free from incometax and if they do it in tax-bearing securities, they will have to pay the income-tax like any other Indian national.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: At present, the main difficulty for the Indians abroad is that they are not able to deposit in national savings in foreign currency. If an Indian abroad wants to deposit in national savings, he has to send the money here and his relative here has to deposit. Actually, the Indians abroad are not depositing anything at all in the national savings. The commercial and the nationalised banks have non-resident accounts and the Indians abroad can easily deposit in these commercial and other banks, but there is a difference between the money coming to the national savings and the money going to these banks, because the money coming to the national savings is utilised for developmental purposes. Will the hon. Minister examine how the Indians abroad can deposit money in the national savings in foreign currency by staying there itself? Have the Government examined this aspect?

Secondly, I am given to understand that this aspect was examined by the Government in Kerala in 1978-79 and a concrete proposal was submitted to the Government of India. Has that proposal been examined? If so, what is the action that was taken on that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Answering the second question first, this was examined earlier in 1977 and it was rejected. But I said, I will have it re-examined, and consider this question of allowing Indian nationals settled abroad and non-residents to invest in the national savings certificates again. The question here is whether they should get a preference over the Indian nationals themselves. What the non-resident Indians and the Indians settled abroad want is that their investments in national saving certificates should be exempted from incometax. This is a thing which I will have to very carefully examine and I cannot commit myself.

As far the non-residents accounts in banks are concerned, they are allowed to bring the non-resident accounts in the various commercial banks and they are not taxed for incometax on the principle that instead of keeping their savings and their non-resident accounts in dollars and sterlings abroad, they are allowed to keep it here, but it is repatriable at any moment. If they keep it abroad, we will not impose any tax, and we are not imposing any tax if they keep it here.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. Minister admitted in the budget speech that there is black money in our country. May I know if the Government has thought of any saving scheme whereby the black money could be attracted for public benefit.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): There are two opinions whether black money should be beaten of attracted and I have not yet decided what to do.

Decline in Export of Agarbaties

*491. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange earnings from export of agarbaties are continuously declining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the figures (year-wise);

(c) what are the reasons for the decline in this export trade; and

(d) whether Government are proposing any measures to help the industry to pick up the lost ground in the export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Export figures in respect of Agarbaties during the last three years as reported by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council are as follows:—

1977-78	Rs. 6.11 crores
1978-79	Rs. 6.20 crores
1979-80 (Est.)	Rs. 5.86 crores

2. The marginal decline in exports during 1979-80 is reported to be due mainly to reduced off-take by some of the traditional buyers, namely, Ethopia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and USA.

3. Measures taken/proposed to be taken to augment exports include the following:—

(i) Essential inputs required for export production of Agarbaties and Dhoop have been made permissible for import against REFP licences; and

(ii) Delegations/Study-cum-Sales Teams/Market Survey Teams are being sponsored by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council to major importing countries and potential markets abroad.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI Sir, it has been stated in the statement that the marginal decline in exports during 1979-80 is reported to be due mainly to reduced off-take by some of the traditional buyers, namely, Ethopia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and USA. It is a decline to the tune of 34 lakhs in a year and according to the Government, it is marginal. This seems to be the attitude of the Government to this industry. Twenty-three countries in the world import agarbatis from India, out of which four have reduced their off-take. May I know from the hon. Minister whether our Export Promotion Council have enquired from these countries in regard to the said reduced off-take. If so, what is the response and the reasoning given by each of these countries and the action taken by the Government of India.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, the main reason stated for the less off-take is that some of these countries find that the smell of the Agarbathis is too strong and they prefer to manufacture their own and, therefore, they have been importing some of the raw materials and making their own Agarbathis. That is one reason. Another reason is that Nigeria, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, UAR, Kuwait, USA, UK, Canada and Malaysia, these all countries have shown less interest during last year. But, we have taken special steps particularly by providing them cash assistance and Dhoop|Bathis which were not being provided cash assistance, have also been provided, from last month at the rate of 10 per cent. Another difficulty was that our Dhoop Bathis give a little smoke when they are used and those people do not like the smoke and, perhaps, something will have to be done to eliminate the smoke. We have conveyed to the manufacturers concerned that they should look into this problem and do something about it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the total quantity of Agarbathis, Bharat Annual exports at present and what is the target of our export of the same by sponsoring the delegations, the Study teams and the market survey teams, and how many and when, such delegations and teams are likely to be sponsored?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The figures are here that in 1977-78 Ethiopia got 20.77 and Nigeria 134, Saudi Arabia 51 and USA 45 and these teams are being sponsored shortly. They will go to all these countries, find out the particular interest and the type of smell that they would like and something will be done about removing the smokes so that they can import more Agar Bathis also and whatever losses we have sustained will be made up.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My question is different. My question is what is the total quantity of Agar Bathi, the Bharat Annual exports and what is the target of our export by sending and sponsoring these delegations and teams?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I can give the figures to the Hon. Member. The figures in terms of volume is not possible but in terms of value, I can give.

	Rs.
In 1976-77 it was	498·7 lakhs that means 4 crore 98 lakhs.
1977-78	6 crore 11 lakhs.
1978-79	6 crore 20 lakhs.
1979-80	5 crore 86 lakhs.
1980-81	3 crore 59 lakhs. (from April to November)

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगरबत्तियों का निर्यात ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी चीजों का निर्यात घटा है क्योंकि जनता पार्टी सरकार के जमाने में जो अलग्जेंडर कमेटी बनी थी इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट पालिसीज का निर्धारण करने के लिये उसके समय में आयात बढ़ा और निर्यात घटा है, जिसकी वजह से कीमतें ऊपर जा रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाता हूं कि उस पालिसी में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिये वह कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं जिससे जो पहले हमारी इन्दिरा गांधी जी की सरकार में एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा था और जो जनता पार्टी के जमाने में घट गया है, उसे फिर से बढ़ाया जा सके ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार की गलत नीतियों पर कार्य अब भी चल रहा है क्योंकि जो उस समय के अफसर इस गलत नीति के भागी हैं, वही उस कार्य को अब भी कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से यह एक्सपोर्ट घटा है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, the factual statement is correct. This question does not arise. We are doing everything possible to increase our exports.

Handbook of Rules for Import and Export

*493. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government have received an opinion of the Attorney General in the case of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited that the provisions laid down in the Import and Export licence are irrelevant;

(b) if so, whether in the light of the above, Government are withdrawing the Handbook of Rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c).

The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation has obtained the opinion of the Attorney General in the matter of import of L-Base. According to him, the import trade control policy issued by the Central Government is ineffective to render the taxable sales exempt from sales tax. This advice in no way calls for an amendment in the Hand Book of Import-Export procedures.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This reply is very vague, and I do not know why loopholes have been kept in the reply. There are many complications and there are many underhand things going on in the Department. *viz.* C.P.C. I am sorry to say this. The Minister is aware of the fact that Government formulated the scheme in view of the increasing prices of L-Base in the international market, *i.e.* in order to maintain the internal price of the end-product, the actual users who hold valid import licences for L-Base could give the Letter of Authority under ITC rules, to C.P.C., and CPC would import L-Base on their behalf. What is now happening is that the Letter of Authority is given, and CPC has been importing on behalf of the licence-holders or actual users. In spite of that CPC is demanding sales tax, and there are 7 to 8 cases before the hon. Minister. The policy is that no sales tax can be charged from the owner. In spite of that this is being demanded. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he would apply his mind—in view of the legal opinion which has somehow been obtained—to see that the owners do not have to pay sales tax?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the legal position is concerned I replied in answer to the question that it is not necessary to amend the Red Book or Green Book, whatever he may call it. The question is that commercial transactions take place between a subsidiary of the STC, viz. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation, and the actual users on whose behalf the particular goods were imported. They charged sales tax, and now, the legal opinion is that sales tax cannot be charged. Therefore, I have instructed the Department, that it will have to review its policy—whether it is entitled to charge sales tax in view of the legal opinion which it has obtained. But this has nothing to do with Government's functioning. We cannot intervene and interfere with the working of every organisation. They have taken the opinion of the Attorney General. It is there. In view of his opinion, the whole matter has to be reviewed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I think the Minister agrees that from the actual users, no sales tax would be levied.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHRJEE: I am sorry I would not give any legal opinion here. But I have given the actual position.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You have adready obtained the legal opinion from the Attorney General. You have already explained things from that point of view. Henceforth, sales tax should not be levied from actual users, because ownership vests in the actual users. That is what I wanted to clarify. Henceforth or in future, this policy should be crystal-clear, and no confusion should be allowed to remain, as far as this policy is concened. I take it from the reply of the hon. Minister that from the owners or actual users, no sales tax will be charged, and wherever it is unlawfully or wrongfully charged, it should be refunded—retrospectively.

My second supplementary is this. There are seven or eight cases like that.... (*Interruptions*). You have alredy given a reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): He has only quoted it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: On this point I want to be clear so that I can understand you, kindly elucidate your reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I should like to explain the position. It it absolutely a legal matter, it is not a statement of facts. Whether sales tax should be levied on a particular item imported by STC or any subsidiary of STC is a matter which has to be judged from the legal angle. The Attorney General has given his view in respect of one particular item, not on all the items. Therefore, legal action will have to be taken on each of them. If he interprets my interpretation—I have explained the Attorney General's advice—to mean that no sales tax will be payable on any item imported by STC or any other subsidiary on behalf of actual users I think it would be stretching the interpretation too far in a different manner. I am committing neither way. It is a legal matter and the law ministry has to examine it in depth. What is legally permissible will be permitted.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Apart from legal aspects, it is a commonsense question. CPC is acting as an agent. It has wrongfully imported in its own name as the owner when CPC is not the owner. Therefore, this problem has arisen..... (*Interruptions*). Is it a fact that in the Commerce Ministry in your department several officers also have opined that CPC being an agent, no sales tax should be levied from the actual users?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of individual officers opinion; it is a question of legal matter, correct legal interpretation would be necessary.

Fall in 'invisible' receipts

*494. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable fall in invisible receipts under balance of payments of the country since the beginning of this year;

(b) what are the reasons for the fall in receipts under this head; and

(c) has this fall in invisible receipts been analysed to find out the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: What was the quantum of such receipts between January and December 1979 and January and December 1980?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as 1977 is concerned, the amount received is Rs. 2539 crores: in 1978 it was Rs. 2966 crores. When I come to 1979 and 1980, in 1980 from January to October, I have Preliminary figures for non export receipts flowing through authorised dealers for every month: I shall give the figures to the nearest integer; I will not give the decimals: January—400 crores; February—285; March—311, April—308; May—232; June—223; July—230; August—599; September—689; October—643.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Do government feel that in view of the all-embracing crisis in world economy, such invisibles may be affected in the near future and if so what steps do government propose to tackle such a situation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The trend seems to be contrary; it is not going down actually. In August, September and October the figures of invisibles are: 599, 689, and 643 as against 250—300 in earlier months. Therefore, I do not think it will come down.

Incentives to Electronic Industry

*496. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official task force on export of entertainment goods has suggested a wide range of incentives to the electronic industry and recommended that liberal foreign collaborations be permitted for manufacture of electronic games and hobbies;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Panel; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Task Force has expressed the view that for electronic games and hobbies, foreign collaboration may be freely permitted, exclusively for export purpose. Duty-free import of components has been recommended, provided the components go into equipment exported with 20 per cent value addition. The Task Force has also recommended increase of cash compensatory support on exports.

The recommendations are being examined in consultation with the concerned Departments.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The recommendation of the task force would help in boosting exports. However, it is not merely the formulation of policy but its slow implementation which creates road-block. The Government formalities in getting the schemes approved for export of products is very cumbersome. Sometimes it takes more than six months for an exporter to export a particular item. He has to go to as many as six departments to get permission. What steps do the Government have in mind to streamline this process? Instead of going to six departments, would you consider having a central coordinating committee, which would have representatives from each department and would take the final decision speedily?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are trying to streamline the procedure so that the things can move fast, but at the same time, we shall have to take care that it is not misused, because a series of concessions in the form of duty-free imports and other types of concessions including cash compensatory payments are given. That is why a certain amount of vigilance has to be maintained. Apart from that, two or three ministries will be there which will be involved, the actual producing ministries, monitoring and nodal ministries, so far as commerce is concerned. Not only in regard to this item, but in respect of the overall export procedures, we are trying to simplify it. Specially in regard to electronics, perhaps the hon. member is aware that the free-trade zone in Santa Cruz, which is basically meant for export of electronics, is also picking up. Simplification of procedures and quick disposal of the cases are being undertaken there, in addition to the overall simplification procedure pursued by my department.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports to Petrol Dollar Countries

*483. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken new steps to earn much needed petrodollars recently;

(b) what are the results achieved; and

(c) the exact amount our country earned in last two years from petrol producing countries and the total amount we need to meet our demand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Taking into account the interest shown by some oil exporting developing countries for investment in India, Government have decided to provide the following investment facilities:—

(i) Investment from oil exporting developing countries may be permitted in new companies

even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment.

(ii) Such investment should not exceed 40 per cent in the equity.

(iii) The new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the Industrial Policy of 1973.

(iv) Investment in the aforesaid pattern may be allowed in hotels.

(v) Investment may also be allowed in new hospital projects and such hospitals should have adequate provision for out-door and emergency medical service to the general public and also for a minimum percentage of occupancy by Indian Public.

(b) While the creation of this new facility has been favourably received by some oil exporting developing countries, it is too early to expect specific results as the facility was announced only in the last week of October, 1980.

(c) It is also too early to expect investments in Private Sector under the above policy. However, the following loans and credits have been received by Government from Oil Exporting Developing Countries.

Loans/credits received from Oil Exporting Developing Countries during 1979-80 and 1980-81

(Figures in Millions)

Agency/Project	Date of Agreement	Currency	Amount
I. *OPEC Fund*			
(i) Korba Thermal Power Porject . . .	16 5-79	US $	20·000
(ii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project .	24-10-80	US $	20·000
II. *Iraqi Fund for External Development*			
Oil Credit	28 8-80	Iraqi Dinar	30·837
		US $	104·163
	Total	US $	144·163

Accumulation of yarn in Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini

*487. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of yarn in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini have been accumulating resulting in an estimated loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs during the last 3 months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accumulation of yarn stocks;

(c) whether the stocks of any other mill of NTC in U.P. have also exceeded the norms;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether inflated profits are being shown in monthly returns by over-pricing the stocks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The stocks of yarn in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini have always re-

mained well below the indicative norms. This unit has also not incurred any loss.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Memorandum from seafood exporters

*491-A. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government received any memorandum, representation, or complaint from the seafood exporters who are registered as small scale industrialists;

(b) whether Government are aware that the large scale sector have begun a division under the small scale sector for the export of seafoods; and

(c) how many out of the small scale sector engaged in 1970 for the export of seafood, have stopped the business and the reasons for their stoppage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government had recently received a memorandum from the Seafood Exporters Association regarding the impact of high cost of diesel on exports of marine products.

(b) The Marine Products Export Development Authority have informed that they are not aware of any such development.

(c) According to the information available, out of a total of 209 units in the small scale sector engaged in the export of seafoods during 1970, 123 small scale units have not exported Marine Products during 1979-80 for a variety of reasons including Mismanagement, Financial constraints, Inadequacy of raw material supply and Inter-se competition in the export sector. However, 470 more new small scale units have entered the business.

Committee for Promotion of Exports of Small Sectors Products

*492. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee for the promotion of exports of the small sectors' products;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions for exporting small sectors' products;

(c) the names of products which have been selected for export; and

(d) the names of agency through whom this export will be made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee is required to go into the details of the problems faced by the small scale sector from time to time. The Committee has identified some major product groups which include engineering goods, leather manufacturers, sports goods, marine products, processed food and chemicals and plastics.

(d) There are a number of agencies through whom small exporters can export their products, like the State Export Corporations, National Small Industries Corporation, State Trading Corporation, Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, Export Houses etc.

योरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों का भारत से आयात में कमी करने का प्रस्ताव

*495. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देश (पश्चिम जर्मनी, डेन्मार्क, इटली और आयरलण्ड) भारत से आयात में कमी करने और कुछ वस्तुओं का आयात पूर्णत: बन्द करने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और भारत द्वारा इस समय इन देशों को कितने मूल्य का सामान निर्यात किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या व्यापार सन्तुलन बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से, सरकार का इन देशों से किये जा रहे आयात में कमी करने का विचार है और क्या पट्रोल की खपत में कमी करके पैट्रोल के आयात में भी कमी की जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) तथा (ख) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने भारत से अनुरोध किया है कि वह प्रश्न में बताए गए देशों के लिए भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय वस्त्र करार के अनुच्छेद 6 के अन्तर्गत श्रेणी 6 (पुरुषों तथा लड़कों की पैन्टें तथा कमीजें और महिलाओं की पैन्टें) के अधीन निर्यात निलम्बित कर दें। भारत सरकार को ऐसे किन्हीं अन्य उपायों की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है जो भारत से आयात कम करने या उन्हें रोकने के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा सोचे जा रहे हैं

भारत द्वारा 1977–78, 1978–79 तथा 1979–80 (अप्रैल से सितम्बर) अवधियों के दौरान यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सभी नौ देशों को निर्यात किए गए माल का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है

वर्ष	(करोड़ रु० में)
1977–78	1393.84
1978–79	1573.48
1979–80 (अप्रैल से सितम्बर)	784.33

(ग) तथा (घ) बढ़ते हुए व्यापार घाटे को देखते हुए, हमारे विश्वव्यापी आयातों की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है । तथापि केवल यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों से होने वाले आयातों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि इन देशों से होने वाले आयातों के लिए कोई पृथक नीति नहीं है । जहां तक पट्रोलियम का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी खपत का स्तर न्यूनतम रखने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और आयात उतने ही किए जाएंगे जितने कि घरेलू उत्पादन की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिए अपेक्षित होंगे ।

Export of Human Skeletons

*497. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases regarding the export of human skeletons have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, from which State and whether Government have also received any information regarding the large scale desecration of graves for recovering human skeletons for export; and

(c) if so, what preventive steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Export of human skeletons and parts thereof is allowed by the Port Licensing Authorities on production of certificates from (i) police authorities not below the rank of Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station concerned regarding the source of procurement which should also indicate the quantity by weight or by number and export is allowed by the licensing authorities only to the extent mentioned in the certificate and (ii) foreign buyer that human skeletons are required for biological and medical purposes only.

2. The major exporters of human skeletons are located in Calcutta. There were complaints in the past that the collectors of human skeletons were indulging in malpractices, such as de-

secration of grave yards, digging up of dead bodies, etc. Keeping in view these complaints, the condition of production of a certificate from the police authorities concerned in regard to the source of procurement has been stipulated. All State Governments and Union Territories were also advised to keep an informal watch on the collectors of human skeletons to prevent any unlawful/criminal activities being resorted to by them.

कर अपवंचन के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिए मारे गये छापे

*496. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर अपवंचन के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिए सारे देश में जनवरी, 1980 से अब तक कुल कितने छापे मारे गये हैं;

(ख) कितने मूल्य का माल कब्जे में लिया गया;

(ग) कितने मूल्य का माल जब्त किया गया;

(घ) कितने मामलों में चालान किये गये;

(ङ) इस बारे में कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई; और

(च) कितने मामले सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) आयकर विभाग ने जनवरी 1980 से नवम्बर 1980 तक की अवधि में 2940 तलाशियां ली हैं :

(ख) इन तलाशियों के दौरान लगभग 16.43 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई हैं ।

(ग) से (च). इन मामलों में विस्तृत तथा सम्यक जांच-पड़ताल चल रही हैं । जांच-पड़ताल पूरी होते ही इन मामलों में कानून के अन्तर्गत यथोचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

Hike in customs duty on high density Polythylene

*499. **Shri H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic price of Indigenous Plastic Raw material is much higher than the similar cost of raw materials in foreign countries like South Korea;

(b) if so, whether steep rise of Customs Duty from 91.7 per cent on C.I.F. value of High Density Polythylene to 156.6 per cent will cause severe strain on the meagre finances of small scale plastic units;

(c) whether in view of recent hike in Customs Duty to 156.6 per cent on High Density Polythylene most of the small scale units are about to be closed resulting in retrenchment and loss of revenue on account of sales tax, income tax to Government; and

(d) whether in view of this, it is proposed to reduce the customs duty to what was prevailing prior to 16-10-1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Owing to the fact that Indian petro-chemical plants are generally based on higher priced naptha and are comparatively less viable in size, the basic prices of indigenous plastic raw material are generally higher than the basic prices prevalent in foreign countries where quite a few of the plants are based on cheaper feed stock like natural gas and have more viable production capacities.

(b) Given the international prices prevailing prior to the duty changes made in October 1980, the increase in the customs duty should not have meant a severe hardship to the processing units since, even at the revised level of customs duty the landed cost of imported high density polyethylene would have been less than the ruling price of comparable indigenous material.

(c) In the representation received from concerned interests, it has been stated that the units processing high density polyethylene are about to be closed down; but no confirmation is available in this reagrd.

(d) No Sir.

सरकारी अधिकारियों की पत्नियों के नाम से चल रही बीमा पालिसियां

*500. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 सितम्बर, 1980 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में आय-कर, उत्पादन शुल्क, प्रतिरक्षा खरीद आदि विभागों में नियुक्त लगभग एक सौ सरकारी अधिकारियों की पत्नियों के नाम से बीमा पालिसियां चल रही हैं जिनके लिये किसी प्रचार की आवश्यकता नहीं है और उन पर प्रति वर्ष लगभग 50 लाख रुपये का प्रीमियम आता है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगत-भाई बारोट) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 सितम्बर, 1980 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के अंक में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पत्नियां और संबंधी भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं । चूंकि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के पास उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पत्नियों और संबंधियों के संबंध में अलग से कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं जो जीवन बीमा के एजेंट हैं, इस लिए प्रकाशित समाचार में उल्लिखित एजेंटों और प्रीमियम आय के आंकड़ों के आधार का कुछ पता नहीं चल सकता ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आचरण नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकार की पूर्वानुमति के बिना प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई व्यपार अथवा व्यवसाय नहीं करेगा या कोई अन्य नौकरी नहीं करेगा तथा इसके अलावा उक्त नियमों में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा ऐसी किसी बीमा एजेंसी आदि के कारबार में सहायता के लिये प्रचार करना जो उस की पत्नी या उस के परिवार के किसी अन्य सदस्य की हो या जिसका प्रबन्ध उसकी पत्नी या उसके परिवार के किसी अन्य सदस्य के अधीन हो, तो ऐसा करना उपर्युक्त व्यवस्थाओं का उल्लंघन करना माना जाएगा । आचरण नियमों में यह भी उपेक्षा की गई है कि प्रत्येक सरकारी कर्मचारी को चाहिए की यदि उसके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी व्यपार अथवा व्यवसाय में लगा हुआ हो अथवा उसके पास कोई बीमा एजेंसी हो अथवा वह उसका प्रबन्धक हो तो कर्मचारी को इसकी सूचना सरकार को देनी

चाहिए इसके अलावा ऐसे मामलों में कारगर ढंग से कार्रवाई करने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक कि निम्नलिखित दोनों अवस्थाओं में से किसी एक में प्राधिकारियों ने विशेष रूप से सरकारी कर्मचारी अथवा उसकी पत्नी/उसके पति को, जो भी स्थिति हो, एजेंसी लेने की अनुमति दे दी हो ; ये अनुदेश जारी किए हैं :-

(i) किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी अथवा उसकी पत्नी/उसके पति को कोई बीमा एजेंसी न दी जाए ; और

(ii) यदि ऐसी किसी एजेंसी का पता चले तो उसे समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं ।

जीवन बीमा निगम ऐसी एजेंसियों का पता लगाने पर संबंधित सरकारी विभाग को भी सूचना देगा ताकि कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध उपर्युक्त कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

यदि सरकार के ध्यान में पद के दुरूपयोग का कोई खास मामला लाया जाएगा तो भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम और संबंधित विभाग द्वारा उपयुक्त-कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Malpractices by Tobacco Growers Co-operative Societies of A.P. and Gujarat State

*501. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against malpractices by certain Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Societies in Andhra Praesh and in Gujarat State in connection with purchase of tobacco by State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) the full details of such complaints; and

(c) what action Government have taken against such Cooperative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). In 1979 the STC was asked to purchase 5000 MTs. of flue-cured virginia tobacco in agmarked packed condition from the cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh through Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., on Govt. account. Some complaints were received that some of the cooperative societies were not genuine or tobacco offered by some societies was not the genuine tobacco of growers. The STC and Andhra Pradesh MARKFED were asked to ensure that only genuine tobacco of growers from genuine cooperative societies was purchased. No purchases of VFC tobacco by STC were undertaken in Gujarat.

Production of Coarse Cloth in Rajasthan

*502. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coarse cloth is produced in Rajasthan by textile mills;

(b) if so, the quantity of such production in metres; and

(c) whether Government have received any demand from Rajasthan for enhancing the quota of coarse cloth for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Controlled cloth is being produced by textile mills in Rajasthan.

(b) 101.026 lakh sq. metres and 150.540 lakh sq. metres of controlled cloth were produced by the mills in Rajasthan during the year 1979 and 1980 (upto 30th September, 1980) respectively.

(c) The Government of Rajasthan had raised the issue of additional allotments of controlled cloth with a Central Team on the Study of prices and availability of essential commodities.

Visit by High Level British Delegation

*503. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation from U.K. visited India in November, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the delegation had a number of meetings with all the important Ministers;

(c) whether it decided to have joint ventures abroad; whether U.K. has informed that all financial commitments will be met very soon by the end of 1980;

(d) what were the financial commitments made by the U.K. Government and to what extent they have been fully met; and

(e) whether the high level delegation from U.K. was able to give any idea as to what extent U.K. would help India during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A delegation comprising leading British industrialists visited India in November, 1980, and had discussions with various Ministries.

(c) The main purpose of the delegation's visit was to promote commercial interests of British industries. In the discussion with the delegation no decisions were taken regarding joint ventures abroad or about the financial commitments of U.K.

(d) and (e). No financial commitments were made by the delegation on behalf of the U.K. Government nor was any indication given by the delegation of the extent of the assistance by the Government of U.K. for 1981-82.

Comparative production Figure of Steel Ingot

4532. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the latest figures of production of steel ingot and how do they compare with the corresponding period of last year and also between April and September, this year and causes of fall thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of ingot steel at the six integrated steel plants during April—September, 1980 and October—November, 1980 was 34.85 lakh tonnes and 11.75 lakh tonnes respectively, as compared to the figures of 38.07 lakhs tonnes and 13.88 lakh tonnes respectively during the corresponding periods of the last year, 1979, thus showing an overall drop of 5.35 lakh tonnes in ingot production. However, the production of saleable pig iron during April—November, 1980 was 8.97 lakh tonnes as against 6.07 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year, marking an increase of 2.90 lakh tonnes. Thus, the real shortfall in steel ingot production this year as compared to the last year was of the order of 2.45 lakh tonnes, i.e., less than 5 per cent. The main reasons for shortfall in production of ingot steel have been acute shortages in the availability of coking coal as well as power.

Investments made by L.I.C. and U.T.I. in Mackinon Mackenzie and Company Limited, Bombay

4533. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation Limited and the Unit Trust of India in Mackinon Mackenzie and Company Limited, Bombay as on date;

(b) what are the respective repayment schedule of loans by the Company;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Company has been systematically failing to repay the loans so taken due to management change and disturbance in the said Company; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken on the subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The investments made by the LIC and UTI in Mackinon Mackenzie and Company Limited, consist only of equity shares, of the face value of Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 7,26,500 respectively.

(b) Neither LIC nor UTI has granted any loans to the Company.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Enforcement of Security rules about Aerobatics

4534. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the death of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Captain Saxena in the air-crash steps have been taken to ensure strict enforcement of security rules about aerobatics; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The standing safety rules already stand enforced.

Exploration for Hidden Mines of Gold

4535. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted any plan to explore hidden mines of Gold in some States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A Five Year Programme for exploration of Gold in the country for the period 1980—85 has been drawn up. The programme envisages exploration in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh. Bihar, Orissa and Kerala and is to be jointly executed by Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited Drilling of 44,300 metres, exploratory mining of 5,460 metres, analysis of 45,000 samples and mapping of 2250 sq. kms are contemplated in Gold prospects of Kolar, Ramgiri, Singhbhum and other areas. In the light of this programme, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has drawn up schmes of detailed exploration in ports of Ramgiri (Andhra Pradesh) and Kolar (Karnataka) belts, which are presenty under examination by Government.

Silica Quartzite Mines under Bush Standard Co., Ltd., Bihar

4536. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Silica-Quartzite mines in possession of Bush Standard Company Limited in Bihar, facts and details;

(b) terms of lease and the annual production therefrom each of the mines in last 3 years, with year-wise break up in details, whether there is sudden fall in production, if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rates of the raising contractors have been arbitrarily increased in favour of the contractors without increasing the rates of the workmen actually working there creating resentment, if so, facts in details;

(d) whether "Salinpur Mine" has been handed over to the private parties despite having potentialities without extending the lease; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to the information available, there is no company by the name "Bush Standard Company Ltd." in Bihar.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Finalisation of Pension Cases of Government Employees

4537. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of pensions of Central Government employees are pending for finalisation with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, Gazetted and non-gazetted employees and since when;

(c) whether some remedial measures have been adopted by the Government to shorten administrative procedures in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose taking active steps regarding the finalisation of pension before the retirement of the person or on the eve of the retirement of a person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The pension cases of Central Government employees are processed by numerous authorities in different departments spread all over the country. Information regarding pending pension cases is, therefore, not available centrally.

(c) and (d). Effective from 1st March 1976, the rules and procedures for settlement of pension cases have been considerably simplified. The main features of the simplification are that pension is calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months instead of 36 months and a time bound procedure for dealing with pension cases has been prescribed with a view to ensuring that a person retiring on superannuation will start getting pension from the 1st of month following the month of retirement.

Implementation of orders regarding Grant of Compensation in lieu of rent free accommodation

4538. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Departments/Offices of the Central Government have not implemented the orders contained in the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) O.M. No. F-3(2)EII(8)/73 dated 3rd August, 1978 in the matter of grant of compensation in lieu of rent free accommodation; and

(b) if so, the names of offices/departments which have not implemented the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No orders bearing the number and date referred to have been issued by the Ministry of Finance. The orders governing the payment of compensation in lieu of rent-free accommodation are contained in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. F. 3(2)-EII. (B)/73, dated 3rd September, 1974, as amended from time to time. These orders apply only to those specified categories of employees who satisfy the criteria for eligibility to rent free accommodation as mentioned therein. These orders have also been extended with some modification to the Police Forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs. They do not, however, apply to such cases where, such as in remote localities, rent free accommodation has been granted as a sort of incentive for service in those areas. In such cases House Rent Allowance in lieu of rent free accommodation is granted, where-

ver justified. The orders clearly define the scope of their applicability. It will be difficult and take a long time to collect the information about their non-implementation in particular cases. However, if any instance is brought to notice of Government, where the orders have not been followed despite the conditions laid down having been satisfied, it can be looked into.

Setting up of ventures abroad by large Industrial Houses

4539. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 10 large industrial houses which applied for setting up or expansion of existing Industrial ventures abroad during the last 10 months ending 31st October, 1980;

(b) the particulars of the ventures to be set up, the names of the countries and location of such ventures and the equity capital to be invested by these houses in the form of machinery and technical know-how etc.;

(c) the nature of products to be manufactured and terms and conditions of the permission granted; and

(d) when these projects are likely to come up and what are the conditions, if any, stipulated for repatriation of any profits made abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the required information is attached.

Statement

Applications received from companies controlled by the First 10 Industrial Houses for setting up or expansion of joint ventures abroad during January—October, 1980.

1. M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay to set up a joint venture in Saudi Arabia to undertake turn-key projects. The proposal was approved on 20-9-1980.

Equity Structure

	Saudi Riyals lakhs	Per cent to total
Total . . .	36·00	100·0
Indian . . .	17·64	49·0
(a) Tata Exports .	8·82	24·5
(b) Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd. .	8·82	24·5
Foreign . . .	18·36	51·0

M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., have been permitted to make a cash remittance of SR 8.82 lakhs (about Rs. 21.6 lakhs) for contributing their share of equity.

2. Proposal of M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Bombay to set up a joint venture in Thailand for the manfacture of dyestuffs.

Equity Structure

	(Baht Million)	Percent
Total . . .	40·0	100
Indian . . .	24·0	60
Foreign . . .	16·0	40

Formal approval to the proposal will be issued shortly. Equity contribution by the Indian party will be entirely by export of plant and machinery from India.

3. Proposal of M/s. Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay and M/s. S. L. Maneklla Industries Ltd., Bombay to set up a joint venture in Indonesia for the manufacture of equipment for textile and chemical industries.

Equity Structure proposed

	US $ 000	Percent
Total	1500	100
Indian	600	40
Standard Mills.	450	30
S. L. Manekial	150	10
Foreign	900	60

Mode of contributing Indian equity will be by export of equipment from India.

The proposal is still under consideration.

4. Request of M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay for expansion of equity in their joint venture in Singapore, set up for the manufacture of precision toolings. M/s. TELCO were permitted to enhance their contribution of equity by US$ 1,188,000 in the following manner:

	(US $ 000)
Export of equipment	188
Cash remittance	1000
Total	1188

Approval to this increase was accorded on 7-7-1980.

Likely date of Commencement of operation: Since the implementation of the projects which have been approved only very recently, depend on so many factors, it cannot be stated when these projects are likely to go into operation.

Joint venture at Serial No. 4 is already in operation from December, 1973.

Stipulation regarding repatriation— It is clearly stipulated in the approval letters issued to the parties for setting up joint ventures abroad that the amount receivable by way of dividents and other entitlements such as technical know-how fees, engineering service fees etc. should be repatriated to India in free foreign exchange.

Under Valuation of Properties in Delhi

4540. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of exorbitant under-valuation of properties in Delhi still continues; and

(b) if so, whether the powers vested in the local authorities under section 269D of the Income Tax Act, 1971 are being exercised to check the malpractice of under-valuation of properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, in all cases where conditions laid down in Section 269C of Income-tax Act, 1961 are satisfied.

Grievances of SC|ST Employees of Bank of Baroda

4541. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees in Bank of Baroda are being discriminated at the hands of the officials;

(b) whether atrocities are committed by the officers keeping in view 'Untouchability' and atrocities are increasing considerably in Bank of Baroda;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bank of Baroda SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.) and its state units had brought the atrocities committed against their members to the knowledge of the higher officials of the Bank; and

(d) if so, what are these atrocities and their grievances and what action has been taken by the Bank to punish the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exemption to Scheduled Banks from Requirement of Maintaining Cash Reserve Ratio

4542. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has recently granted exemption to major scheduled banks from the requirement of maintaining cash reserve ratio of 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether to secure maximum benefits from this scheme, banks have also been asked to achieve the lendable targets needed for implementation of the 20-point programme so as to cover weaker sections of the society e.g. farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, craftsmen and the physically handicapped.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As part of their busy season credit policy with effect from October 31, 1980. the Reserve Bank of India granted exemption from maintaining additional Cash Reserve equal to 10 per cent of the incremental time and demand liabilities to all the scheduled commercial banks as had maintained the required reserves on that date subject to the balances so maintained on October 31, 1980 not being allowed to be withdrawn. Banks having shortfall in this regard were required to make good them within a specified time before they could become eligible for this exemption.

(b) Reserve Bank of India have also issued to the commercial banks guidelines for securing increased flow of credit to the Priority Sectors so as to raise the share of these sectors in the aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by 1985 and for ensuring that a significant proportion of this enlarged credit goes to the weaker sections of the society, which are beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme. Attention in this regard is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2752 replied on December 5, 1980.

Re-assessment Proceedings against Central Excise Officers Kanpur

4543. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2137 on 27th June, 1980 regarding re-assessment proceedings against Central Excise Officers, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected required information;

(b) what is the stage of the enquiry;

(c) what is the manner of enquiry;

(d) who has been authorised to conduct the enquiry; and

(e) when Government will lay on the Table of the House complete information of the matter in issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In the case of one of the officers, the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that no action for re-opening the assessments is possible on the basis of available information. The Income-tax authorities are, however, pursuing the enquiries further.

In the case of the other officer also, the concerned Commissioner has reported that certain enquiries are being conducted.

(e) The statement in fulfilment of the assurance given to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 2137 for the

27th June 1980 will be laid on the Table of the House soon after the final reports from the Commissioners of Income-tax are received.

Posting of Married Ladies Working in Bombay Region of Bank of India

4544. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 28 married ladies working in the Bombay region of the Bank of India are promoted to officers cadre and are asked to shift to various places in India away from Bombay region;

(b) if so, whether such a shift will mean that they will have to stay away from their husbands and other family members; and

(c) if so, will these 28 married ladies be given postings in the officers cadre in Bombay region itself purely on humanitarian grounds to avoid their family difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Bank of India has reported that 10 lady employees were promoted to the officer's cadre from Bombay Region out of which only 5 were married. Three of these married lady employees, who did not want to go out of Bombay Region, requested for reversion to clerical cadre. Remaining 2 were posted outside Bombay Region.

(b) and (c). Officers of the Bank, including lady officers, are liable to be posted anywhere in India or outside Indian where the bank has an office| branch. While the bank tries to ensure that lady officers, as far as possible, are not posted to places where they would be put up to undue inconvenience, the bank cannot accept the principle of limited transferability or non-transferability of lady officers.

ग्वार से बने गोंद का निर्यात

4545. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया ग्वार से बना गोंद, देशवार, कितनी मात्रा में भेजा गया ;

(ख) इस वर्ष उन देशों को कितनी मात्रा में ग्वार से बना गोंद निर्यात किया गया ;

(ग) ग्वार से गोंद बनाने वाले कारखानों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी हैं तथा उनमें, पृथक-पृथक कितना उत्पादन होता है और क्या इस बारे में आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे जाएँगे ; और

(घ) ग्वार से बने गोंद का निर्यात करने से देश में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) ग्वार से बने गोंद का देशवार निर्यात दर्शाने वाला विवरण-I संलग्न है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सितम्बर, 1980 तक ग्वार से बने गोंद के निर्यात के अन्तिम आंकड़े 23,000 मे० टन हैं ।

(ग) संगठित क्षेत्र में ग्वार से गोंद बनाने की राज्यवार कारखानों की संख्या तथा उनके कुल उत्पादन के आंकड़े विवरण II में दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि विवरण-I में दिखाई गई हैं ।

विवरण-I

मात्रा : मी० टन
मूल्य : रु० में

देश	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		*1979-80		1980-81 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर)	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
फ्रांस	3497.0	108.96	2586.1	82.36	3264.2	154.52				
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	3934.0	152.44	3279.5	131.60	12223.0	451.08				
इटली	5368.0	178.02	3847.3	134.29	6092.2	271.95				
नीदरलैंड्स	309.6	8.99	835.0	15.30	1064.8	40.39				
ब्रिटेन	3567.4	130.89	2334.3	112.40	488.5	21.36				
स्पेन	2726.6	86.35	1885.0	59.52	2012.4	83.04				
स्वीट्जरलैंड	1292.3	38.88	400.0	12.37	555.0	24.14				
सं० राज्य अमरीका	20545.3	671.13	31581.8	1077.12	34914.7	1604.18				
अन्य	3870.8	141.80	9058.6	281.07	6980.9	393.48				
योग	45111.0	1512.46	56307.6	1906.03	67595.7	3049.14	41238.3	2467.19	23154.0	2141.37

स्रोत : वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंवकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता ।
*अनन्तिम

विवरण-II

क्रमांक	राज्य का नाम	एककों की संख्या	ग्वार से बने गोंद का उत्पादन		
			1977	1978	1979
1.	महाराष्ट्र	3	8510	8920	9815
2.	हरियाणा	3	9450	9610	10985
3.	राजस्थान	1	3250	3145	3680
4.	गुजरात	2	5315	6125	6520
		योग	26525	27800	31000

Suggestion Regarding Working of L.I.C.

4546. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an M.P. has paid a visit to the Divisional Office of Life Insurance Corporation at Nagpur, Maharashtra in the first week of November, 1980 and made number of suggestions in regard to the working of L.I.C. at large and also with respect to the benefits of policy-holders;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on each of the suggestions made; and

(c) if no action is taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Hon'ble Shri R. K. Mhalgi, MP paid a visit to the LIC's Divisional Office at Nagpur on 5th November, 1980, and during discussion with the Divisional Manager made, inter alia, the following suggestions:—

(i) The number of branch offices in the Division should be increased to about 30 in the next five years and each district should have 3 or 4 branch offices.

(ii) The public relations effort of the Divisional Office should be improved. For this purpose a Public Relations Officer should be appointed and contacts with opinion leaders should be maintained. At the national level also efforts should be made to build up the image of the LIC.

(iii) Names of members of the Policyholders' Council of the Division should be published frequently.

(b) and (c). The suggestions are being examined by the LIC.

Number of SC|ST Employees in Head Office of H.S.L. in Delhi and its Branch Offices

4557. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees separately serving in the head office of Hindustan Steel Limited in New Delhi and its branch offices;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women employees separately working in the New Delhi Branch Office of the undertaking;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for appointment in Hindustan Steel Limited the number of those interviewed and the number of those who were offered employment; and

(d) whether the number of employees of this category is sufficient in all pay scales according to the reservation quota fixed for them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): There is no Head Office of Hindustan Steel Limited in Delhi. Presumably the reference is to the Zonal Office of the erstwhile HSL in Delhi and its branches. This office is presently called the office of the Chief, Northern Region, Central Marketing Organisation of Steel Authority of India Limited. On this presumption, the requisite information is furnished below:—

(a) The number of employees in the offices of Chief, Northern Region, Zonal Manager and Branch Manager at New Delhi is 31 and number of employees in the Branch Sales Offices (four in number) is 106.

(b) The number of Scheduled Caste employees, Scheduled Tribe employees and women employees in Branch Sales Office, New Delhi is 7, 3 and 7 respectively.

(c) During 1980, only one post of messenger in Delhi Office was filled up and the candidate who was appointed on compassionate grounds belongs to the Scheduled Caste. Details of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe who applied for employment in respect of other Branch Sales Offices under the Northern Zone during the year 1980 are given below:—

Branch Sales Office	Post filled	No. of applications received from		No. of candidates interviewed		No of offers issued	
		S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
Ghaziabad	Asstt.	51	138	..	53	..	1
	Asstt.	4	..	2	..	1	..
Faridabad	Durwan	100	111	..	54	..	1
Agra	Asstt.	41	138	..	53	..	1
Gwalior	Asstt.	51	138	..	53	..	1
	Messenger/Durwan	26	4	9	1	1	1

(d) In view of the fact that employees in Central Marketing Organisation of SAIL are liable to transfer to different branches in SAIL, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in a branch would vary from time to time.

Indian Trade Exhibitions Organised Abroad

4548. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Indian Exhibitions which took place abroad exclusively organised by the Government of India, country-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) what are the details regarding the amount of foreign exchange earned through these Exhibitions, yearly and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Period	Name of exhibition	Results achieved.	
			Exhibits Sold	Business finalised/ spot orders booked
			(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	1977-78	Indian Trade Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), April, 1977	10·42	39·80
2	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet, Chicago, USA } August—Sept. 77	..	990·00
3	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet, Los Angeles, USA }	..	580·00
4	1978-79	Indian National Exhibition, Moscow (USSR), August, 1978	26·87	454·00
5	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet Cologne, (West Germany) Oct. 1978	..	513·50
6	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet, Copenhagen, (Denmark)	..	251·00
7	Do.	India Garments Fair Tokyo (Japan), Feb. 1979	..	150·00
8	1979-80	Indian Industrial Exhibition, Manila, (Philippines), March, 1980	9·60	32·50
9	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet, Tokyo (Japan), Oct.—Dec. 1979	..	112·00
10	Do.	Buyer-Seller Meet, Birmingham, (U.K.), March, 1980	..	300·00

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा करेंसी नोटों की छपाई

4539. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और भारत सरकार द्वारा 1 फरवरी, 1980 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1980 तक एक-रुपये, दो-रुपये, पांच रुपये, दस-रुपये, पचास रुपये तथा 100-रुपये के कितने कितने करेंसी नोट छापे गये ; और

(ख) क्या यह करेंसी नोट सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित संख्या में छापे गये थे और यदि नहीं, तो करेंसी नोट उनकी निर्धारित संख्या से अधिक छापने के क्या कारण थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार की ओर से एक रुपया का नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की ओर से अन्य मूल्य-वर्गों के नोट करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में उन्हें भेजे गए छमाही मांग पत्रों (इंडेंट्स) के आधार पर छापे जाते हैं। एक फरवरी, 1980 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1980 की अवधि के बीच इंडेंट किए गए नोटों की संख्या तथा प्रेसों द्वारा वास्तव में छापे गये नोटों की संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(संख्या लाख में)

मूल्य वर्ग	मांग-पत्र (इंडेंट)			1-2-80 से 31-10-80 की अवधि के दौरान वास्तव में छापे गए
	1979-80	1980-81		
	दूसरी छमाही	पहली छमाही	दूसरी छमाही	
	(अक्टूबर 79- मार्च 80) (6 महीने)	(अप्रैल 80- सितम्बर 80) (6 महीने)	(अक्टूबर 80-मार्च 81) (6 महीने)	(9 महीने)
एक रुपया	4500	4500	4500	6720
दो रुपए	7500	8500	10000	12820
पांच रुपए	4500	4500	4500	6380
दस रुपए	6000	6500	6000	7910
बीस रुपए	1500	1500	1000	2030
पचास रुपए	1000	1000	1000	1240
सौ रुपए	2000	1500	1500	1980
जोड़	27000	28000	28500	39080

उपर्युक्त विवरण से यह पता चलेगा कि फरवरी 80 से अक्तूबर 80 तक के नौ महीनों की अवधि के दौरान कुल मिलाकर वास्तव में छापे गए नोटों की संख्या इंडेंट किए गए नोटों की संख्या की तुलना में कम थी।

Scheme to Meet Shortage of Raw Materials

4550. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any scheme (long and short term) to face critical situation due to shortage of steel, aluminium and other raw materials that results from coal and power shortages, and which in turn, affect industrial production in sectors dependent on these raw materials;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government have taken steps to augment the indigenous availability of steel, both long-term and short-term.

As regards steel, the Import policy has already been liberalised. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. is planning to import 692,000 tonnes of steel under the buffer scheme. Ade-

quate foreign exchange has also been made available to SAIL, as the canalising agency for steel imports, to fulfil the demands for imported steel placed on it by the engineering units. Such imports will be over and above the buffer imports. In addition, actual users have also been allowed direct imports of "restricted items". A few other items are under Open General Licence. With all these facilities, it is expected that the requirement of steel for the engineering industry would be adequately met.

As regards long-term measures, steps have already been taken to set up additional steel making capacity. In addition to the on-going project of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, with an ultimate annual capacity of 3.4 million tonnes, a decision in principle has also been taken to set up another coast-based steel plant at Paradip, with a capacity of 3 million tonnes to be developed in almost 2 equal stages with provision for further expansion.

As regards aluminium, in the short-term, while making every effort to obtain more power for the aluminium-producing units, import of aluminium has also been arranged for bridging the gap between the demand and indigenous production. In the long-term, Government have decided to set up additional capacity of 218,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum in Orissa, with a captive power plant which would supply adequate power for aluminium production.

Availability of Groundnut Oil in States

4551. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise position regarding availability of groundnut oil during the last two years;

(b) the retail market price of groundnut oil during the last two years, month-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to maintain the stability of the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Separate State-wise data on availablity of groundnut oil is not being maintained. Two statements (Annexure I & II) giving the information on retail market price of Groundnut Oil for the Oil-Year 1978-79 (November, 1978 to October, 1979) and Oil-Year 1979-80 (November, 1979 to October, 1980) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1711/80].

(c) In order to maintain the stability in the prices of edible oils, Government have continued to meet the demand-supply gap through the import of edible oils and making them available to the consumers at reasonable prices, through fair price shops. For this purpose, the Public Distribution System is being strengthened by the State Governments for the increased supply of imported edible oils. The other steps being taken are augmentation of availability of indigenous edible oilseeds/oils through implementation of 'Action Plan' drawn up by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; increasing the production of popular oils like vanaspati, taking more vigorous action towards dehoarding of stocks, enforcement of the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, including orders issued thereunder, and of the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

On-Time Performance by Air-India

4552. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor "on-time performance" by Air-India

coupled with its bad reputation for delays on the ground and technical snags has scared away many full-fare passengers;

(b) whether Air-India has also done badly on bilateral agreements; if so, why;

(c) how for the expenditure of Rs. 3 crores spent on Air-India's choice of a UNIVAC real time computer has helped Air-India in improving its operational efficiency; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to tone up the working of Air-India and cut down its mounting losses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. During the first half of the financial year 1980-81, there was a growth of thirty percent in the carriage of full fare passengers.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The UNIVAC real time computer, when commissioned in early, 1981 is expected to improve the reservation system in the entire network.

(d) The following measures have been taken to improve the working of Air India and to reduce its losses:

1. Review of staff strength.

2. Reorganisation of Regional Directors' establishments at Sydney and Hongkong.

3. Closure of unremunerative offices.

4. Economy in fuel expenditure to the extent possible.

5. Deferring of the aircraft acquisition plans.

6. Increase of frequency|introduction of Boeing-747 aircraft in place of Boeing-707 aircraft, wherever justified.

7. Rationalisation of route structure.

Scarcity of Essential Commodities in Orissa State

4553. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact about the severe scarcity of essential commodities in the State of Orissa for the last six months;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the speedy supply of the essential commodities to the State; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Orissa, there was no severe scarcity of essential commodities in the State during the last six months.

(b) and (c). Allocations and supplies of essential commodities made to the State for the public distribution system are being steadily maintained.

Technical Assistance from Foreign Countries

4554. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the *ad hoc* offers of technical assistance to India made by foreign countries during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the details of the projects and institutions and departments for which such technical assistance from abroad was received during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). India receives technical assistance from various countries under regular technical assistance programmes agreed to between countries

either bilaterally or under multilateral arrangements such as Colombo Plan, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation etc. Sometimes, however, countries *i.e.* Governments or their agencies offer *ad hoc* technical assistance. The details of such officers for 1979-80 and 1980-81 cleared by this Ministry, are given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1712/80].

Age Limit for Appointment for Class IV Posts in Nationalised Banks

4555. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the maximum age limit for appointment in the nationalised banks for the posts of Class IV staff (peon, messengers etc.); and

(b) whether any relaxation is given for persons employed in temporary vacancies in making appointment in the permanent vacancies (broken as well as continuous services)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The maximum age limit for appointment of subordinate staff in nationalised banks differs from bank to bank. In majority of the banks, the maximum age limit is 25 years with suitable relaxation for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe candidates and Ex-servicemen.

(b) Some of the banks do give relaxations in the maximum age limit to temporary employees for appointment on permanent basis in subordinate cadre. The extent of relaxation varies from bank to bank.

Merger of Accounts Organisation with Ordnance Factories Board

4556. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merger of accounts organisation *viz.*, Office of Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories) with the Ordnance Factories Board as was decided in pursuance to the Report of Rajadhakshya Committee has not yet been done;

(b) whether delay in implementing Government policy in that regard has already created much loss of efficiency and accumulation of work due to suspense created in the minds of the staff members;

(c) the facts of the above (a) and (b); and

(d) the reasons for such abnormal delay and action being proposed to be taken to merge the accounts organisation *vis-a-vis* staff members with the Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) After taking into account the recommendations made by the Rajadhakshya Committee, Government decided in 1979 that the Finance and Accounts functions relating to the Ordnance Factories Organisation shall be fully integrated with the management functions from the Factory level upwards to the Ordnance Factory Board. This has been implemented. It was also decided that the responsibility for cadre management of the staff manning the various posts in the set-up of Controller of Accounts (Factories) shall continue to rest with the Controller General of Defence Accounts for two years, whereafter it shall be reviewed. The review will be due in April, 1981.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Number of employees suspended in Bokaro Steel Plant

4557. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of employees in Bokaro Steel

Plant have been suspended for a long period;

(b) if so, the names of the employees involved with their respective position in service;

(c) nature of allegation against each employees during the year 1976 January to November, 1980;

(d) number of cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court concerning employees of the plant during the year 1976 to 1980;

(e) number and name of employees who have been found innocent by the High Court and Supreme during the year 1976—80; and

(f) the amount so far spent during the years mentioned by the authorities on litigation and the nature of expenses in details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advancing of Loans by Banks to Sugar-cane Growers

4558. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the directions of the Central Government banks are advancing loans to the sugar-cane growers on the guarantee of the sugar mills of the area concerned for the development of sugarcane;

(b) whether the State Bank of India Branch Gopalganj (Bihar) advanced loan to the sugar-cane growers on furnishing requisite bonds through the management of Vishnu Sugar Mills Limited, Gopalganj (Bihar) as guarantor;

(c) whether the Management of the above Sugar Mills was able to take the loan directly from the State Bank of India, Gopalganj after submitting fictitious names of sugar-cane growers during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(d) if so, the names of parties on whose behalf loans were taken; the amount involved; who verified the bonafides of these loan applications and who actually disbursed the loan amounts; and

(e) the action which Government propose to take to prevent fraudulent transactions in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The banks, including State Bank of India, extend loans to sugarcane growers through the sugar mills in the respective area who guarantee the loans under a tieup arrangement. The Government has not given any specific directive to this effect and such banking arrangements are made by the banks, sugar mills and the sugarcane growers. In view of the above practice, loans were sanctioned to cane growers in the area of Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd. by the Gopalganj Branch of the State Bank of India till August 1978. To check that disbursements are not made to fictitious persons, the officials of the State Bank of India made random checks at periodic intervals and the audit of the above Branch in April, 1978 did not bring to light any such alleged malpractices.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of the facts stated above.

Appointment of Retired Officers as Consultants in All India Handicrafts Board

4559. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handicrafts Board has been appointing its own retired officers during the last four

years or so as Consultants in different fields on payments of fabulous fees without obtaining approval of competent authority; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that officers thus appointed did not obtain permission of competent authority for accepting such assignments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such officers have been extended travel facilities and paid for more than what is permissible to them under the Rules;

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the officers who made wrong appointments, and allowed payments far in excess of the entitlements; and

(e) whether it is also proposed to take action against the retired Government Officers who accepted these appointments at fees to which they were not entitled to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There have been two cases of appointment of retired officers of the Board as Consultants and in both cases approval of competent authority was obtained.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Remands of Class I officers of L.I.C.

4560. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the FINANCE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class I Officers of the L.I.C. went on mass casual leave on 28th November, 1980.

(b) if so, demands of class I Officers; and

(c) Government's decision thereon and steps taken for implementation of earlier assurances; if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The L.I.C. Management has reported that a large number of Class I Officers were on casual leave on 28-11-80. Their main demands are as under:—

(i) Revision of pay scales etc. and

(ii) Removal of anomalies between the emoluments of Officers and clerical staff.

In response to the demands of the Class I Officers, the management of the L.I.C. has offered concrete proposals which contain substantial improvements in their pay scales and other terms and conditions of service.

Steps to popularise Darjeeling

4561. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Darjeeling is one of the best tourist centres in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have any concrete proposal to make it more attractive for foreign as well as domestic tourists by allotting adequate fund to the State Government of West Bengal for providing better amenities like cheaper hotels, transport, better road communications and beautifications of some of the selected spots; and

(c) whether Government are also considering proposals for advertising and popularising Darjeeling in the tourist map of India displayed in all the Capitals of States, Railway Stations, Airports and other prominent places of our country as well as in our embassies in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No funds are allocated by the Central Department of Tourism to the State Governments for the deve-

lopment of tourism. Tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector. For the present, Darjeeling being the base for trekking activities, it is tentatively proposed in the Central Sector, subject to the availability of funds, to develop trekking facilities in the Darjeeling area during the Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(c) Darjeeling is published through tourist publicity material such as posters, folders, directories, etc. and these are widely distributed in India and abroad. Darjeeling is also included in tourist documentaries which are screened in India and abroad. Darjeeling also figures in the tour itinerary of travel agents, travel writers| publicits who are invited as guests of the Department on familiarisation tours so that on return they can promote our tourist attractions in the overseas markets.

Promotion of S. C. & S. T. Candidates from Group 'B' to Group 'A' Assistant Collectors

4562. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of Assistant Collectors Group 'A' including regular and *ad-hoc* basis with separate figures/percentage relating to SC and ST;

(b) how many regular and *ad-hoc* promotions have been made during the last one year with separate figures/percentage for SC and ST candidates;

(c) is it a fact that even though sufficient number of SC and ST Group 'B' officers having rendered continuous service ranging from 8 years to 20 years are available, the Department has not promoted them to Group 'A' cadre; and

(d) if so, what immediate remedial steps are being taken by Government to promote the SC and ST candidates and to protect their interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is as per statement attached.

(c) Promotions from Group 'B' to Group 'A' are made from the Central Excise Department and the Customs Department in the ratio of 4:1. Within the Customs Department, the promotion of the Appraisers and Superintendents of Customs (Preventive) is made in the ratio of 3.5:1, In the Central Excise Department, Superintendents of Central Excise, Group 'B' up to 1973 who have been found fit for promotion have already been promoted to Group 'A' on *ad-hoc* basis. Therefore, no Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe Superintendent of Central Excise Group 'B' with 8 to 20 years service, except those who may not have been found fit, is available for promotion. As regards Superintendent of Customs (Preventive), Group 'B' no officer with 10 to 20 years service belonging to SC|ST, is available for promotion except those who may not have been found fit for promotion. Only three officers who have rendered service between 8 to 10 years, are available. Their turn for promotion has not yet been reached. They have not been superseded. As regards the Appraisers of the Customs Department, their promotion has been stopped by an injunction issued by the Bombay High Court. However, vacancies have been reserved for them.

(d) In the matter of promotion from Group 'B' to Group 'A' in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates the prescribed instructions are being followed strictly, thereby protecting the interests of the candidates belonging to these categories.

Statement

The number and percentages of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in regular/ad Hoc promotions

Existing strength of Assistant Collectors/ Superintendents of Central Excise, Group 'A'			Regular/ad hoc promotions made during one year upto 30-11-80								
Appointments/promotions on regular basis			Promotions on ad hoc bssis			Total	Regular promotions			on ad hoc besis		
General category	Belonging to SC/ST	Percentage of officers belonging to SC/ST	General category	Belonging to SC/ST	Percentage of officers belonging to SC/ST		General category	Belonging to SC/ST	Percentage of officers belonging to SC/ST	General category	Belonging to SC/ST	Percentage of officers belonging to SC/ST
410	61	13%	291	2	0.7%	764	85	5*	5.55%	330	2	0.6%

* According to the prescribed formula, out of 90 officers promoted in November, 1979 on regular basis, 72 were required to be taken from Central Excise Department and 18 from Customs (14 from appraising and 4 from preventive). As per the prescribed roster points, 17 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were required to be taken from the Central Excise Department and 5 from Customs (3 appraising and 2 preventive). In the Central Excise Department only 2 officers were available in the consideration zone which was five times the number of vacancies and both of them were selected. On the appraising side, 7 were available in the consideration zone. The required number, viz. 3 were selected. On the preventive side, there was no officer in the consideration zone, hence none could be taken.

So far as, *ad hoc* promotions are concerned, no reservation has been prescribed.

Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia

4563. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except Pakistan all other countries in the region have agreed to go ahead with negotiations for the formation of a Regional Economic Cooperation Organisation in South Asia;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the details of the constitution and functions of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The President of Bangladesh had made a proposal about regional cooperation in South Asia. It is understood that this has been welcomed in principle by the countries of the South Asian region i.e. Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Bangladesh Government as now prepared a paper elaborating this proposal and has transmitted it to the Governments concerned for study and consideration.

Posts in the Office of Directorate of Weights and Measures lying vacant

4564. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many posts in the office of Directorate of Weights and Measures are lying vacant at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Lower Division Clerk is running the Bombay branch of Weights and Measures during the past four years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to fill the posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). One past of Assistant Director, Weights and Measures at Bombay and a post of Senior Investigator at Calcutta are vacant. It is not a fact that a Lower Division Clerk is running the Bombay office of the Directorate of Weights and Measures for the past four years. The post of Assistant Director, Weights and Measures, Bombay fell vacant on 1-5-1979, consequent upon the retirement of its previous incumbent on superannuation. The Assistant Secretary, Forward Markets Commission, Bombay has been authorised to perform the administrative functions of the Bombay office of the Directorate of Weights & Measures. Steps for filling up the two vacant posts are underway.

Opening of Bank Branches in Bharatpur and Alwar

4565. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to select any experimental projects for intensive development of model districts through bank financing; and

(b) if so, whether Bharatpur and Alwar come in the choice; what number and where the new bank branches are likely to be opened in near future in such model districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Banks do not have a scheme for intensive development of model districts. However, under the Lead Bank Scheme, the lead banks have been asked to draw up District Credit Plans for their lead districts for the period 1980 to 1982 (calendar years) so as to ensure coordinated action for increasing the flow of credit to productive ventures of small borrowers in the priority sectors. For the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur also such plans have been drawn up envi-

saging credit outlays of Rs. 32.44 crores and Rs. 26.56 crores respectively over the three year period.

In terms of the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India, branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks during 1979—81 are primarily to be directed towards opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in districts having poorer banking coverage. than one branch for every 20,000 people in the rural and semi-urban areas. In terms of this norm 66 and 75 rural and semi-urban branches should be functioning respectively in Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. As at the end of September, 1980, 66 and 64 rural and semi-urban branches were functioning in these two districts. In addition, banks had on hand 7 licences of Alwar District and 17 licences for Bharatpur District for opening branches at rural/semi-urban centres as indicated in the statement.

Statement

List of Centres in respect of which allotments/licences were pending with the Banks as at the end of September, 1980 for opening branches in the Districts of Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

Name of the Centre	Classification of the centre	Name of the Bank holding allotments/Licences
1	2	3
District: Alwar		
1. Samuchi	Rural	Punjab National Bank
2. Sakat	-do-	-do-
3. Sahedoli	-do-	-do-
4. Jeriya	-do-	-do-
5. Khantral Mandi	-do-	-do-
6. Harsora	-do-	-do-
7. Behrod	-do-	State Bank of India
District: Bharatpur		
1. Mahuwakhera	Rural	Punjab National Bank
2. Dhahara	-do-	-do-
3. Ajan	-do-	-do-
4. Khan Surajpur	-do-	-do-
5. Nonera	-do-	-do-
6. Salampur	-do-	-do-

1	2	3
7. Astaben	Rural	Punjab National Bank
8. Helar	-do-	-do-
9. Vishnoda	-do-	-do-
10. Korer	-do-	-do-
11. Bahnera	-do-	-do-
12. Sablana	-do-	-do-
13. Moroli	-do-	State Bank of India
14. Brahamabad	-do-	-do-
15. Ballabhgarh	-do-	-do-
16. Bhusawar	-do-	-do-
17. Bharatpur	Semi-Urban	New Bank of India

Tours in India and Abroad by Chairman of I.A.A.I.

4566. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Chairman of International Airport Authority went on tour abroad and within the country during the last one year;

(b) what is the amount of travelling allowance claimed by the Chairman during this period in foreign Currency and Indian Currency;

(c) how many times in a year his predecessor went on tour abroad and within the country during period of one year; and

(d) if it is a fact that tour programmes of Chairman I.A.A.I. are not circulated but kept secret?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). For the period 1-11-79 to 31-10-80 details of the tours of the present Chairman, IAAI and the Travelling allowance claimed are given below:—

		Fare	*D.A.*	*Remarks*
Number of tours within the country	24	Rs. 28871·50	Rs. 4684·00	
Tours abroad	7	Rs. 45764·00*	US $ 1692 Libyan Dinars 259 South Yeman Dinars 240 Rs. 3743·50	*TA claims in respect of seventh tour are not included because the claims are yet to be finalised.

(c) During the corresponding period (1.11.79). to 31.10.79) the previous Chairman, IAAI went on tour abroad 5 times and 7 times within the country.

(d) . On some occasions tour programmes are circulated. When tours are undertaken at short notice, the concerned officers are kept informed either orally or by telex/phone.

Import of Steel Melting Scrap

4567. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of steel melting scrap imported during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) how much quantity out of the above steel melting scrap has been imported by Arc Furnace units availing the benefit of full exemption of Custom Duty;

(c) how much steel scrap, so imported by Arc Furnace units on payment of Nil rate of duty has been utilised by such units for the manufacturing of Castings and Ingots;

(d) steel melting scrap imported by units working with the aid of Furnaces other than Electric Arc Furnaces and how much Custom Duty has been received against these imports during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(e) how much custom duty paid on steel melting scrap has been utilised for the manufacture of castings and how much for ingots; and

(f) custom duty received during 1978-79 and 1979-80 on steel scrap imported for purposes other than melting such as re-rolling etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (f). Information is being ascertained and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recovery of Excise Duty and Income-tax arrears from M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Limited

4568. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Limited have not paid due Excise Duty and Income-tax for the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, the amount due from the company and action proposed to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) M|s. Bharat Steel Tubes Limited had been manufacturing "all other goods, not elsewhere specified" falling under Item 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises & Salt Act, 1944, without having applied for a Central Excise Licence for the said item and had been removing the said excisable goods without payment of Central Excise duty leviable thereon during the period 1-3-1975 to 30-6. 1979.

With regard to Income-tax, the answer is in the negative.

(b) The amount of Central Excise duty due from the Company is Rs. 14.63 lakhs. Appropriate demand issued was confirmed on adjudication but the company has gone in appeal against the order passed in adjudication. As the appeal has not yet been decided, the realisation of the demand is under persuasive action.

There were no arrears of Income-tax as on 30th September, 1980.

Hidden Mines of Precious Metals

4569. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed some hidden mines of precious metals like gold in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, with expected weight of metals and estimated value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major resources of Gold so far estimated include Gold-bearing rock of 0.3 million tonnes with 5.5 grames per tonne in Mallappakonda area, Chittoor district, and over 3.1 million tonnes of gold bearing rock in Kolar Gold Field, Karnataka. In Gadag Gold Field over 0 56 million tonnes of gold bearing rock in Mopla Lode, in

Hutti Gold Field 0.06 million tonnes and in Anantapur Gold Field (A.P.), 1.64 million tonnes of resources of gold have been estimated by Geological Survey of India and other agencies. Gold content generally ranges between 5 to 8 grammes per tonne.

राजस्थान में झालावाड़ जिले में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4570. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में उपलब्ध खनिजों की किस्म का पता लगाने के लिए किसी प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन खनिजों पर आधारित किस प्रकार के उद्योगों की वहां स्थापना की जा सकती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्राप्त खनिजों के निम्न ग्रेड का होने के कारण उनके बारे में और विस्तृत अध्ययन तथा परिष्करण परीक्षण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि खनिज आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए उनकी उपादेयता का पता लगाया जा सके ।

Non-Payment of Excise Duties by M/s. Mangalore Beedi Works

4571. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mangalore Beedi works manufacturers of 501 Beedi are not paying excise duties;

(b) if so, whether any details are available with the Government;

(c) if not, what checks his Ministry has over this company to levy excise duty; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make special checking in their dealings; if not, what other steps are proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that M/s. Mangalore Ganesh Beedies Works, manufacturer of 501 Bedi, are not paying excise duty. However, recently three cases involving excise duty amounting to Rs. 10,916.48 have been registered against them. These cases are yet to be adjudicated.

(c) and (d). Biri manufacturers work under physical control and the biris are cleared under supervision of the Central Excise officers after proper assessment. No special checks are considered necessary. However, prescribed checks including surprise checks in the normal course. will continue to be exercised.

Agreement with Soviet Union for Newsprint

4572. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union is not adhering to supply scheme of newsprint;

(b) if so, whether this has created a great shortage in the country;

(c) whether S.T.C. is also in a tight position;

(d) if so, whether this shortage is greatly felt by newspaper industry;

(e) if so, whether Soviet Union has been urged to fulfil the agreement;

(f) if so, how much they have supplied under the agreement; and

(g) to what extent the shortage of newsprint has been removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Against a contracted quantity of 45,000 MT for supply during 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981, Soviet Union has shipped 30,000 MT upto 30th November 1980. Another 3000 MT is under loading. They are adhering to supply schedule.

(b) to (g). There is no shortage of newsprint in the country and newspapers have been getting their supply from high sea sales or from the buffer stock of STC. The international market situation in newsprint, however, continues to be tight as a result of major strikes in Newsprint Producing countries. The STC has since been able to augment its buffer stock from which newspapers can draw their requirements.

Removal of Ban on Import of Gas Cylinders

4573. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have removed the ban on import of Gas Cylinders;

(b) whether individuals will be permitted to import Gas Cylinders for their own use (for LPG use); and

(c) whether foreign residents (Indians) will be permitted to bring alongwith their gas cylinders free of customs duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A revised import policy has been announced with effect from 1st October, 1980 under which limited import of gas cylinders other than LPG Cylinders will be considered on merits provided a portion of the orders is placed on indigenous manufacturer. Import of LPG Cylinders remains banned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indians residing abroad are parmitted to import machinery and raw materials for setting up industrial units under certain terms and conditions but they will not be allowed to bring along with them gas cylinders as part of personal baggage.

Report from Union of the Staff belonging to M/s. Sociedide De Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Goa

4574. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) wheher a detailed report has been furnished by the Union of the staff belonging to M/s Sociedide De Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. Margoo, Goa to the effect that the Company has during the past few years cheat-

ed the Custom and Central Excise office to the tune of 1 crore and 50 lakh by not paying excise duty correctly;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report furnished by the above Union will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) what action has been taken against this company for this act of tax evasion;

(d) whether there has been any collusion of the company with the Central Excise authorities in Goa; and

(e) if so, whether Government have proceeded against those Government officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No report from the Union of the staff belonging to M/s. Sociedide De Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Goa, alleging non-payment of excise duty by the company has been received.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Appointment of Auditors by Accountant General, Assam

4575. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointment of 180 Auditors on the basis of Interviews conducted by the Accountant General, Assam in June, 1978 is still due; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the steps Government propose to take to issue appointment letter to the successful empannelled candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). An examination for recruitment of Auditors was conducted by the Accountant General, Assam at Shillong in January, 1978. Some complaints were received regarding unfair means and manipulation in the Examination which were inquired into but the same could not be established. The Accountant General then prepared a panel of selected candidates in September, 1978. Before, however, the panel could be actually operated, the Accountant General received further complaints against the panel.

As the panel already prepared included a number of tribal candidates, the Accountant General, Assam had a meeting with the representatives of the Tribal Association on 29-12-1978 to know whether they were interested to operate the panel or not. No member of Assamese Association, who had joined the tribals in their joint representation previously, were, however, present in the meeting. The Accountant General explained to them the whole situation and the fact that a decision had already been taken that future recruitment would be made through the Staff Selection Commission and desired them to intimate to him by a joint declaration (including the representatives of Assamese Association) their reaction whether they would prefer the panel to be operated or not. The representatives wanted more time to discuss the matter among themselves as well as with their Assamese colleagues and then to inform the Accountant General. It was understood that if they were able to arrive at unanimous decision about operation of the panel, they would inform the Accountant General by 10-1-1979 and that if the Accountant General did not hear by 15-1-79, he would conclude that they were willing to reckon the panel as having lapsed. The Accountant General did not hear anything by that date and took the decision to allow the panel to lapse.

As the panel in question had already lapsed and the work of recruitment entrusted to the Staff Selection Commision, the question of giving appointment to the candidates from the lapsed panel does not arise now. The Staff Selection Commission has since sent a list of 155 candidates for appointment as Auditors in the Office of the Accountant General, Assam and the

Accountant General has started sending offers of appointment to the nominated candidates and they are likely to be appointed after completion of all formalities conected therewith.

Export of Coconut

4576. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which export coconut to other States than its own and abroad;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the last five years;

(c) the value thereof; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export data is maintained for the country as a whole and not State-wise.

(b) to (d). Export figures are given below:—

Year	Qty. (Nos.)	Value (Rs.)
1974-75	7,29,848	8,17,617
1975-76	1,73,850	1,93,408
1976-77	2,93,100	3,17,448
1977-78	8,11,852	8,29,515
1978-79	89,008	94,144

Plan to develop Fatehpur Sikri

4577. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to develop Fatehpur Sikri, Agra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A master plan (land-use plan) is being prepared of Fatherpur Sikri. It will include the following:

(i) Identification of different land areas for development, conservation and other functions like agriculture, residential, commercial, etc.

(ii) Conservation of protected monuments, including measures for improvement, and conservation of monuments other than those normally visited by tourists, as an added tourist attraction.

(iii) Environmental planning to maintain the ecological balance and enhance the natural setting of the monuments.

(iv) Movement patterns for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. This would include movements within the monuments complex and the villages.

(v) Identification of areas for tourist development for providing residential and other facilities.

(vi) A comprehensive view of the development of the three villages of Fatehpur, Sikri and Nagar keeping in view the economic social and ecological aspects with special reference to employment generation.

Export of Potatoes

4578. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever potatoes are exported only certain State gets chance to export its product; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose giving a chance to all the potato-growing States excluding Bihar to export their potatoes also whenever such occasion arises in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Export of potatoes is allow-

ed from all parts of the country under open general licence without any quantitative restrictions.

Commission Paid to GAS of Air India

4579. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI): Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of commission paid by the Air India to its General Sales Agents, how many of the agents are Indians and how many of the agents are foreigners; and

(b) what is the percentage of commission paid by other major airlines of the world to their Sales Agents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India has appointed 97 GSAs of whom two are Indian companies. All international carriers including Air-India normally pay commission to their General Sales Agents as per IATA rules, which are as under:

	Normal sales commission	Over-riding commission agency
Passenger sales	9—	3—
Cargo sales	5—	2½—

However, in some areas of the world such as wholly within Africa and the Malaysian Peninsula, the applicable rate will be five per cent as against 9 per cent prescribed in the IATA rules. The rate of commission for domestic transportation varies from country to country. In case of USA and Canada, the rate is prescribed by the carriers operating within USA and Canada or between USA and Canada.

Decision to release Stocks of Groundnut, Cottonseed and Rice Bran Extractions

4580. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the release of stocks of groundnut, cottonseed and rice bran extractions for both internal consumption and exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of these commodities; and

(d) whether there are exportable surpluses and what steps are being taken to meet the expected demand during the next season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). During the year 1980-81 Government has permitted till now, the export of only 5 lakh tonnes of Groundnut extractions, 2 lakh tonnes of Cottonseed extractions and 5 lakh tonnes of De-Oiled Rice Bran extractions. The balance quantity of the production of these extractions becomes available for internal consumption. The export quotas of these commodities are fixed by the Government taking into account the various relevant factors, including the indigenous production and demand, the rationalised development of the solvent-extraction industry, the incentive to indigenous growers and crushers of oil seeds etc. There is no regulation on the internal distribution and prices of these extractions, and the prices are determined by the market forces of supply and demand. It is hoped that as a result of various incentives including export of these limited quantities, the indigenous production of extractions would receive a boost. As regards the next season, the export policy will be determined after an assessment of the then prevailing situation.

Highest Export in Seafood

4581. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state which is the State in India doing the highest export in seafood and what is the amount of foreign exchange earned in the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Kerala is the leading State in the exports of seafoods. Exports made through the ports of Kerala in 1979-80 were valued at Rs. 10393.06 lakhs.

USSR-India to set up Industrial Plant

4582. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR-India are considering the possibility of jointly participating in setting up Industrial plants in third countries; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete step has been taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. USSR are only buying some equipment from India for certain projects being set up with USSR assistance in certain countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Businessmen arrested for Smuggling Activities

4583. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of the businessmen and persons who have been arrested in connection with the smuggling activities in the country in 1978, 1979 and 1980 to-date; and

(b) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Details of the number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted for their involvement in smuggling activities in the country in 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto October) are given below:—

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
1978 .	1810	1457	1005
1979 .	1788	1667	1086
1980* (upto October) .	1444	1071	672

*Figures provisional.

Outlay earmarked for Development of Handicrafts in Central Sector

4584. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay earmarked for the development of handicrafts in Central Sector during the current financial year; and

(b) what steps are being taken for the development of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 8.70 crores has been earmarked in the B.E. for 1980-81 for development of handicrafts in the Central Sector.

(b) Some of the major steps being taken for the development of handicrafts in the Central sector are as follows:

(i) Design and Technical Development of handicrafts is taken up at 4 Design and Technical Development Centres at Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore and New Delhi. In addition, specialised work is undertaken at the Institute for Development of Cane and Bamboo at Agartala, the Art Metalware Centre at Moradabad, Centre for Musical Instruments in Madras and Centres for the Development of Tribal Crafts in Kulu and Gauhati. Action has also been initiated to set up National Institutes for Hand-Printed Textiles and Carpets. A programme of financial assistance to craftsmen for the purchase of improved tools and equipment at 50 per cent subsidised rates has also been taken up.

(ii) Training Centres have been set up for training and improving the skills of artisans in various crafts like carpet weaving, art metalwares, cane and bamboo and hand-printing of textiles.

(iii) Apprenticeship schemes for art metals, cane and bamboo, hand-printed textiles, toys and dolls, wood and ivory, jewellery, stone crafts etc. have also been started.

(iv) Marketing Service Extension Centres have been set up with the object of providing package services to artisans in order to improve marketability of their goods.

(v) Exhibitions are organised for developing and promoting handicrafts in the country and abroad.

Financial restructuring of National Textile Corporation

4585. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal being considered for financial restructuring of National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether the financial constraints of N.T.C have hindered in the way of taking over the Buckingham Carnatic Mills in Madras which is likely to be closed from 1.1.1981; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the National Textile Corporation for taking over the B & C Mills in Madras?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No proposal is currently under consideration of Government for restructuring the capital base of National Textile Corporation.

(b) and (c). Financial and management position of the N.T.C. is one of the various considerations that are kept in view while considering takeover of mills for management under the N.T.C. Currently, there is no proposal to take over the B & C Mills, Madras for management under the N.T.C.

Use of Red Light on Buildings

4586. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that use of red light on buildings is being done by unauthorised persons and organisations;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against the persons found misusing it; and

(c) the details as to who are the individuals and organisations entitled to use red light on buildings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All objects, which project into the airspace established as obstacle free zone for flights, are required to be marked by day and by night to reduce hazard to the aircraft by indicating the presence of the obstacle.

Fixation of Yarn Price

4587. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of the Indian Art-Silk Weaving Industry has urged Government to fix prices for different yarns and regulate the distribution to solve the problem faced by Art-Silk Weavers; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, imposition of price or distribution control on different yarns used by the Art-Silk Weavers is not contemplated by the Government. To augment supply of yarn, imports of Viscose Filament Yarn and first quality Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarns used by the Art-Silk Industry are on IGL.

Cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India from Gujarat

4588. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bales of different varieties of cotton purchased from Gujarat by the Cotton Corporation of India last year as against the total production;

(b) the prices paid to cotton-growers of Gujarat as against prevalent market prices;

(c) the estimated production of cotton in Gujarat this year;

(d) the target fixed for purchases of cotton from Gujarat this year against its estimated production; and

(e) whether the Cotton Corporation of India intends making purchases as soon as the cotton crop starts entering into the market so as to avoid distress sales by the cotton-growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Against an estimated production of 17.85 lakh bales of cotton during 1979-80 cotton season in Gujarat State. Cotton Corporation of India purchased 46,724 bales of S-4, 41,138 bales of V-797, 31,841 bales of Digvijay 31,827 bales of CO-2 and 14,117 bales of other miscellaneous varieties—all totalling to 1,65,647 bales.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India purchases kapas at ruling market prices in open competition with other traders. The prices paid by the Corporation during 1979-80 season in Gujarat were as under:—

Variety	Prices paid by CCI High/ Low per qntlu. of kapas
	Rs.
1. CJ-73	358/340
2. Digvijay	486/350
3. S-4	493/411
4. CO-2	409/324
5. Varalaxmi	540/463
6. Kalagin	283
7. V-797	399/313

(c) Estimated production of cotton in Gujarat during the current cotton season 1980-81 is 16.71 lakh bales.

(d) The Cotton Corporation of India proposes to purchase 3.50 lakh bales during 1980-81.

(e) It has been the policy of the Corporation to enter various markets right from the beginning of the season and remain in the market till the arrivals continue so that growers may not have difficulty in marketing their produce.

The Corporation has already commenced its purchases in Gujarat at various centres.

News-item Captioned 'Indian Drugs Smuggled to Iran

4589. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Free Press Journal" dated the 7th October, 1980 under the caption "Indian drugs smuggled to Iran;"

(b) if so, the details of medicines particularly life saving whch are smuggled to Iran; and

(c) the action taken by Government to put a check on smuggling of medicines and whether some arrests of smugglers were made, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reports received by Government do not indicate any trends in smuggling of medicines from India to Iran and no such cases have been detected by the Customs authorities in the recent past.

Anti-smuggling measures have been intensified and the preventive and intelligence machinery strengthened to check smuggling.

Alarming Situation of Deficit Financing

4590. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's deficit financing had crossed Rs. 3,000 crores by the end of November, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this alarming situation;

(c) what steps have been considered to reduce this deficit;

(d) whether the trend in December 1980 has been to reduce this deficit; and

(e) if so, whether Government are confident of reducing it in 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Due to uneven flows of Government expenditures and receipts during the course of the year, the amount of deficit financing at any point of time during the fiscal year does not give a correct indication of the outcome at the end of the year. The Government is taking all measures to contain deficit financing within reasonable limits.

(e) The extent of deficit financing during 1981-82 would be indicated in the Budget to be presented to Parliament in February, 1981.

Capital structure of Colgate Palmolive Company

4591. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the details of the Capital structure of Colgate-Palmolive Company, the subsidiary of an American Multi-National Corporation;

(b) total paid-up capital of the Company immediately after its registration and what is the total capital now;

(c) ratio between bonus share and equity share as in 1973-74 and 1979-80;

(d) total gross profits earned and dividend declared by the Company year-wise from 1970-71 to 1979-80; and

(e) total profits and dividends remitted year-wise from 1970-71 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Details of the capital structure of Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.:

Rs. 196.50 lakhs in equity shares of Rs. 10 each of which shares worth Rs. 78.60 lakhs (40 per cent) are held by Colgate Palmolive Company, USA.

(b) The total paid-up capital of the company after registration:

Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Total paid-up capital of the company now:

Rs. 196.50 lakhs.

(c) Ratio between bonus share and equity share:

1973-74	1979-80
-Nil-	130 : 1

(d) Profits earned and dividends declared (Rs. lakhs):

Year	Profits earned	Dividend declared
1970 . . .	100·54	80·00
1971 . . .	100·34	70·00
1972 . . .	122·26	122·25
1973 . . .	149·88	111·28
1974 . . .	157·24	141·51
1975 . . .	83·26	74·94
19 . . .	147·07	132·36
1977 . . .	243·57	181·20
1978 . . .	244·43	129·69
1979 . . .	278·31	180·78

(e) Profits remitted abroad other than dividends: Nil. Dividends approved for remittance:

Year	Remittance approved (Rs. lakhs)
1970-71	26·16
1971-72	54·72
1972-73	57·37
1973-74	..
1974-75	..
1975-76	0·13
1976-77	155·72
1977-78	197·56
1978-79	249.12

Export to Cocoa Beans

4592. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few thousand tons of dried cocoa beans are kept in Kerala State Marketing Federation godowns as there is nobody to purchase these goods;

(b) the reasons why the Central Government are not initiating to sell those cocoa beans to consuming countries like U.S.S.R. as early as possible as cocoa beans is a perishable good; and

(c) the reasons why the State Trading Corporation is not purchasing cocoa beans at a fair price, and exporting them to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Kerala State Marketing Federation are keeping some stock of dried beans.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has initiated action to develop export of cocoa beans. Export of this item is not canalised through STC or any other public sector agency. This

Commodity is traded in international market on a highly competitive basis and India is yet to make a breakthrough in finding acceptability for its beans in terms of its fat contents, acidity etc. Export will be made as soon as the initial problems in penetrating in the foreign market are overcome.

Sanctioning of loan by IDBI to National Textile Corporation

4593. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India has been showing a tough attitude to the National Textile Corporation in sanctioning loans for its plan for modernisation and renovation of sick textile mills;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports appeared in the 'Business Standard' of 24th November, in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. As on the 31st October, 1980, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India had received 35 applications from the units of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) for assistance of Rs. 60.86 crores under the soft loan scheme for modernisation and renovation of the units. Of these, 31 applications have been sanctioned assistance aggregating Rs. 53.10 crores. Four applications for assistance aggregating Rs. 6.30 crores are under processing and are expected to be sanctioned shortly. Besides, there are 8 enquiries for assistance of Rs. 27 crores which will also be processed after receipt of complete information from NTC.

(b) and (c). Government have seen the news item in the Business Standard dated 24-11-1980. The news item *inter alia* raised the following two main issues:—

(i) Assistance to NTC mills under the Soft Loan Scheme started late; and

(ii) IDBI has been insisting on production of title deeds from the erstwhile owners of the nationalised mills for sanctioning assistance. The position in regard to the above points is given below seriatum:—

(i) While the Soft Loan Scheme was introduced in November, 1976, the NTC mills were made eligible for assistance under the Scheme later and sanctions to NTC mills commenced in July, 1978. Prior to that, their modernisation programmes were being financed partly out of budgetary allocations and partly under the bills rediscounting scheme of the IDBI; and

(ii) Assistance to NTC mills has been sanctioned against the guarantee provided by NTC, New Delhi (the holding company) and the mortgage of immovable properties of the assisted units. To create equitable mortgage, deposits of title deeds is essential. If in a particular case title deeds were not readily available, the IDBI considers other suitable arrangements. The non-availability of title deeds in a particular case has not come in the way of disbursement of assistance to NTC units. Disbursements by way of bridging finance upto 90 per cent of the sanctioned loan are being made available by the institutions against guarantee of NTC, New Delhi (the holding company) and hypothecation of assets of the units concerned.

Import of Milk Powder and Butter from European Countries

4594. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the total quantity of imports of milk powder and butter from the European countries during the years 1974-75, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1979-80;

(b) the total requirement of milk powder and butter in the country; and

(c) whether the UNICEF has provided any cash aid for India's 'automatic chilled milk dispensing unit'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The item "milk powder" as such is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification/Indian Trade Classification—Revision 2, on the basis of which foreign trade statistics of India are compiled. However, a statement showing Import of milk and cream (excluding milk and cream fresh), malted milk (including powder) and butter from European countries during 1974-75, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1979-80 (upto Oct. '79) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1713/80].

(b) Indigenous production of milk powder (*i.e.* Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder) during the year 1979 was estimated to be of the order of 32,000 tonnes and that of butter about 15,000 tonnes (in the organised sector). Further, on an average 20,000—25,000 tonnes of milk powder are being imported annually on gift account under various Dairy Development Programmes. There is no indication that this quantity is not sufficient.

(c) UNICEF has not provided any cash aid for "automatic chilled milk dispensing units." However, they provided stainless steel under Operation Flood I programme, a part of which was utilised for fabrication of these units.

Streamlining in Export Quality Control

4595. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the commodities exported by India have been rejected by the buyer countries as they do not conform to International standards despite the checks by Export Inspection Council;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to streamline the export quality control; and

(c) whether the Indian Standards Institute is being associated in determining the quality of export items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) There have been some instances of this type.

(b) Some of the important steps taken towards eliminating such complaints of quality are:

(i) A Central Vigilance Cell has been set up in the Export Inspection Council to keep strict watch on such complaints and initiate prompt action against the delinquent staff of the Council/Agencies.

(ii) Arrangements have been made to re-check some of the consignments already certified at the Port of shipment to ensure that attempts have not been made to export substandard consignments.

(iii) A Cell under the direct charge of Addl. Director at Bombay has been set up to collect complaints of quality and to investigate the same.

Further, a Committee under the Chairmanship of CCI&E has also been set up to review such complaints and take remedial measures.

(iv) Comprehensive amendments to some of the provisions of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 have been proposed which would

inter alia give more powers to the Government to punish the erring exporters.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Director General of Indian Standard Institute is a member of the Export Inspection Council. He is also the Chairman of the Technical Committee which prescribed standards of export of goods.

Amount realised by U.T.I., L.I.C. and IDBI out of investment made in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

4596. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far realised by the Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and IDBI along with details of their total investment made in the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has arisen serious disputes over the management of the company due to acquisition of shares belonging to BI Group of England,

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the alleged deal between foreign shareholders and in Indian buyers over the remission of BI's loan account in the Company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being proposed against the said Indian and for realisation of above institution's dues against the said company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) *Unit Trust of India*

Investments: Rs. 7.26 lakhs

Life Insurance Corporation of India

Investments: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Divided realised in 1976: 10 per cent

Industrial Development Bank of India

Investments: Nil.

(b) The proposed acquisition of shares belonging to BI Group of England by an Indian party has not been approved by Government.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CR Coils and GP Sheet supplied to stockyard in Maharashtra

4597. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of:

(i) 18G. CR Coils in barrel sizes sent to stockyards in Maharashtra as "Unlinked tonnages", and

(ii) GP sheets left with the stockyards in Maharashtra, after meeting the priority demands; during each quarter since 1979, till 20-11-1980; and

(b) what was the percentage of total capacity of general manufacturers satisfied by these stockyards, in respect of aforesaid materials, during the said quarters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employees rendered Jobless in Export Inspection Council/Agencies

4598. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that out of 2000 employees working in Export Inspection Council/Agencies, 300 employees have already been rendered jobless due to the relaxation on compulsory quality control and preshipment inspection; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Due to introduction of in-process quality control in jute products, 254 employees have been indentified as surplus. Out of these, 141 officials have already been absorbed in other (non-jute) schemes. Efforts are being made to adjust the remaining personnel also.

Settlement of Bonus for Jute Industry

4599. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Jute Co. has yet to have a regular Chairman, Directors' Board and other Executives even six months after its nationalisation;

(b) whether, as a result, the effective administration of the mill remains in the hands of personnel of the old private management which caused the mill to fall 'sick';

(c) whether even the Jute industry-wise settlement for 14.6 per cent bonus has not been implemented in this mill; and

(d) how the situation is proposed to be remedied?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Action is in progress to select a suitable person for the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of NJMC. The structure regarding functional Directors on the Board is also under finalisation. The composition of the present Board of Directors is indicated in the list attached.

(b) The CMD and the Executive Director have already been replaced. The management is taking appropriate measures to detect and weed out undesirable elements, whenever necessary in the interest of the Company.

(c) and (d). A statutory minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent has been paid to all workmen on September 30, 1980. The Board of Directors have also decided to recommend and seek approval of the Government of India for *ad-hoc* payment of additional bonus at the rate of 6.17 per cent in respect of 1978 and 1979.

List

Board of Directors of N.J.M.C.

1. Shri S. P. Mallik, Jute Commissioner. . . . . Part-time-Chairman-cum-Managing Director.
2. Shri S. P. Gugnani, Addl. Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce. . . . . Director
3. Shri S. K. Sarkar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. . . . . Director
4. Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, ... Director
5. Shri Marga Banthu, Chief Manager (Commercial), S.B.I. (Main Branch), Calcutta. . . . . Director
6. Shri K. M. Kishanchandani, Dy. General Manager, IDBI (Regional Office), Calcutta. . . . . Director

7. Shri R. N. Chakraborty, ... Director
Dy. Jute Commissioner.

8. Shri S. P. Banerjee, ... Director
Assistant General Manager,
Industrial Finance Corporation of India,
New Delhi.

9. Shri S. K. Bhattacharya, ... Director
Officer on Special Duty,
Jute Corporation of India,
Calcutta.

10. Shri S. K. Bhattacharya, ... Director
Labour Commissioner,
Deptt. of Labour,
West Bengal,
Calcutta.

Criteria for Appointment of Director for Export Promotion Council

4600. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria of appointment of Directors for technical oriented organisations like the Export Inspection Council; and

(b) whether Government have followed those criteria in such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The appointment to the post of Director (Inspection and Quality Control) is made by the Central Govt. keeping in view his function of overall administration and supervision of the schemes of Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Suspended Officials of Customs Department

4601. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in know of the fact that one Assistant Collector (Customs) Gorakhpur, one Superintendent (Customs) Varanasi and five Inspectors (Customs) Varanasi had been suspended in the month of January, 1976;

(b) whether the Superintendent (Customs) is already retired by now;

(c) whether the investigations and open inquiry were completed by April, 1978;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it is being delayed unnecessarily for vexing these officials; and

(e) the details of the above referred matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The case, in connection with which one Assistant Collector, one Superintendent and five Inspectors of Customs and Central Excise were suspended between December, 1975 and January, 1976, arose out of a complaint relating to the search, carried out in July, 1975, of the residential and business premises of a firm of Varanasi. After completion of the investigation of the case by the Central Bureau of Investigation, departmental disciplinary proceedings, as for imposition of major penalty, were drawn up against these officers in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. On receipt of the report of the Inquiry Officer in May, 1978, the matter was further processed in accordance with the prescribed procedure, which required consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. In the light of the advice received from the Commission, final

orders have been passed on the case. The Superintendent involved in the case has retired from service on superannuation.

Dead Accounts with Nationalised Banks

4602. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of dead accounts with all the nationalised banks upto November, 1980; and

(b) what is the largest amount of money involved in a single dead account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent it is available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chairman and Managing Directors of Public Sector Undertakings on Extension

4603. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings whose Chairman and Managing Directors are on extension after attaining the age of superannuation;

(b) the names of Commodity Boards and Council who do not have the heads for several months now; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raising the Scare of over-Production of Steel in Developing Countries

4604. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the industrialised capitalist countries have raised, through their International Iron and Steel Institute, the scare of over-production of Steel in developing countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Annual Report of the Secretary General to the 14th International Iron and Steel Institute Annual Conference, held in Madrid, Spain in October, 1980 contained a reference to the rising trend of steel production in the developing countries. No apprehension, as such, has been raised on over-production of steel in developing countries.

(b) Government propose to continue with the developmental activities for creation of additional steel making capacity taking demand into account.

Diversion of rivulet called Domhani Jore near Chasnalla Collieries

4605. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 200 acres were acquired and the rivulet called Domhani Jore is diverted near Chasnalla Colliery;

(b) whether earth moving machinery is required to work the open cast mine; and

(c) if so, the investment required for it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 231.71 acres of land has been acquired by Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. for operation of the open cast mine and diver-

sion of Domhani Jore near Chasnalla colliery.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total estimated cost of Chasnalla open cast mine project is Rs. 5.4 crores.

आल इंडिया बुक बांड एम्प्लाईज फैडरेशन का बम्बई में हुआ सम्मेलन

4606. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंण्डिया बुक बांड एम्प्लाईज फैडरेशन का कोई सम्मेलन 10 और 11 जून, 1980 को बम्बई में हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या चाय उद्योग के बारे में उसमें लिये गये निर्णयों के सम्बन्धी सूचना उन्हें भेज दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या फैडरेशन ने समूचे चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशेद आलम खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Tax Relief of Low Level Tax Payers

4607. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Government favoured the rich tax payers by raising the upper limit of the total amount qualifying for tax relief under the Income-Tax Act from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-; and

(b) if, so, whether, in order to encourage savings, Government propose to give corresponding tax relief to low level tax payers and raise the other limit of savings qualifying for tax relief under section 80-C from the present 30 per cent of gross total income to 45 per cent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) With a view to providing a further incentive for effecting long-term savings through life insurance, provident funds and other similar instruments, the Finance Act, 1978 increased the monetary limit with respect to savings qualifying for deduction under section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 in the case of individuals and married couples governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu. The percentage limit of 30 per cent of the gross total income, however, remained unchanged.

(b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for raising the aforesaid percentage limit from 30 per cent to 45 per cent.

Utilised Capacity of Korba Smelter of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited

4608. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total unutilised capacity of the Korba Smelter of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, because of shortage of power;

(b) quantity of aluminium which has to be imported in the current year because of shortfall in production at Korba; and

(c) the value of such import?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) About 70 per cent of the installed capacity of 100,000 tonnes per annum of the Korba Smelter is not being utilised for want of power.

(b) and (c). Besides the shortfall in BALCO's production for want of adequate power, production in other plants will also be below capacity during the current financial year on account of problems in power availability mainly in the first half of the year. In view of the large gap between the expected production and demand, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has already contracted during 1980-81 for import of 105,700 tonnes of aluminium at an approximate value of Rs. 165 crores.

Issue of Licences for Export and Import

4609. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties to whom import and export licences have been issued since January, 1980; and

(b) the method followed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The names of the parties to whom import and export licences are issued, are published in the "Weekly Bulletin iof Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences". Copies of these Bulletins are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Import/Export licences are issued to eligible persons, companies and firms in accordance with the provisions of import/export policy in force. The method followed for issuing these licences is laid down in 'Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures' published every year.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4610. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam steel plant will cost Rs. 100 crore more as a result of the official decision to change the product mix; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) The matter relating to the capacity of the Universal Deam Mill in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

4611. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the foreign exchange reserves till date including gold and special drawing rights; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange reserves (including Gold and Special Drawing Rights) as on 5th December, 1980 amounted to Rs. 5631.57 crores comprising of Foreign currency assets worth Rs. 4883.48 crores, Gold holdings equivalent to Rs. 225.57 crores and Special Drawing Rights equivalent to Rs. 522.52 crores.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये ऋण

4612. **श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों और गरीब व्यक्तियों की, जिन्हें गत 5 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये गये थे, राज्यवार तथा गुजरात में जिलावार तथा वर्षवार संख्या और ऋण दिये जाने के आधार तथा इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों सहित पूर्ण ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा गरीब व्यक्तियों को दिए जाने वाले अधिकांश अग्रिम प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे। आंकड़े सूचित करने की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1979 को समाप्त हुए तिमाही से प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को मंजूर किए जाने वाले अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं। दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के, गुजरात राज्य में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए गए कुल अग्रिमों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिए गए इस प्रकार के अग्रिमों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं। इन आंकड़ों का जिलावार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दिसम्बर 1979, के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिम

श्रेणी	प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को कुल अग्रिम		जिसमें से अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजातियों को	
	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपये)	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपये)
1. कृषि . .	295692	162.71	85481	23.14
2. खुदरा व्यापार और छोटे कारबार . . .	90377	26.90	13971	0.96
3. व्यावसायिक और आत्म नियोजित व्यक्ति . .	62622	9.58	14401	1.29
4. शिक्षा . .	2249	0.57	181	0.02
5. लघु उद्योग . .	36843	216.09	5873	3.73
6. सड़क तथा जल परिवहन चालक . .	19176	37.78	1383	0.72
7. जोड़ . . .	506959	453.63	121290	29.86

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

2. पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए गए समग्र अग्रिमों में से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य में मंजूर किए गए कुल अग्रिमों और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिए गए इस प्रकार के अग्रिमों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है। वर्ष 1975, 1976 के सम्बन्ध में यह आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(लाख रुपये)

निम्नलिखित वर्ष के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार	विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के कुल अग्रिम		इनमें से अ० जा०/अनु० जनजाति को	
	ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
1977 . . .	71989	420.75	31049	194.44
1978 . . .	109164	936.02	59283	589.37
1979 . . .	162552	1719.46	93368	1100.01

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

सुपर बाजार में 10 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से चीनी की बिक्री

4613. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 21 नवम्बर, 1980 के दैनिक "पैट्रियट" में "सुपर बाज़ार टू सैल शुगर एट रुपीज 10/- ए किलोग्राम" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दि कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लि०, सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली ने अपने नियमित व्यापार कार्य के रूप में 19-11-80 से 9.90 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से खुली और 10/- रु० प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से पोलीथीन की थैलियों में बंद खुले बाजार की चीनी बेचनी आरंभ की थी।

खुले बाजार में चीनी का भाव तेजी से गिरता जा रहा है और 9-12-80 को

सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली में चीनी के निम्नलिखित खुदरा भाव थे :—

(1) 7.45 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम खुली ।

(2) 7.60 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम पोलीथीन की थैलियों में बंद ।

IA Direct Flight from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar ignoring West Bengal's Tourist Interest

4614. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian Airlines has introduced three direct flights a week from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar ignoring West Bengal's tourist interest; and

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that 50 per cent of Orissa bound tourists usually pass through West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is presently operating a thrice weekly B-737 service on the Delhi-Khajuraho-Varanasi-Bhubaneswar route introduced in response to repeated demands for an airlink between Delhi and Bhubaneswar to cater to the growing traffic on this route.

The F-27 services between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar continue for meeting the demands of tourists between Bhubaneswar and Calcutta. Neither the services nor the passenger capacity offered between Calcutta and Bhubaneswar have been disturbed by Indian Airlines.

Handloom Development Corporation

4615. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to set up a Handloom Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Handloom Development Corporation would be a national level Organisation for inter-alia arranging procurement and distribution of yarn and other raw materials and rendering financial, marketing and developmental assistance to the handloom Industry.

Development of Tourist Spots in Tribal areas of Orissa

4616. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places selected for development as tourists spots in the tribal areas of Orissa;

(b) whether Government contemplate to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism in the tribal areas in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal to develop tourist spots in the tribal areas of Orissa in the Central Sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced persons around Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4617. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many families had been left without being rehabilitated properly after they had been made to vacate the actual site which had been acquired for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) what kind of approach Government propose to follow while acquiring the required land for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The State Government are responsible for the acquisition of lands as well as the rehabilitation of displaced persons. It has been ascertained by the Project Management from the local Land Acquisition Authorities that no families have been left without being rehabilitated properly after they were made to vacate the actual site acquired for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

(b) The policy of the State Government is to provide well-developed plots of 107 Sq. yard to each family and cash compensation of an amount of Rs. 800/- per family in addition to the compensation amount paid for the acquired land. For its part, the Visakhapatnam Steel Project Management is making efforts to provide employment to at least one able-bodied member from each of the displaced families in the steel plant works.

Transfer of Officers Working in Bank of India

4618. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of officers working in Bank of India, Delhi region who were transferred at least twice during the last two years from one branch to another or out of Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for such transfers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

'A' Officers transferred within Delhi region atleast twice during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Places of Transfers		Reasons of Transfer
		From	To	
1	Shri V. S. Chopra	Janpath Branch	Alwar Branch	On appointment as Manager
		Alwar Branch	Ind. Area Kota Branch	Do.

'B' Officers posted with in Delhi to two or more Branches/Offices during the last two years
(N.B. Postings within Delhi are not considered as transfers)

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Places of Posting		Reasons for Postings
		From	To	
1	Shri S. N. Sood	Okhla Ind. Estate Branch	Janpath Branch	In exigencies of service.
		Janpath Branch	Mayapuri Ind. Area Branch	On appointment as Managr, CBC
2	Shri M. K. Jain	Asaf Ali Road Branch	Hamdard Dawakhana Branch	In exigencies of service.
		Hamdard Dawakhana Branch	Chandni Chowk Branch	Do.
3	Shri R. L. Goel	Shahdara Branch	Parliament Street Branch	In exigencies of service.
		Parliament Street Branch	Chandni Chowk Branch	Do.
4	Shri O. T. Bora	Asaf Ali Road Branch	Panchsheel Branch	On appointment as Manager.
		Panchsheel Branch	Bank Street Branch	Do.
5	Shri S. N. Zaveri	Regional Office	Parliament Street Branch	On appoinment as Accountant.
		Parliament Street Branch	Malai Mandir Branch	On appointment as Manager.
6	Shri R. K. Mittal	Asaf Ali Road Branch	Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg Branch	On appointment as Manager.
		Bahadur Shah Zaffar M. Br.	Ansari Road Branch	Do.
7	Shri S. B. Gandhi	Shahdara Branch	Chandni Chowk Branch	In exigencies of service.
		Chandni Chowk Branch	Connaught Circus Branch	Do.
8	Shri M. G. Shah	Okhla Ind. Estate Branch	Bhadur Shah Zaffar Marg Br.	In exigencies of service.
		Bahadur Shah Z.M. Branch	Connaught Circus Branch	Do.
9	Shri K. S. Gill	Shahdara Branch	Regional Office	At his instance
		Regional Office.	Ind. Area Kota Branch	in exigencies of service.

माउण्ट आबू के विकास एवं सौन्दर्यीकरण की योजना

4619. **श्री विरधाराम फुलवारिया :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने माउण्ड आबू (राजस्थान) के जो कि पर्यटकों का विशेष आकर्षण स्थल है, विकास एवं सौन्दर्यीकरण की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम ने वहां देशी तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हेतु किसी बड़े होटल के निर्माण की कोई योजना बनायी है, यदि हां, तो इस योजना का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार के पास एक ऐसे पर्यटक स्थल के समुचित विकास की कोई योजना नहीं है जहां

हर रोज भारी संख्या में पत्र आते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) ऐसा मुख्यत: संसाधनों पर प्रतिबंध तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण है ।

Appointment of Private Architects Surveyors by L.I.C.

4620. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation has appointed private Architects/Surveyors to supervise advance loan instalments to insurers who are granted loans under 'Own Your House' Scheme;

(b) whether any firms of Architects in Delhi have been appointed for this purpose;

(c) if so, their names;

(d) whether complaints have been received from the persons who have obtained loans under this scheme to build their house about the harassment by these firms of Architects in obtaining their loan instalments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has appointed architects and engineers, holding appropriate architectural/engineering degrees or equivalent qualifications, on its panel for carrying out valuation of properties. Loan instalments under 'Own Your Home' Scheme are disbursed by the LIC on the basis of the progress of construction as certified by the panel valuers of the Corporation.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The following firms/individuals are on the LIC's panel at Delhi:—

(1) M/s Anand Aptay and Jhabvala.

(2) M/s Architect Associated

(3) Shri P. Raisinghani

(4) Shri Ramesh Chandra

(5) Shri Sudhir Mehandru

(6) Shri Arvind Mohan Deshraj

(7) Shri Bharat Bhushan

(8) Shri Ugam R. Mathur

(9) Shri Rajinder Lal Sharma

(10) Shri I. C. Mahajan

(11) Shri C. R. Subramanian

(12) Shri Ashok K. Sawhney

(13) Shri H. L. Chawla

(14) Smt. Madhavi Nawathe

(15) Shri O. P. Aggarwala

(16) Shri D. N. Kathuria

(17) Shri Anand Prakash Saxena

(18) Shri Charanjit S. Shah

(19) Shri B. L. Chadha

(d) and (e). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has reported that in August, 1980, the Corporation received a complaint of harassment by one of the panel valuers in the submission of their report. The LIC subsequently stopped referring new cases to the aforesaid valuer.

स्टेपल धागे की उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्धता

4621. श्री राम अवध : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अकबर पुर क्षेत्र के हजारों परिवार बुनकर हैं तथा बुनाई ही उनके जीवन यापन का एक मात्र साधन है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बुनकरों को कच्चा माल अर्थात् स्टेपल धागा बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर मिलता है और इसकी कीमतों में दिन प्रतिदिन वृद्धि हो रही है जबकि तैयार माल उसी पुराने भाव पर बिक रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेपल धागा उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु प्रयास करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) :(क) जी हां ।

(ख) केवल अभी हाल ही में स्टेपल यार्न की कीमतों में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी है । जहां तक तैयार माल का संबंध है, कीमतें बाजार में मांग और पूर्ति की शक्तियों द्वारा निर्धारित होती हैं ।

(ग) अगस्त '79 से राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अभिकर्ता के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश हथकरघा निगम ने स्टेपल यार्न का वितरण शुरू किया है । इसका बाजार पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

Requirement of Rice and Wheat of Kerala State

4622. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of rice and wheat of Kerala State for distributing through the ration shops as requested by the State Government; and

(b) what was the total quantity of rice and wheat supplies to Kerala from 1st January, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 month-wise and what was the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The Government of Kerala demanded allotment of 1620 thousand tonnes of rice and 120 thousand tonnes of wheat for the public distribution system each for 1979 and 1980. Allotment were made at the rate of 1620 thousand tonnes rice each for 1979 and 1980 and at the rate of 120 thousand tonnes wheat for 1979 and 102 thousand tonnes wheat for 1980.

(b) A Statement showing month-wise supplies of rice and wheat for public distribution system during 1979 and 1980 (upto October) is annexed.

Statement

Supplies from Public distribution system

(In thousand tonnes)

Month	1979		1980	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
January	2·7	47·8	3·4	56·0
February	1·9	33·4	3·4	54·7
March	2·2	44·0	2·8	45·3
April	1·6	39·8	2·3	55·7
May	1.7	42.3	3.5	59.1
June	2·2	35·0	4·1	54.6
July	3·7	48·8	6·6	71·2
August	3·6	56·5	5·3	97·0
September	2·7	41·2	4·9	70·8
October	3·5	50·7	3·9	69·3
November	3·2	60·2	N.A.	N.A.
December	4·0	54·2	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	33·0	553·9	40·2	633·7

Charter Operators of Foreign Air Carriers

4623. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that if Charter operators of foreign air carriers are allowed to come to India, the foreign tourist traffic would enhance substantially;

(b) was this system very successfully introduced in Sri Lanka; and

(c) whether to augment international tourist trade, Government have envisaged such operations in India as a destination point?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Foreign Charter Companies are already allowed to operate charters to India.

It is understood that a number of foreign charters are operating to Sri Lanka.

सरगुजा में मेनपत एल्यूमिनियम खान का सर्वेक्षण कार्य

4624. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सरगुजा जिले में मेनपत एल्यूमिनियम खान का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का वहां पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के खनन और भूतत्व निदेशालय ने मेनपत बाक्साइट भंडारों की गहन खोज की है और अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए खनिज गवेषण निगम

(एम०ई०सी०) ने 8-11-1979 को स्थल पर गर्त्तन करने, खंदकें बनाने और नमूने लेने तथा विश्लेषण करने का काम शुरू किया था और यह काम 6-11-1980 को पूरा हो गया है। खनिजीकरण और परिष्करण संबंधी आगे का अध्ययन कार्य जारी है और गहन खोज संबंधी काम के अंतत: 6 महीने की अवधि में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

M/s. Parle Beverages Private Ltd.

4625. SHRI HARISH CHANDER SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some case of excise duty evasion has been proposed against M|s. Parle Beverages Private Limited if so, what action Government propose to take;

(b) whether any show cause-cum-demand notices have been issued to the above parties during the period from 1st August, 1973 to 31st March, 1980 as for differential duty; and

(c) if so, the amount of evasion of excise duty involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Show cause-cum-demand notices have been issued to M/s. Parle Beverages Private Limited, Bombay, for the alleged evasion of duty during 1-8-73 to 31-3-80 and these are under adjudication proceedings.

(c) The amount of evasion of duty involved is Rs. 1,23,91,373.36 P.

Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Excise and Customs

4626. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 613 and 709 on the 21st November, 1980 regarding confirmation|promotion of Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Excise and Customs and state:

(a) what concrete steps are being taken to improve the lot of the Key Punching Operators in the Directorate of Excise and Customs, who have passed the Departmental typing test and Departmental Examination of the U.D.C., Grade; and

(b) whether Government propose considering the cases of their confirmations in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission to confirm 80 per cent posts each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) According to the existing orders eligible K.P.Os. with a minimum of seven years service in the grade can be considered for promotion to the post of U.D.C. However, the qualifying service was relaxed to four years as an *ad hoc* and purely temporary measure as eligible LDCs/KPOs with seven years service were not available for promotion against the existing vacancies in the grade of UDC. All vacancies in the grade of UDC except five, which became available in December, 1980, have been filled up by promotion of LDCs/KPOs. As LDCs/KPOs with 4-5 years service have been promoted as U.D.Cs., there is no stagnation and the promotion prospects from LDC/KPO to U.D.C. are quite satisfactory. The posts of U.D.Cs. are created with reference to the workload and relevant norms and not merely for making promotions from lower grades. The cases of existing KPOs, eligible for promotion to the grade of U.D.C. will be considered for such promotion in due course as and when vacancies in the grade of UDC are available.

(b) The cases of eligible candidates for confirmation will be considered as and when permanent posts become available.

Foreign Exchange kept in Foreign Countries by Recruiting Agents

4627. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign exchange amounting to

crores of rupees is either kept in the foreign countries or is not recovered from the foreign employers by the Recruiting Agents in the country for workers to Gulf countries as required under the contracts registered with the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay;

(b) whether Government are also aware that an equal amount is paid in foreign exchange by the Recruiting Agents to the foreign employers to cover the cost of return air tickets of the workers in contravention of the registered contracts;

(c) if so, the extent to which foreign exchange was drained as a result thereof during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the malpractice followed by the Recruiting Agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The Government is aware that some of the agents in India recruiting workers for the Gulf countries are indulging in mal-practices which result in loss of foreign exchange. The Enforcement Directorate, which deals with offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, has been vigilant and has taken action against a number of such agents. The investigations made by them have, *inter alia*, revealed that in some cases the commission due to the recruiting agents from foreign employers is not repatriated to India; in some cases certain amounts are paid to foreign employers or their agents in India or abroad and the air fare from India to Gulf countries is paid in some cases in India by them instead of receiving it from the foreign employers. However, by the very nature of things it is not possible to state the extent to which the foreign exchange has been drained as a result of the mal-practices.

Income-tax raid in Puri

4628. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax Department has raided and seized gold worth lakhs of rupees from a relative of mahant of Puri in Orissa as appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 2nd December, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the gold and other such valuables seized;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to initiate recovery of Income-tax from the defaulters in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Sir, the Income-tax Department searched the residence of Shri Bhagwan Das Sharma, Special Officer, Emar Math, Puri on 28-11-1980. Shri Sharma is the brother of the present Mahant of Emar Math.

(b) During the course of the search, cash amounting to Rs. 40,000/- and jwellery approximately valued at Rs. 2 lakhs have been seized. In addition, primary gold valued at Rs. 7,000/- have also been seized by the Central Excise Authorities.

(c) No, Sir. There is no provision in the Income-tax Act, 1961 for arrest during the course of search, for suspected tax evasion.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of money due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case,

suitable steps taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for early recovery of tax arrears. Some of the administrative steps taken recently for the recovery of tax arrears are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1714/80].

Pirated Cassettes

4629. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale sale of sound recordings duplicated on cassettes is being carried on by criminal elements in open defiance of provisions of law and without due authorization from owners of copyright;

(b) if so, is it resulting in losses to the Government because no taxes and other levies are paid on the sale of these "pirated" cassettes;

(c) whether this illicit activity is aided and abetted by smugglers who have brought in sophisticated high-speed duplicators and who keep on providing supplies of blank cassettes from abroad;

(d) whether the so-called "pirates" are defrauding unwary consumers by passing off low quality products as genuine; and

(e) whether Government have received a representation from the Indian Phonographic Industry in this connection and if so, what action is being taken on the various issues raised in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reorganisation of State Bank Administration in Orissa

4630. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry considered the question of creation of Regional Office in Southern part of Orissa State as per the policy to reorganise the State Bank administration in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the place selected for the office thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken by the State Bank of India to set up two Regional offices at Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur. The Regional Office at Bhubaneswar will control branches in the Southern districts of Orissa.

चीन में संयुक्त रेयन संयंत्र की स्थापना

4631. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन में एक संयुक्त रेयन संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए बिरला उद्योग समूह के प्रतिनिधियों तथा उद्योगपति श्री अशोक बिरला ने 'नेशनल टैक्सटाइल इम्पोर्ट्स कारपोरेशन आफ चाइना' के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संयंत्र की स्थापना भारत सरकार की सहमति से हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो करार की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अन्य कोई भारतीय उद्योगपति भी चीन में अन्य किसी उद्योग की स्थापना कर रहा है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) ऐसा पता चला है कि 100 प्रतिशत भारतीय तकनीकी से चीन में रेयन विनिर्माण हेतु एक टर्न-की परियोजना लगाने के लिए बिरला उद्योग समूह के प्रतिनिधि और चीन राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी आयात निगम के बीच कुछ बात चीत हुई है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) चीन में उद्योगों के लगाने के बारे में किसी अन्य उद्योगपति से कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

व्यापार समझौते के लिये भारत और बंगला देश के बीच बातचीत

4632. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक व्यापार समझौते के बारे में भारत और बंगला देश के बीच बातचीत चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं । भारत और बंगला देश के बीच एक वैध व्यापार करार पहले ही विद्यमान है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reasons for strike by Airlines Staff and Officers

4633. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the various types of strikes by various categories of Air Lines staff and officers during the last 6 months;

(b) what are their charter of demands and other grievances;

(c) the steps taken to concede their demands;

(d) what steps had been taken to continue the air services during the said strikes;

(e) whether at any time the strikes had been declared illegal;

(f) if so, the steps taken against strikers, leaders and Unions, Association and Federation thereon; and

(g) what is financial and other losses incurred and mandays lost during the said strikes by the employees, Air Lines, Government and the public?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (g). A statement giving the requisite information in respect of Indian Airlines and Air India is attached.

Statement

Details of various types of strikes resorted to by the Employees/Officers of Indian Airlines/Air India during the last six months

Details of strike	Reasons/Demands/ Grievances	Status of strike	Steps taken to maintain the air services during the strike	Action taken against strikers leaders and Unions, Association, Federation	Loss in terms of			How resolved
					Man Hrs.	Man days	Financial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Airlines:								
1. Stoppage of work on 9-6-80 for 1 to 2 hrs. by a section of workmen represented by Air Corporations Employees Union (ACEU) at Madras.	Suspension of a driver	..	Services not affected	Nil	187	..	..	Through bilateral discussion.
2. Protest walkout on 18-7-80 for one hour by ACEU, Bombay	(i) Temporary leasing of capacity from a private operator; (ii) Staff canteen to be run departmentally; (iii) Demand for productivity linked-Bonus for the year 1976-77. (iv) Exemption from ESIS; (v) Protest against exemption of IA from section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.	..	5 flights ex-Bombay were delayed.	Nil	1027	..	..	Management held meetings with the ACEU and the position was explained.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Absence from duty on 25th and 26th Aug., 1980 (Festival holidays) by a majority of aircraft Engineers in Line Maintenance at Bombay	Revision in wage structure.	..	Services not affected. Work carried on with the help of Executive Engineers.	Nil	..	..	..	Through Negotiations.
4. Stoppage of work by a section of operators/ Jr. Operators on 1-9-80 in Ground Support Division at Bombay.	Against the engagement of a casual driver on farmac duty.	..	Services not affected.	Nil	20	..	..	Through bilateral discussion with Air Corporation Employees Union.
Air India								
1. A flash strike by non-technical and a few technical ground categories of the staff represented by Air India Employees Guild (AIEG) on 3-9-80 for three hours at Bombay.	Against the behaviour of one Jr. Technical officer towards a plant technician.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. About 3700 employees belonging to AIEG went on strike from 24-10-80 to 23-11-80.	20% bonus for the financial year 1979-80	Illegal	Nine flights were cancelled Operation of other flights was done with the assistance of staff/officers who did not join the strike.	..	The Management of Air India has derecognised AIEG on 26-10-80. 39 employees were suspended 15 out of them are still under suspension.	..	Figures under compilation by Air India.	Strike called off unconditionally.

M.P. Government Proposal for Janata Hotel

4634. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh and other State Governments have sent any proposals or the Central Government are considering a proposal to construct Janata Hotels in States to attract more tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No concrete proposal to construct Janata Hotels in States was received from any State Government. However, the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Gujarat; Tamil Nadu; Tripura, Andeman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi Administration recommended the setting up of Janata Hotels in their States/territories in the Central Sector during the Tourism Minister's Conference held in November, 1978.

Further construction of Janata Hotels in the Central Sector by the Central Government will be considered only after Government have evaluated the operational results, over the first 2-3 years of the Ashok Yatri Nivas at Delhi, which is a pilot project.

Racket in Air Ticket Reservation at Trivandrum Airport for Gulf Countries

4635. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevailing racket in air ticket reservation at the Trivandrum Airport mainly to the Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, will Government order an enquiry into such allegations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No complaints have been received regarding racket in air ticket reservation from Trivandrum airport to Gulf countries. However, during August and September, 1980, Air-India flights to Gulf countries were a little over-booked which might have given this impression. Air-India has since increased the number of flights from Trivandrum to Gulf from 4 to 7 a week. This capacity is quite adequate and there is no likelihood of a complaint on account of shortage of capacity.

Bank Robberies in West Bengal

4636. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies in the West Bengal during the current year and the amount looted from there; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to the information collected from the commercial banks, there have been 7 dacoities/robberies in the banks located in the State of West Bengal and a total sum of about Rs. 7.77 lakhs has been looted. The banks concerned have reported the mater to the local police authorities.

Growth rate of Tourism in India

4637. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of tourism in India during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tourism growth in our country is less than Sri Lanka, Bangladesh or Pakistan, if so, the comparative figures therefor; and

(c) what steps are proposed to increase foreign exchange earnings from tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Figures of international tourist arrivals to India (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during the last three years alongwith percentage increase are as follows:—

Year	Number of tourist arrivals	Percentage increase over previous year
	(in lakhs)	
1977 . . .	6·40	19·9%
1978 . . .	7·48	16·8%
1979 . . .	7·65	2·2%

(b) Comparative figures of total tourist arrivals, and those excluding Indians, in respect of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan for the last three years alongwith percentage change are given below:—

Country	Number of Tourist Arrivals (in lakhs)			Percentage Change	
	1977	1978	1979	1978/77	1979/78
Sri Lanka					
Total	1·54	1·93	2·50	25·6	29·6
Excluding Indians . . .	1·45	1·78	2·22	23·00	24·5
Bangladesh					
Total	0·45	0·50	0·57	9·3	15·2
Excluding Indians . . .	0·28	0·26	0·29	—8·6	12·5
Pakistan					
Total	2·20	2·91	3·19	32·2	9·3
Excluding Indians . . .	2·12	2·45	2·28	15·4	—7·2

From the above figures, it will be observed that whereas in the case of Sri Lanka the percentage growth in tourst arrivals has shown steady increase, in the case of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan the growth rate has been fluctuating. However, in terms of absolute numbers, India continues to receive more tourists compared to the other three countries.

(c) Within the availability of resources, following measures are proposed to earn more foreign exchange from tourism:—

(1) concerted effort will be made to develop facilities at tourist centres faliing along indentified travel circuits within the country by pooling of all available resources in the public and private sectors.

(2) These travel circuits will be extensively promoted abroad for attracing tourists.

(3) By regionalising the flow of tourist along the travel circuits, repeat visits of tourists will be promosed.

(4) The Department of Tourism will intensify its promotional efforts abroad through holding of sales seminars for the staff of travel agencies, airlines in the countries within the area of their jurisdiction, through the screening of films, advertising through newspapers, maga-

zines, TV and radio, participation in exhibitions through displays, etc.

(5) The question of encouraging charter traffic to India and competitive air fares from the tourist generating markets of USA, Europe, Japan, Australia on the basis of bilateral agreements is being pursued.

(6) Existing fleet of national air carriers is being augmented.

(7) By inviting more travel agents, tour operators, travel writers and publicists, TV and film units so that on their return they can promote India.

(8) Efforts are being made to give additional incentives and fiscal reliefs to attract investment in the hotel industry for augmenting hotel accommodation requisite standard.

(9) Inexpensive, clean and comfortable accommodation is being provided for the budget-minded tourists through the construction of Yatri Niwas/Youth Hostels etc.

(10) In order to remove congestion at international airports causing delays in quick clearance of tourists, a new terminal building for international traffic at Bombay Airport has recently been opened. And a new one is planned for Delhi.

(11) Additional facilities for skiing, water sports, trekking etc., are being developed to cater to the tourists interested in recreational activities.

(12) Financial assistance is made available under the Transport Loan Scheme of the Department of Tourism to approved tourist transport operators for augmenting their transport fleet.

Modernisation and Expansion of Manindra Cotton Mills and Bengal Textile Mill

4638. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the modernisation and expansion of the Manindra Cotton Mill and the Bengal Textile Mill of Cossimbazar in West Bengal under the Eastern Zone unit of the National Textile Corporation of any scheme to form a composite textile mill by the merger of the two mills of Cossimbazar one of which is a weaving mill and other a spinning one;

(b) the total expenditure allocated for the modernisation and expansion or reorganisation of those mills and the time by which the work is to be completed; and

(c) the present profit-loss position of these two mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Programmes for modernisation, expansion, etc., of Manindra Cotton Mills and Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar involving an outlay of about Rs. 0.76 crores and Rs. 6.92 crores have been drawn up and these programmes are expected to be completed by the end of 1981 and 1985 respectively.

(c) The profit/loss account of these two units for 1979-80 and 1980-81 (April—September, 1980) is given below:—

	Profit-loss (provisional)	
	Manindra Mills	Bengal Textile Mills
1979-80	(—)31·75	(—)18·46
1980-81 (April-Sept., 80)	(—)12·86	(—)3·58

उन देशों के नाम जिन्हें चीनी का निर्यात किया जायेगा

4639. श्री इशाक हुसैन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष चीनी के निर्यात के लिए कोई करार किया है ;

(ख). यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें चीनी का निर्यात किया जायेगा और उसकी मात्रा कितनी होगी ; और

(ग) निर्यात की जाने वाली चीनी के लिए क्या मूल्य नियत किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1980 के लिए अंतराष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के अन्तंगत भारत को लगभग 7 लाख मे० टन सफेद चीनी के बराबर के मूल्य का 8.35 लाख मे० टन अपरिष्कृत का बेसिक निर्यात टन भार कोटा प्रदान किया गया है । तथापि, अंतराष्ट्रीय चीनी करार नियमों के अनुसार निर्यात कोटों को पूरा किया जाना फरवरी, 1980 से निलंबित कर दिया गया है और जब तक ये दुबारा लागू नहीं किये जाते, तब तक निर्यात कोटा बाध्यकारी नहीं है । परन्तु आगे कोटा आवंटनों का निर्धारण करते समय निर्यात निष्पादन का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ।

कोटे के निलंबन के मामले में, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सभी सदस्य देशों पर विशेष स्टाक रिलीज करने का दायित्व है ।

निर्यात के लिए भारत की विशेष स्टाक बचनबद्धता लगभग 1.32 लाख मे० टन है ।

चीनी के निर्यात के लिए भारत का यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ करार है जिसके अन्तर्गत हमें 30 जून, 1981 तक 25,000 मे० टन चीनी निर्यात करनी है ।

हमारा संविदागत एक यह भी दायित्व है कि अप्रेल, 1980 में की गई चीनी हेतु आयात संविदा के आधार पर 30 जून, 1981 तक 2,00,000 मे० टन चीनी का निर्यात करें । चीनी के निर्यात के लिए कोई न्यूनतम कीमत निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । इसे क्रेता और विक्रेता की आपसी बातचीत से तय किया जाना है ।

STC's Plan to step-up exports of canalised and non-canalised items

4640. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans recently announced by the Chairman of STC to step-up its exports of both canalised and non-canalised items; and

(b) what kind of basic changes in STC's operations and techniques are contemplated to successfully implement those plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a): Plans of STC to step up its exports of both canalised and non-canalised items are as under:—

(i) initiating work jointly with the State Corporations to organise export production base for identified commodities;

(ii) to work in conjuction with State/Co-operative undertakings and Commodity Boards to assure exportable quality and supply;

(iii) introducing the concept of manufacturing ancillary' in the small scale;

(iv) to undertake capacity creation projects with or without foreign equity participation and also arrange foreign technical know-how and marketing collaboration; and

(v) to explore the possibilities of setting up marketing companies abroad, either directly or in joint collaboration for increase of export of manufactured products.

(b) To achieve these objectives/plans, the Corporation has been restructured into homogenous groups to provide in-depth attention to its three major fields of activities i.e. import management, commodity exports and manufactured product exports, which require different types of skills and trading methods. Delegation of powers has been enlarged in order to provide authority with responsibility at various levels for decentralised operational decision making.

सेवा-निवृत्त व्यक्तियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि

4641. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही पेंशन की दर में वृद्धि की गई है ; और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को देखते हुए पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि करने की मांग की गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) 31-3-1979 को अथवा उसके बाद सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्वीकृत पेंशन की दर में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और वह ऐसी स्लेब पर आधारित है, जिसके अनुसार ऐसे सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को जिनका वेतन 1000/- रुपये तक है उनकी परिलब्धियों के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर पेंशन दी जाती है । सामान्य नीति के अनुसार स्लैब पद्धति लागू करने से संबन्धित आदेशों को भूतलक्षी प्रभाव नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां । केन्द्रीय सरकारी पेंशनभोगियों को तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पेंशन पर मंहगाई सम्बन्धी राहत दी जाती है । अखिल भारतीय कार्मचारी वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के 12 मास के औसत में प्रत्येक 16 अंकों की वृद्धि होने पर पेंशनभोगियों को पेंशन के 5 प्रतिशत के बराबर राहत की एक किस्त दी जाती है जो कि कम से कम 5 रु० और अधिक से अधिक 25 रुपए होती है । अभी तक राहत की 10 किश्तें दी जा चुकी हैं जिनकी राशि कम से कम 50 रुपए और अधिक से अधिक 250 रुपए है।

कोटा और जैसलमेर के लिये विमान सेवा

4642. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक तथा पर्यटन की दृष्टि से कोटा और जैसलमेर के लिए विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग)। इंडियन ऐयरलाइन्स के टर्बो-प्राप विमान बेड़े के मौजूदा समय सारणी के परिचालन में पूर्णतया व्यस्त होने के कारण उनकी किन्हीं नये स्थानों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Increase in Losses by Public Sector Units

4643. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by the Ministry, the losses of public sector units have recorded sharp increase despite a phenomenal increase in sale;

(b) if so, the units which have been surveyed by the Ministry and the losses incurred by each since 1977, year-wise; and

(c) what is the investment made in each of these units and the sale achieved by each since 1977, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). As part of its functions, the Bureau of Public Enterprises reports annually the operating results, together with investments made therein of all the Central public enterprises through the Public Enterprises Survey—Annual Report on the Industrial and Commercial enterprises of the Government of India which are laid on the Table of the House. The reports relating to 1977-78 and 1978-79 were laid on the Table of the House in February, 1979 and March, 1980 respectively. Operating results of these enterprises for 1979-80 are under compilation and would be incorporated in the Bureau's Public Enterprises Survey for 1979-80 which would be laid on the Table of the House in the Budget Session in 1981. The Total sales of these enterprises in 1979-80 are provisionally assessed at Rs. 23.124 crores as against Rs. 18,936 crores in 1978-79. The pretax profit of all these units is also provisionally assessed at a slightly higher level as compared for 1978-79.

Crash in Prices of Turmeric

4644. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a crash in the prices of turmeric;

(b) if so, whether the main causes have been identified;

(c) whether Government have got any proposal to reduce the heavy export duty; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, there has been a decline in the price of turmeric in 1980.

(b) The main reason for the decline was a bumper crop, owing to cultivators having taken up turmeric cultivation in a very large way due to the high prices obtained in 1979, and almost static demand.

(c) and (d): The export duty has been removed with effect from 14th November, 1980.

Iron ore and Manganese ore lying at Banspani Plots

4645. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakh tons of iron ore and Manganese ore lying at the Banspani Plots;

(b) if so, the reasons of not transporting the ore; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far to transport the ores to the nearest ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) MMTC is holding a stock of 6.58 lakh tonnes, as on 1st November, 1980, of export grade iron ore at Banspani railway siding. There is no accumulation of manganese ore at Banspani plots.

(b) The accumulation of stocks of iron ore at Banspani has been the result of inadequate rail movement during the last two years and limited shipment facilities at Paradeep port.

(c) Railways have reportedly taken steps to improve the movement of iron ore from Barajamda Sector (including Banspani station) to Paradeep Port, which is the only outlet for export of iron ore of this region. Port authorities have also taken steps to carry out urgent repairs to the loading equipment in order to speed up the shipments.

Import of essential commodities

4646. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to import more essential commodities in the near future except those imported during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the details of the commodities which are intended to be imported during the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Decisions to import essential commodities are taken depending upon the reuirements of the economy, especially for items of mass consumption, domestic availability and likely foreign exchange expenditure involved.

उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त सूती तथा सूती विस्कोस होजरी की वस्तुएं

4647. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा सूती तथा सूती विस्कोस की होजरी की कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई है और शुल्क वापस लिए जाने से पूर्व तथा पश्चात् उनके बाजार मूल्यों में तुलनात्मक अन्तर क्या था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क से इस छूट का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं के स्थान पर व्यापारियों को हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को दिलवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सरकार ने, पूर्णतया रूई से अथवा विस्कोस तन्तु अथवा सूत के साथ रूई के मिश्रण से विनिर्मित फैब्रिकों से बनी होजरी की सभी वस्तुओं पर छूट दी है । शुल्क हटाने से पूर्व तथा 15 नवम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार इन वस्तुओं में से कुछ वस्तुओं के तुलनात्मक मूल्यों का एक विवरणपत्र संलग्न है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). उक्त विवरणपत्र से पता चलता है कि इन मदों के खुदरा मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । यह बताया गया है कि इसका कारण सामग्रियों के मूल्यों, मजदूरी आदि में वृद्धि का होना है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	होजरी की वस्तु का विवरण	खुदरा मूल्य	
		बजट पूर्व	15-11-80 की स्थिति के अनुसार
1.	बेस्ट क्वालिटी नं० 1 साइज 34" . .	9.15	9.15
2.	बेस्ट क्वालिटी नं० 1 साइज 36" . .	9.55	9.55
3.	बेस्ट क्वालिटी नं० 2 साइज 34" . .	10.90	10.90
4.	बेस्ट क्वालिटी नं० 2 साइज 36" . .	11.30	11.30
5.	बेस्ट क्वालिटी नं० 3 . . .	13.30	13.30
6.	ब्रीफ . . .	14.00	14.00

टिप्पणी : होजरी में अनेक वस्तुयें हैं और केवल थोडी सी प्रति निधिक मदों को ही विवरण पत्र में शामिल किया गया है क्योंकि विस्तृत सूची तैयार करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

नियंत्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन में गिरावट

4648. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शकतावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में नियंत्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गिरावट के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) नियंत्रित कपड़े को आसानी से ग्रामीणों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जो 57140 खुदरा दुकानें चल रही हैं, उनमें 44777 दुकानें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं ।

Survey of Bhemunipatanam area for Tourist Facilities

4649. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of historical importance of Bhemunipatnam (Near Visakhapatnam) have any efforts been made to develop tourist facilities there; and

(b) if not, whether Government are considering surveying of Bhemunipatnam area for development of tourist facilities in view of great potential?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal to undertake a survey of the Bhemunipatnam area as this has been done by the State Government. The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a hotel at Bheemunipatnam subject to feasibility study and availability of funds during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 which is under consideration.

Non-availability of raw material to small Steel Units in Maharashtra and Delhi

4650. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many a small steel units in Maharashtra and Delhi have almost been stand still due to the non-availability of raw-material;

(b) if so, what steps Government have proposed to meet their demands; and

(c) whether Government have a plan to declare them as sick industries and compensate the losses accrued due to this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Steel materials are distributed as per the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials formulated by the Joint Plant Committee. These Guide lines do not provide for any system of State-wise allocations. However, small scale units all over the country mostly receive their supplies of steel materials through the respective State Small Industries Corporations. Maharashtra and Delhi Small Industries Corporations have actually been supplied with 30,921 tonnes and 17,387 tonnes during the period April to October, 1980 against the plan of despatches of 32,438 tonnes and 26,337 tonnes. Iron and Steel Controller is monitoring the position in respect of the demands of the various State Small Industries Corporations and supplies to them. Due to effective monitoring and constant liaison with the producers, the SSICs are expected to receive higher supplies than in previous years.

Government are also aware that the indigenous production of steel is likely to be inadequate to meet in full the demands of various industrial units including those in Maharashtra and Delhi. Government have, therefore, liberalised imports. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is planning to import 692,000 tonnes of steel under the buffer scheme. Adequate foreign exchange has also been made available to SAIL, as the canalising agency for steel imports to fulfil the demands for imported steel placed on it by the engineering units. Such imports will be over and above the buffer imports. In addition, actual users have also been allowed direct imports of "restricted items" and a few other items under Open General Licence. With all these imports, it is expected that the requirement of steel for the engineering industry will be adequately met.

Permission to Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd. to control other Multinationals

4651. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd. company has been given permission to acquire controlling interest in other holding of multinationals in India in order to further increase its production capacity; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to stop such activities of phillips in order to encourage Indian owned industries at home?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). No permission has been given to Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd. to acquire controlling interest in the holding of any multinational in India.

Relaxation of MRTP restrictions and Licensing Hurdles

4652. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to relax MRTP restrictions and other licensing hurdles to help by houses go in for setting up additional textile looms to raise their weaving capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The new integrated textile policy is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय कृत शाखाएं

4653. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री केशवराव पारधी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शानेवाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 1974-80 के दौरान स्वयं को भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों अथवा भारतीकरण हेतु भारतीय कम्पनियों में परिवर्तित कर लिया है ; और

(ख) उनका वर्ष-वार, देश-वार और उद्योग-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) :

(क) तथा (ख) जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 1715/80)

Export of Marine Products from Different Ports

4654. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the exports of marine products in the year 1979 and so far reported during the year 1980;

(b) the break-up of exports from different ports in India, giving full details for each port for 1978 and 1979 and in the first half of 1980. quantity-wise and in rupees;

(c) whether there has been a steep decline in the first half of 1980, as compared to the corresponding period in 1979; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The exports of marine products in the calendar year 1979 and for the period January-September, 1980 were as below:

	1979	1980 (Jan-Sept.)
Quantity (Tonnes)	92184	57325
Value (Rs. crores)	262·03	166·29

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). There was a fall of 24.41 per cent in terms of quantity and 23.39 per cent in terms of value during the first half of the current year as

compared to the corresponding period of 1979. The reasons for decline in exports were poor shrimp landings, decline in the demand in the Japanese market, selective buying due to quality problems in the US market, poor production of frog legs due to drought conditions in important catchment areas and non-renewal of chartering arrangements.

Statement

Port-wise export details for the year 1978, 1979 and 1980 (Jan. to June) are as follows:

Q: Quantity in Tonnes
V: Value in Rs. (lakhs)

Sl. No.	Port of Shipment		1978	1979	1980 (Jan.-June)
1	Cochin	Q:	31652	31633	13909
		V:	8489·82	10968·87	4287·28
2	Bombay	Q:	14332	11692	7743
		V:	2744·51	3228·18	1578·00
3	Madras	Q:	6151	5729	1657
		V:	2961·59	2995·44	854·47
4	Calcutta	Q:	2853	1266	1365
		V:	1667·85	777·40	975·13
5	Mangalore	Q:	3908	4974	2920
		V:	1084·97	1701·27	749·48
6	Ratnagri	Q:	805	1913	383
		V:	226·41	725·77	109·57
7	Vizag	Q:	53053	3642	2943
		V:	1624·65	2340·02	1298·04
8	Veraval	Q:	2208	2722	1365
		V:	641·56	721·82	208·15
9	Kakinada	Q:	41	9	3
		V:	3·66	0·57	0·10
10	Nagapattinam	Q:	303	49	10
		V:	16·50	18·32	8·36
11	Tuticorin	Q:	3976	3569	1514
		V:	199·32	162·66	68·27
12	Calicut	Q:	203	355	336
		V:	12·03	18·19	14·49
13	Porbander	Q:	1192	1431	1265
		V:	294·10	351·29	329·01
14	Paradeep	Q:	1981	2712	799
		V:	1055·53	1409·39	423·53
15	Okha	Q:	—	65	8
		V:	—	2·93	0·63
16	Port Blair	Q:	5288	20423	2869
		V:	193·24	720·83	52·67
17	Jamnagar	Q:	—	—	100
		V:	—	—	3·01

Detection of Salmonella Infection in the Consignments of Frozen Marine Sea Foods

4655. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the acceptance of foreign buyers of frozen marine sea foods and frog legs exported in ports of destination is kept in suspension on the alleged detection of Salmonella in an injurious extent;

(b) whether it is a fact that Salmonella intection is often raised by foreign importers of Indian marine foods as a bogey to justify slashing in price at ports of destination; and

(c) what steps Government take to combat such price slashing by foreign buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) According to the information received from the MPEDA there were detentions of frozen shrimps and frog legs exported from India to USA on account of presence of salmonella.

(b) Besides Indian exporters, other countries like Japan, Mexico, Indonesia Thailand, Hong Kong etc. have also experienced detentions in U.S. ports on account of suspected Salmonella. Despite the detentions, prices have improved recently indicating that Salmonella infection is not used as a bogey to justify slashing in prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Visits of Members of M.P.E.D.A.

4656. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Officials and Members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority are undertaking foreign tours occasionally in connection with their official duties; and

(b) whether Government will place on the Table a statement showing the following details of tours in the years 1973-74 to 1979-80; (i) the name and designation of the official/Member who had made foreign tours and claimed T.A. and other allowances from M.P.E.D.A. funds; (ii) the places visited according to the itinery approval by Government before the concerned person went on tour; (iii) the total amount spent on the tour of each person; and (iv) the sanctioned purpose of each tour of each person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement is placed below:

Statement

The name and designation of the official/members who had made foreign tours and claimed T.A. and other allowances from MPEDA funds	The places visited according to the itinerary approval by Government before the concerned person went on tour	The total amount spent on the tour of each person (Rupees)	The sanctioned purpose of each tour of each perron
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1973-74			
1. Shri G. N. Panicker, Dy. Director	Indoensia	7994	Participation in Jakarta International Fair, June 1973.
2. Sh. T. P. K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA	Japan	59750	Marine products delegation to Japan.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Sh. R. Madhavan Nayar, Member, MPEDA	Japan	Total figure given above as individual details not available	Led by Sh. Baby Joh (not included in Co as he is neither official nor member of MPEDA.
4. Sh. C. Cheriyan, Member, MPEDA	Japan		
1974-75			
1. Sh. A.I. George, Jt. Dir., MPEDA.	U.S.A.	22386	To study U.S. market for frozen froglegs consequent on large rejection by U.S.F.D.A.
2. Sh. K. Chidambaran, Dir. MPEDA	U.S.A.	23352	Export promotion delegation to U.S. market.
3. Sh. T.P.K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA.	Japan	27282	Export promotion delegation to Japan.
4. Sh. C. Janardan, Member, MPEDA.	Japan	Expenditure met by individuals	Do.
5. Sh. M. V. Thomas, Member, MPEDA	Japan		Do.
6. Sh. T M. Joseph, Member, MPEDA.	Japan		Do.
1975-76			
1. Sh. G. N. Panicker, Dy. Director, MPEDA.	Japan	15500	Participation in the 3rd International Frozen Food Industry Exhibition at Tokyo.
2. Sh. G. N. Panicker, Dy. Director, MPEDA.	F.R.G.	18400	Participation in Angua Fair 1975 Cologne.
3. Shri Ousep D. Attokaren Secretary, MPEDA.	Belgium	18700	Participation in Brussels Food and Domestic Equipment Fair at Brussels.
4. Sh T. P. K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA.	U.S.A.	22510	To present India's case before U.S. International.
5 Sh. K. Chidambaram, Dir., MPEDA.	USA.	22510	Trade Commission against imposition of restrictions in import of Indian shrimp into US.
6. Dr. K. Ravindran, Dy. Director, MPEDA.	U.S.A.	17798	Intl. Shrimp Workshop organised by U.S, F.D.A. during November, 1975.
7. Sh. K. S. Balakrishnan, Exhibition Officer MPEDA.	Netheralands	7200	Participation in the Roka 76 International Food Fair at Utrecht.
8. Sh. T. P. K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA.	Itlay	12556	F.A.O. Meeting at Rome.

1	2	3	4
9. Sh A.S. Shenoy, Dy. Director MPEDA	G.D.R.	14000	Participation in Leipzig Fair
10. Sh. Mooza Raza, Commissioner of Fisharies, Gujarat & Member, MPEDA	West Asia	12067	Salas Team for Canned Sardine and other fishes in W. Asian market.
11. Shri Madhva Raj, Member, MPEDA	Do.	12067	—as above—
1976-77			
1. Sh. T. P. K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA	U.S.A.	16640	Annual Convention of Fisheries Institute.
2. Sh. V. Ramalingam, Dy. Director, MPEDA	Japan	16900	Participation in the 4th Intl. Frozen Food Industries Exhibition at Tokyo.
3. Dr. K. P. P. Nambiar, Dy. Director	F.R.G.	18438	Participation in the IKOFA Fair 76 at Munich.
4. Dr. M. Sakthivel, Jt. Dir., M-MPEDA	U.K.	20000	Participation in London IMPO Expo 76.
5. Sh. M. Mukundan, Unni Consultant, MPEDA	U.S.A.	28,300	TDA's Buyer-Seller meets in U. S. A.
6. Sh. K. K. R. Kumar, Administration and Training Officer	Belgium	20000	Participation in the Brussels Fair, Brussels.
7. Sh. T.P.K. Nayar, Chairman, MPEDA	W. Europe	26340	Delegation to W. Europe.
8. Sh. D. P. Jadeja, Member MPEDA	Do.	26340	Delegation to W. Europe.
9. Sh. S. R. Banerjee, Member MPEDA	Do.	26340	—as above—
10. Sh. Ousep D. Attokaren, Secretary, MPEDA	France	18893	Participation in the Sial Fair at Paris.
1977-78			
1. Sh. Ousep D. Attokaren, Secrtary, MPEDA	Australia	24304	Participation in the 2nd Asian Trade Fair held at Melbourne, Australia.
2. Sh. S. G. Sundaram, Chairman, MPEDA	Japan	19847	Participation in the 5th International Frozen Food Industries Exhibition at Tokyo, Japan.
3. Sh. K. M. Mathew, Dy. Director, MPEDA	F.R.G.	19408	Participation in the Anuga Fair.
4. Sh. V. Ramalingam, Dy. Director, MPEDA	U.S.A. Canada	1332	Market Survey in USA and Canada.
5. Dr. K. P. Srivasthava, Jt. Dir., MPEDA	Norway	18322	12th Session of Codex Alimentarius on Fish and Fishery Exports.

1	2	3	4
6. Sh. Ousep D. Attokaren, Secretary, MPEDA	Holland	11664	Participation in the Boka 78 International Fair at Utrecht, Netherlands.
7. Dr. T. A. Mamman, Dir., MPEDA	Japan	18330	Participation in the Foodex Fair held in Tokyo, Japan.
8. Sh. S. Gopalan, Chairman, MPEDA	Belgium West Germany	2400	EEC Financed Visit to European Markets. Only part funds met by MPEDA.
9. Sh. R. D. Pusalkar, Member, MPEDA	France, Denmark, U.K.		
10. Sh. R. Nagarajan, Director of Fisheries, Tamilnadu & Member, MPEDA	Do.		Do.
11. Sh. P. Basu, Director of Fisheries, Ahmedabad & Member, MPEDA	Do.		Do.
1978-79			
1. Dr. T. A. Mammen, Dir, MPEDA	Australia	34600	Market Survey in Australia.
2. Dr. V. D. Ramamoorthy, Dy. Dir., MPEDA	U.S.A.	19103	15th Session of the Codex Committee on Food & Hygiene.
3. Sh. A. G. Nash, Asstt., Director, MPEDA	F.R.G.	19304	Participation in the IKOFA 78 Exhibition at Munich.
4. Sh. G. George, Dy. Dir. MPEDA	Belgium	24186	Participation in the Brussels Food Fair, Brussels.
5. Sh. K. V. Kachu Govind, Dy. Dir., MPEDA	France	18000	Participation in the Sial Fair at Paris.
6. Sh. M. P. Haran, Joint Director	Japan	1220	ITC/UNCTAD Financed market survey in Japan.
7. Capt. K. M. Mathew, Dy. Director	Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Dubai and Abu Dhabi.	56000	Market Survey in Middle East Countries.
8. Dr. Elizebath Leela George, Dy. Dir.	U.K.	19856	Participation in International Food Exhibition, London.
9. Sh. Ousep D. Attokaren, Secretary	Japan	28820	Trade Delegation of Japan.
10. Sh. R. P. Pusalkar, Member, MPEDA	Japan	24397	—as above—
11. Sh. S. R. Banerjee, Member, MPEDA	Japan	24999	—as above—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12. Sh. S. Gopalan, Chairman, MPEDA	USA	36148	Trade Delegation to USA.
13. Sh. C. Cherian, Member, MPEDA	-Do-	25179	-Do-
14. Sh. Vayalar Ravi, Member, MPEDA	-Do-	28934	Do-
15. Sh. Sakti Kumar Sarkar	-Do-	32768	-Do-
1979-80			
1. Sh. Ousep D. Attokaren, Secretary , MPEDA	U.K.	6804	Colombo Plan Course on Export Promotion at Manchester.
2. Sh. K. R. Nayar, Dy. Director	F.R.G.	19293	Participation in Anuga Fair, Cologne.
3. Sh. G. N. Panicker, Dy Director.	France, FRG, Switzerland, Belguim, Netherlands.	1253	ITC Financed market survey for froglegs.
4. Sh. Ramakrishanna, Dy. Dir	Netheralands	10445	Participation in Roka '80 International Food Fair, Utrech, Netherlands.
5. Sh. R. C. Choudhury, Chairman, MPEDA	Japan	22254	Indian Marine Products Delegation to Japan.
6. Shri C. Chellapan, Director of Fisheries, Tamilnadu and Member, MPEDA	Japan	22254	—as above—
7. Sh. V. Ramalingam, Dy. Director	Hong Kong, Singapore	29731	Market survey for Indian marine products.
8. Sh. Taposh Dutta, Asstt. Director	Hong Kong, Singapore	29731	—as above—

Entertainment Expenditure by M.P E.D.A.

4657. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Exports Development Authority is being provided with separate funds to meet entertainment and hospitality expenses incurred by its Chairman and Directors and if so, the total amount earmarked and total amount spent in each of the years from 1974-79; and

(b) whether it is a fact that alcoholic drinks had been regularly served in entertaining guests of M.P.E.D.A. and if so, the total bills for Alcoholic drinks in each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No separate funds to meet entertainment and hospitality expenses by the Chairman and Directors of the Marine Products Export Development Authority are provided. Funds to meet entertainment expenses are, however, provided under contingencies. The total amount earmarked and the total

amount spent on entertainment in each of the year 1974—79 were as under:

Year	Amount ermarked	Amount spent
	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75 . . .	11,500	10,447·02
1975-76 . . .	11,450	11,952·98
1976-77 . . .	11,550	16,510·42
1977-78 . . .	7,450	8,827·27
1978-79 . . .	9,550	11,229·78

(b) Alcoholic drinks are not served regularly in entertaining guests of the M.P.E.D.A. However, while entertaining foreign guests, alcoholic beverages are sometimes served to them.

Issue of Licences for Frozen Marine Foods and Frog Legs

4658. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present frozen marine foods and frog legs can be exported only with a licence issued by the Marine Products Export Development Authority and if so, under what rule or provision of law, are such licences insisted upon; and

(b) what are the terms and conditions for the issue of such licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of orders Regarding Grant of Special Pay to U.D.Cs in Non-Secretariat Offices

4659. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the departments/ independent offices of the Central Government have not implemented the general orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) on 5th May, 1979 regarding grant of special pay of Rs. 35/- to Upper Division Clerks in the non-Secretariat offices who are handling cases of complex nature involving deep study and competence to deal with such cases;

(b) if so, the names of the offices/ departments which have not implemented the said orders; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against departmental heads for non-implementing general orders issued by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Finance Ministry's orders of 5th May, 1979 allowing a special pay of Rs. 35/- per month were intended for application by such non-Secretariat administrative offices where U.D.Cs were handling cases of complex and important nature. The benefit is limited to 10 per cent of total number of posts of U.D.Cs in the concerned office. These instructions did not contemplate furnishing to Finance Ministry any report on implementation of the orders of the Finance Ministry. It is believed that the concerned offices would have, by and large, implemented these orders. As the orders are to be applied by the Offices depending on the situation prevailing therein, the question of taking any action against the defaulting office, if any, does not arise.

Pre-Examination Training to Eligible SC/ST Employees.

4660. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bank of Baroda is providing 6 days pre-examination training to all eligible SC/ST em-

ployees before the departmental promotion tests;

(b) whether necessary measures were taken to provide the above coaching well in time for promotion tests held on the 5th October, 1980; and

(c) whether the above training was provided to all eligible SC/ST employees in all the Regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bank has reported that generally training programmes are arranged well before the examinations but, this time. since the period between calling of application forms and written test was short, all the training centres could complete the training just before the written test.

(c) The Bank had made necessary arrangements for imparting training to all eligible SC|ST employees at its Regional Training Centres which are spread all over the country.

Planning Commission Advised not to give priority to "Third Air Lines"

4661. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that earlier the Planning Commission had advised not to give priority to "Third Air Lines"; and

(b) if so, has the Planning Commission now changed its attitude on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A decision has already been taken in consultation with the Planning Commission to introduce Third Level Air Service in the North-Eastern Region. The question of its extension to other parts of the country is still under consideration.

Foreign Aid

4662. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospects of foreign aid during the current financial year and in which shape the foreign aid in question is expected from each country; and

(b) what is the quantum of aid by way of consultancy services, to be rendered in connection with various projects being executed in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The total amount of foreign aid expected to be disbursed (Estimated Budget Receipts) during 1980-81 is Rs. 227:15 crores. External Assistance received by India is both in the form of loans and grants. Country-wise details of estimated drawals during the current financial year are indicated in Annexure IV of the Explanatory memorandum to the Budget 1980-81 placed on the Table of the House in June, 1980.

(b) The extent of consultancy services, if any, required by the projects proposed to be financed with foreign aid during the year 1980-81 would become clear only after the relevant projects are duly appraised by the donor agencies and negotiations are held for finalisation of agreements for financial assistance.

Smuggiing of Mica

4663. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of smuggling of mica have been brought to the notice of Government during the last 2 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government have proposed to stop such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Allotment of Steel to Orissa for Power Projects

4664. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantity of steel allotted to Orissa for its various power projects during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that difficulties are experienced in the procurement of steel of different grades *viz.* rounds torsteel and flats required for various power projects in the State; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposed to take to meet the shortage of these items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Steel produced by the main steel plants is at present being distributed in accordance with the Guidelines for distribution of Iron and Steel materials issued by the Joint Plant Committee. This does not provide for any State-wise allocations. Allocations are made for the Power Sector as a whole and the sub-distribution is done by the Central Electricity Authority. The Joint Plant Committee is monitoring supplies to Power Sector from October 1979 onwards. Details of allocation to Power Sector during October '79—March '80 and 1980-81 are as follows:—

(000 tonnes)

Category	Allocation during Oct. '79 —March '80		Allocation during 1980-81		
	Domestic	Buffer Import	Domestic	Buffer Import	Proposed import on back-to back basis
Structurals	70·7	101·5	163·0	173·4	262·4
Bars & rods	15·6	..	48·7	..	..
Plates	23·1	13·0	30·8	23·0	39·2
Total	109·4	114·5	242·5	196·4	301·6

(b) and (c). In the case of Rounds, torsteel and flats, the production from the main steel plants forms only a small portion of the total, the balance coming from mini-steel plants and re-rollers, whose production is outside the regulation of the Joint Plant Committee. It is open to the State Electricity Boards and other consumers to procure their requirements from these sources also, in addition to whatever they get from the main steel plants. Imports of billets, rounds etc. are also made as and when necessary.

Operation of Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

4665. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total number of Indian Joint Ventures abroad in operation as on 30th June, 1980 country-wise and the total Indian investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): A statement furnishing the required information is attached.

Statement

Country-wise analysis of Indian Joint Ventures in operation abroad

Sl. No.	Country of location	No. of Joint Ventures	Indian equal (Rs.000)
1	Australia	1	685
2	Bahrain	1	110
3	Canada	1	838
4	Fiji	1	1122
5	France	1	262
6	Hong Kong	1	258
7	Indonesia	10	62074
8	Iran	1	710
9	Kenya	10	94095
10	Kuwait	1	147
11	Malaysia	29	124354
12	Mauritius	7	10231
13	Nepal	1	1462
14	Netherlands	1	375
15	Nigeria	5	12688
16	Oman	3	1184
17	Philippines	2	4498
18	Saudi Arabia	2	1040
19	Singapore	9	11065
20	Sri Lanka	3	393
21	Thailand	5	15377
22	Uganda	1	2807
23	U.A.E.	9	4499
24	U.K.	5	177
25	U.S.A.	5	483
26	W. Germany	1	3800
27	Zambia	1	1906
		117	357140

Foreign Collaboration for Setting up of Steel Plants

4666. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the various foreign collaborations for the setting up of steel plants in India;

(b) how many of these have been finalised and what are the details thereof; and

(c) which of these collaborations are not likely to fructify and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Apart from the proposed expansion of the existing steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro beyond 4 million tonnes each, schemes for the setting up of new integrated steel plants on green-field sites at Visakhapatnam and Paradeep are being actively pursued at present.

For Visakhapatnam, the scheme has already been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 2256 crores. The plant will have a capacity of about 3.4 million tonnes to be built in two stages. The intention is to commission the first stage of the plant for a liquid steel capacity of 1.625 million tonnes in 4 years from the start of construction work and the

second stage within 2 years thereafter. Technical and financial assistance of 250 million roubles from USSR is available for the first stage of this project. The Soviet side has also agreed to consider extension of additional credit for the construction of the second stage of the Project after the approval of the revised Detailed Project Report, which has been received on November 30, 1980, and is under examination in SAIL. Various preliminary infrastructural and pre-construction activities in respect of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are already in progress at site.

Offers of financial and technical collaboration for the setting up of a shore-fased steel plant at Paradeep have been received from M|s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany, M|s. Davy International of U.K., M|s. Uzinimportexport of Romania, M|s. Met-Chem of Canada and M|s. Cofransid of France. An Inter-Ministerial Expert Committee has been set up for scrutinising the various offers and holding further negotiations with the foreign parties so as to firm up the price and other terms and conditions. The Committee has already commenced its work in right earnest. It would be premature at this stage to speculate on the outcome of the proposed negotiations in this regard.

Export of Shrimps, Lobsters and Deep-Sea Fish

4667. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange earned from exports of shrimps, lobsters and deep-sea fish in general during the last two years;

(b) the names of the countries to which these items are being exported by our country;

(c) whether shrimps, lobsters and other sea food items are imported from Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The foreign exchange earned from exports of shrimps and lobsters during the last two years are as under:

1978-79	Rs. 19083.50 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 21645.69 lakhs

(b) These items are being exported to Japan, USA, France, Belgium, Netherlands, U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Baharain. Canada, Dubai, Doha, Denmark, Greece, G.D.R. Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Muscat, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar, Singapore, New Zealand, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, S. Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Oman, UAE, Yugoslavia, Abudhabi, and Thailand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation from P and T Pensioners Association, Thana Branch, Maharashtra

4668. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 6th July, 1980 from All India P&T Pensioners Association, Thana Branch (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are the demands made;

(c) what action has been taken on each of the said demand; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association had made various demands like appointment of a Pension Commission, grant of benefit of merger of dearness allowances with pay for retirement benefits to existing pensioners, family pension to families of those who retired before 1st January, 1964, etc.

(c) and (d). Their demands have been carefully considered but it has not been found possible to accept them. However, the Government is granting dearness relief to pensioners in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. So far, ten instalments of relief, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 50 and maximum of Rs. 250 have been sanctioned. In addition the Central Government pensioners, who retired prior to 1st January, 1973 have been allowed *ad hoc* relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month.

Boosting of Exports

4669. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details regarding the steps being taken to boost exports during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): A statement is attached.

Statement

The Government has recently taken a number of measures to promote exports during the current year. These include the following:—

(i) Exclusion of production for export for the propose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance".

(ii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lump-sum payment of royalty.

(iii) Free trade zone like-treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units.

(iv) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for export.

(v) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

(vi) Input planning for export production has been rationalised.

In addition, the EXIM BANK, going to be set up shortly, will encourage the financial infra-structure for exports. In order to reduce delays, procedures for disbursement of duty-drawback are also being streamlined.

'Loans given to Geovanola Binny Limited, Cochin by Canara Bank-L.I.C. and other Financial Institutions

4670. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, overdrafts, cash-credit and term loan accorded to the Geovanola Binny Limited, Cochin by the Canara Bank, Life Insurance Corporation of India and other financial institution individually;

(b) whether the Company has taken out major assets pledged with the above organisations and has declared illegal lock-out since March, 1979;

(c) if so, the facts of (a) and (b) parts above; and

(d) what action has been taken against the management to realise the debts and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) M/s.

Geovanola Binny Ltd., Cochin does not appear to have obtained loans from any of its term lending financial institutions. The units had however obtained financial assistance from the Canara Bank. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks, cannot be divulged.

(b) and (c). The bank has reported that no instance of the Company having sold any of its assets pledged with them has come to their notice. It has been reported that the unit declared lock-outs in 1977 and again in March, 1979 due to labour trouble.

(d) The bank has taken appropriate legal steps for protecting its outstanding dues.

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

4671. **श्री निर्मल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखायें खोली गई हैं और किसानों को उर्वरकों बीजों तथा डेरी विकास के लिए अलग अलग कितना ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे मत्स्यपालन, सुअर पालन और डेरी विकास के लिए दिये गए ऋण वापस प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मणभाई वशरोट) : (क) जून, 1980 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की क्रमश: 1906 और 687 शाखायें कार्यरत थीं ।

आंकड़े सूचित करने की रिजर्व बैंक की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कृषि को एक समूह के रूप में दिए जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष अत्याधिक ऋणों (फसल ऋणों समेत) के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जाती है जिनमें उर्वरकों, बीजों आदि के लिए किसानों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल होते हैं । मार्च, 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दिए गए इस प्रकार के ऋणों की बकाया रकम 30.6 करोड़ रुपये थी । मार्च, 1978 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार इसी अवधि की बकाया राशि 22.6 करोड़ रुपये थी । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा डेरी उद्योग के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में दिए गए ऋणों की बकाया राशि, मार्च, 1978 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार, 6 करोड़ रुपये और मार्च, 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार, 14.7 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) जून, 1979 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कृषि अग्रिम (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त) के संबंध में मांग के अनुपात में वसूली की प्रतिशतता 37.1 प्रतिशत थी । आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत डेरी उद्योग आदि के जैसे संबद्ध कार्यकलापों के लिए दिए गए अग्रिमों की वसूली की स्थिति से संबंधित आंकड़े राज्यवार/जिलावार अलग अलग नहीं दिए जाते ।

जवाहरात तथा हीरों की प्रदर्शनी

4672. श्री निहाल सिंह : : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवाहरात संग्रहालय सम्बन्धी परियोजना को जिसकी पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है, थी, इस बीच विचार पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) लोगों को अपने पास रखे हुए कलात्मक तथा ऐतिहासिक किस्म के जवाहरात को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर क्या निर्णय लिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान जवाहरात तथा हीरों की कितनी प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की गई और उसमें ऐसे जवाहरात के मालिकों की कितनी संख्या थी तथा उन्हें किस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन दिए गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) यद्यपि हीरे तथा जवाहरात संग्रहालय की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय 1977 में लिया गया था, तथापि संग्रहालय की वस्तुत: स्थापना अभी की जानी है । वर्तमान सरकार को अभी उस सावधि योजना के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना है जिसके अन्दर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित किया जाना है ।

(ख) लोगों को अपने पास रखे हुए कलात्मक और ऐतिहासिक स्वरूप के जवाहरात को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए अभी तक प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) चूंकि हीरे तथा जवाहिरात संग्रहालय की स्थापना अभी की जानी है, इसं लिए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत और जाम्बिया के बीच हवाई उड़ानें

4673. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और जाम्बिया के बीच किए गए करार को कब से लागू किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन दोनों देशों के बीच अब तक भरी गई उड़ानों की संख्या क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) 7 मई, 1980 को भारत तथा जांबिया के बीच एक विमान सेवा करार किया गया । उसी दिन एक समझोता ज्ञापन पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए गए । तै हुई व्यवस्था के अनुसार प्रत्येक नामित एयरलाइन को लुसाका तथा बम्बई के बीच एक साप्ताहिक सेवा परिचालित करने का अधिकार होगा । एयर इंडिया ने 2 जून, 1980 से अपनी उड़ानें प्रारम्भ करदीं तथा जांबियन एयरवेज ने 14 मई, 1980 से ।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1980 तक एयर इंडिया ने जाम्बिया को तथा वापस 26 उड़ानें परिचालित कीं, तथा जाम्बिया एयरवेज ने बम्बई के लिए तथा वांपस 29 उड़ानें परिचालित कीं ।

उज्जैन में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें

4674. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी अपनी शाखायें उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हैं और बैंक की प्रत्येक शाखा द्वारा लघु तथा बडे उद्योगों को कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया है और

ऐसे उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने उद्योग हैं जो अपने ऋणों को समय पर वापस नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगतभाई बारोट) (क): और (ख) जिन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें जिला-उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हैं, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

बैंक का नाम	शाखाओं की संख्या
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	9
2. स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	1
3. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदोर	6
4. इलाहाबाद बैंक	1
5. बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	1
6. बैंक आफ इंडिया	18
7. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	1
8. केनारा बैंक	1
9. सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1
10. देना बैंक	2
11. इंडियन बैंक	1
12. इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	1
13. ओरियण्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स	1
14. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1
15. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	1
16. सिंडीकेट बैंक	1
17. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	1
18. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	7
कुल	55

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़ो के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के जिला उज्जैन के औद्योगिक एककों की ओर बकाया ऋण की राशि , जून, 1978 के अंतिम शुक्रवार को 15.71 करोड़ रुपये थी, जिसमें से लघु औद्योगिक एककों का अंश 1.69 करोड़ रुपये का था ।

बैंकरों में प्रचलित प्रथा तथा रीति रिवाजों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को शासित करने वाले विधानों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, बैंकों के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती ।

Market price of Jute Rule Below Minimum Price

4675. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that market prices of cotton rule well above the minimum support prices while the market prices of raw jute rule below the minimum support prices because the jute farmers are poor and disorganised; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to come to the help of the poor raw jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Market prices of raw jute have been depressed because of bumper crops for three successive years both in India and abroad.

(b) Jute Corporation of India has procured nearly 8 lakh bales of raw jute, a large part directly from farmers. To build up additional market pressure, statutory orders have been issued directing mills to build up 16 weeks' inventory of

raw jute by the end of December, 1980. The possibilities of export of raw jute, is also being explored.

Tax Concession to Hotels to give boost to Tourism

4676. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to grant tax concession to hotels in order to give boost to tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of tourists visited during 1979 and target fixed for 1980?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. However, hotels already enjoy certain tax concessions.

(b) 7,64,731 foreign tourists visited India during 1979. Their number during 1980 is expected to be around 8 lakhs.

Scheme to re-structure and revamp Steel Plants

4677. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted a plan to restructure and revamp steel plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Re-structuring and revamping of steel plants through modernisation and up-dating of technology, innovations and replacement of equipment in order to maintain their technical and physical health is a continuing process and, therefore, various proposals for this purpose are being processed continually by Government. Having regard to the technological developments in the last 25 years, some of the proposals in various stages of preparation/consideration at present are:

BHILAI STEEL PLANT:

In pursuance of the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Soviet Organisation for the preparation of programmes for introduction of technological improvements/innovations at Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Soviets have submitted a report on 'Basic Technological and Economic Consideration' (BTEC) for Bhilai Steel Plant. This is being examined further by the Plant, in consultation with Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants of India Limited (MECON).

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT:

The British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) had undertaken the preparation of a development plan for Durgapur Steel Plant under the Technical Aid Programme of the U.K. Government. Their report has been submitted to the plant recently and is under consideration.

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT:

A Consortium of West German firms has shown interest in undertaking a study on modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant. Possibilities of getting such a study financed under West German Government Aid Programme are being explored.

BOKARO STEEL PLANT:

The proposal for expansion of the steel plant from 4.0 MT to 4.75 MT is under consideration of the Government. The possibility of increasing the steel capacity beyond 4.75 MT per annum by making technological improvements is being studied by MECON in association with their Soviet counterparts.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY:

Regarding modernisation/expansion of Indian Iron and Steel Company, the propsal to instal a sintering plant is also under consideration. Modernisation of this plant with technical assistance from USSR is also under consideration.

Functions of Marine Products Export Development Authority

4678. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up; and

(b) what are the main functions handled by the Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up on 16th August, 1972 under the MPEDA Act (Act 13) of 1972.

(b) According to Sec. 9(1) of the MPEDA Act, it shall be the duty of the authority to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government of the marine products industry with special reference to exports.

International Coffee Agreement

4679. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international coffee agreement fixing export quotas and a price band of 115 to 155 has since been finalised;

(b) whether with the Karnataka Government's decision to withdraw 10 per cent surcharge on the agricultural income-tax on plantation and other cash crops grown in the State, India has made any serious efforts to zest higher allocation and concentrate on the quota countries (the non-communist countries); if so, what;

(c) the quantity exported last year and likely to be exported during the current year to the Socialist bloc under bilateral agreements and otherwise; and

(d) other measures being taken to boost the export of coffee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Quotas have been brought into force from 1-10-1980.

(b) In the light of the increased production of coffee and consequent increased surpluses, development of exports to quota countries to fulfil our quotas does not pose any problem even after meeting the requirements of countries with whom we have bilateral trade agreements.

(c) The following are the exports of coffee to the Socialist bloc countries against the trade plan provisions:

	1979	1980
		As on 15-12-80 (in tonnes)
U.S.S.R. . . .	21200 402	21500 1073 (instant coffee)
Czechoslavakia .	2500	4978
Romania . . .	..	2121
G.D.R. . . .	2003	1965

(d) Concerted efforts are being made to increase the exports to member countries (Traditional Markets) to achieve the higher quota through release of adequate quantities in export auctions and intensified direct sale operations. Added to the above, to improve exports to the New Markets in South East Asia and North Africa,

of which there are potential member countries like Japan, Australia and Newzealand; a scheme of rebate is being operated.

Supply of Iron Ore to Pakistan for Steel Complex near Karachi

4680. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to supply iron ore to Pakistan for its newly built Soviet-aided Steel Complex near Karachi;

(b) if so, the quantity agreed to be supplied and how long will it continue;

(c) whether the supply is part of any bilateral deal or it shall be paid for by Pakistan; if so, in which currency; and

(d) from which place ore will be supplied and the mode of transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) An agreement to supply Iron Ore to Pakistan was concluded with Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation, Karachi, in May, 1980.

(b) The agreement provides for supply of 1.93 million tonnes of iron ore spread over a period of 7 years from September, 1980 to March, 1987.

(c) The agreement for supply of iron ore is not a part of any bilateral deal and payment for iron ore will be received in US Dollars.

(d) The Iron Ore is being supplied to Pakistan from Bellary Hospet Sector in Karnatka State and the ore is transported by rail from loading stations to the rail-heads nearest to the port of shipment and thereafter by road to the port.

Negotiations with E.E.C. for Commercial and Economic Cooperative Treaty

4681. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the negotiations with the European Economic Community for new commercial and economic Community for new commercial and economic co-operative treaty stand;

(b) the broad details of the agreement likely to be concluded with the E.E.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Negotiations for the conclusion of a new Commercial and Economic Co-operation Agreement between India and the European Economic Community are in a fairly advanced stage and it may be finalised soon.

(b) The new Agreement is sought to be made more broad-based covering all areas of economic and industrial cooperation including cooperation in the fields of industry, science and technology, research and development as well as joint ventures in third countries.

Proposed Development of Small Scale Industries by Rourkela Steel Plant

4682. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rourkela Steel Plant authorities propose to undertake a detailed plan for development of small-scale industries in the peripheral areas of the plant;

(b) the number and names of the villages identified for this purpose;

(c) whether the steel plant authorities have any plan to give to priority to the villages having mostly tribal inhabitants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited have advised the Rourkela Steel Plant to examine and prepare an action plan to give further encouragement for setting up ancillary industries by local people around Rourkela.

(b) to (d). Since the plan is yet to be drawn up, it is too early to furnish any details.

Retirement Benefits to Employees retiring Voluntarily

4683. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees seeking voluntary retirement are not entitled to all the benefits such as encashment of leave etc; available to employees retiring on normal superannuation;

(b) if so, the details regarding the reasons for not extending full retirement benefits to the employees retiring voluntarily; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the rules for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Central Government employees retiring voluntarily like those retiring on superannuation are entitled to all benefits, like cash equivalent of leave salary for earned leave at credit, death-cum-retirement gratuity and pension based on length of service. In addition, employees retiring voluntarily are also entitled to cash equivalent of half-pay leave subject to the condition that earned leave and half-pay leave do not extend beyond normal superannuation date, and pension and pensionary equivalent of retirement benefits are deducted from leave salary for half-pay leave.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pricing and distribution of Items Handled by STC

4684. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed or propose to review to go into the question of pricing and distribution of items handled by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Pricing and distribution of items handled by STC is done as per the policy of Government and is reviewed from time to time. The release price of the imported materials is fixed by the Pricing Committee of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports and is reviewed by the same body. The distribution of such materials is done as per allocations made by sponsoring authority or as per connected policy of the Government of India for importing these commodities.

Application made by Regional Rural Bank, Bank of Tamil Nadu and Bank of Madurai to R.B.I. for opening of Branches

4685. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Regional Rural Bank (Pandyan Grama Bank) in Tamil Nadu. Bank of Tamil Nadu and Bank of Madurai had submitted any application to the Reserve Bank to open branches under section 23 of Banking Regulation Act;

(b) if so, how many branches each bank wanted to open; and

(c) the action taken by the Reserve Bank on those applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Required information is set out in the Statement.

Statement

The number of branches applied for by Pandyan Grama Bank, Bank of Tamil Nadu and Bank of Madura during the years 1979 and 1980 and the number of centres allowed by the Reserve Bank of India to each of these banks.

Name of the Bank	No. of branches applied for		No. of centres allowed by the Reserve Bank of India	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Pandyan Grama Bank	13	36	13	31
Bank of Tamil Nadu	12	3	5	2
Bank of Madura	54	33	9	3

Release of Foreign Exchange to Senior Executives of Large Industrial Houses

4686. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 623 on 21st November, 1980 regarding release of foreign exchange to senior executives of large industrial houses and state:

(a) whether the norms laid down by the R.B.I. for release of foreign exchange to senior executives of the large industrial houses for going abroad for attending course by way of tuition fee and stay stipulate that these Executives will serve in that Company for at least 5 years or so after return from training so that their knowledge could be utilised to the full advantage of the share-holder;

(b) if not, whether he proposes to consider the expediency of making such a provision; and

(c) whether he would collect information in respect of Executives who went to attend the courses arranged by the Harvard University in U.S.A. and Switzerland, as asked for in part (c) of the above question and lay it on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The scheme contains no provision for obtaining an undertaking that the executives will serve the company for at least 5 years or any length of time after their return from training aborad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Calculation of Interim Relief to Central Government Pensioners

4687. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief granted to the Central Government pensioners is calculated on a formula related to cost of living index and, if so, whether the formula made applicable to pensioners is different from the one applicable to the serving Government personnel;

(b) whether a large number of representations from the pensioners Organisations have been made to Government against such a discrimination considering that the rising cost of liv-

ing is affecting both the categories of employees;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the financial outlay involved in extending to the Central Government pensioners the same concessions in relation to Interim Relief as applicable to the serving personnel with effect from 1st April, 1979 without involving any payment of arrears; and

(d) do Government propose considering sympathetically the pensioners plight by granting them the same interim relief as paid to the serving personnel; and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. An instalment of Dearness Allowance to service employees is given for every eight-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the consumer price index; an instalment of relief to pensioners is allowed for every 16-point rise in that index.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some broad assessment has been made. Since, however, the dearness allowance to serving employees and relief to pensioners are both based on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, no change therein has been considered necessary.

Complaints about Appointment of GSA by Air India

4688. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have complaints been made about the appointment of General Sales Agents by Air India and its functioning;

(b) if so, what is the nature of complaints;

(c) has any probe been conducted regarding those complaints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received about appointment of GSAs is U.K., Canada, West Germany and Thailand. The complaints mainly referred to:

(1) The validity of such appointments; and

(2) Whether such appointments would affect the relationship between Air-India and the IATA Agents.

(c) and (d). Air-India has looked into these complaints and set up a Committee to review the functioning of its General Sales Agents throughout the world. However, so far the appointment of GSA at U.K. & Canada is concerned, complaints were made by the parties who were not selected as GSA; the IATA approved travel agent in Thailand had expressed apprehension as to the future relationship with Air-India, but was assured that despite the appointment, Air-India would provide the same facilities as in the past.

Findings of CBI Inquiry to unearth the ticket racket for Bombay-Cochin Airline

4689. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Indian Airlines that a number of officials of the Airport Authority, Indian Air Lines and Santacruz Police were allegedly involved in the illegal sale of Bombay-Cochin air tickets particularly to Gulf passengers;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the Indian Air Lines has sought the help of the CBI to unearth the tickets racket; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the CBI inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A few months back, some complaints were received alleging malpractices in sale of tickets in which, among others, certain Airlines personnel were also reported to have been involved.

In order to eradicate this menace, Indian Airlines recently lodged a complaint with CBI, Delhi. CBI, Delhi, after making necessary enquiries have in one of their attempts, arrested one of the touts while accepting a premium of Rs. 100 and a case has also been registered. CBI have also made certain suggestions such as display of number of sects available, change in the reservation systems, Airport Entry tickets being issued for a specific period instead of for the whole day, etc.

Appointment of Private Agencies as Liaison Agents for N.T.C.

4690. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Kumar Textiles, Bombay are acting as liaison agents for NTC;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no other private agency has been engaged for this purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose considering appointing other private agencies as was being done previously when M/s. Vardwan Textiles were also acting as their liaison agents?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) This firm is acting as Agents for some of the NTC Subsidiary Companies.

(b) and (c). Some of the NTC Subsidiaries have service Agents other than M/s. Kumar Textiles also.

(d) No, Sir. Agents are appointed by NTC Subsidiaries and not by Government.

Improvement of Navigational aids at Civil and Defence Aerodromes

4691. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to immediately improve navigational aids at civil aerodromes and airports to improve safety standards and help to economise on fuel; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of resources Civil Aviation Department have plans to augment/modernise the navigational aids at civil aerodromes and airports and other locations on air routes, during the Sixth Plan 1980—85 to improve safety standards and help economise on fuel. It is proposed to instal more Very High Frequency Omni Range, Distance Measuring Equipment, Non Directional Beacons, and Air Routes Surveillance Radars. The Airport Surveillance Radar at Bombay airport is proposed to tbe replaced by a more sophisticated and modern equipment. The existing Air Route surveillance Radar at Bombay airport is also proposed to be modernised. In order to ensure safety of aircraft during landing phase it is proposed to provide some additional Instrument Landing System. The existing Instrument Landing System at Gauhati and Hyderabad are being replaced by modern equipment.

Harassment of SC/ST Employees by N.T.C. Management

4692. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SC/ST officers/employees are being harassed

by N.T.C. management by way of unnecessary|unwanted transfers or no work at all or by any other means;

(b) whether there are any pending cases of harassment in any Office of the N.T.C. Ltd;

(c) the total number of reserved vacancies in all categories and the number of reserved vacancies filled by the general candidates and what is the proper procedure being followed to fill the reserved vacancies by general candidates; and

(d) whether the reserved vacancies are kept vacant and no adequate efforts are made to fill the same by reserved candidates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

G.S.A. at Bangkok

4693. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently appointed General Sales Agent in Bangkok by offering higher rate of commission by replacing IATA from whom Air India was getting more business at a lesser percentage of commission;

(b) if so, the percentage of commission offered to G.S.A. as against the commission paid to IATA; and

(c) reasons for giving agency to a new concern having no experience in the line?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India has appointed M|s. S. S. Travel Service as G.S.A. at Bangkok. The rate of commission paid to this G.S.A. is eight per cent (five per cent sales agency commission and three per cent over-riding commission), whereas IATA approved agents are paid nine per cent. Air India has not replaced the IATA approved agents.

(c). M|s. S. S. Travel Service is owned by M|s. Express International Ltd. a well known Non-IATA travel agent who have wide experience in the field.

Corrupt Officials of J.C.I.

4694. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Bihar some of the officials of Jute Corporation of India are working hand-in-glove with the middlemen of the agents employed by the mill owners and were rewarded heavily for the collusion; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Jute Corporation of India have received two complaints against their field officials. These complaints relate *inter-alia* to purchase from middlemen, non-purchase from growers, non-display of representative samples and corrupt practices in collusion with middlemen. JCI have instituted enquiries.

Dues from Jute Mills

4695. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dues from Premchand Jute Mill and Shree Ram Jute Mill to the JCI;

(b) whether it is a fact that jute was supplied in 1975-76 by the Jute Corporation of India to Premchand Jute Mill and Shree Ram Jute Mill on credit despite the advice of the Committee of Operations;

(c) was any complaint received by Government that the jute was supplied on credit against the advice of the Committee of Operations; and

(d) if so, what action was taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As on 30th June. 1980, the total outstanding was Rs. 73.22 lakhs against Premchand Jute Mill and Rs. 20.77 lakhs against Shree Ram Jute Mill.

(b) to (d). The dues against Premchand Jute Mill relate to the back to back arrangement which has been investigated by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 12th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) and 41st Report (Sixth Lok Sabha). The dues against Shree Ram Jute Mill relate to the sale of jute and mesta imported from Thailand. This has been investigated by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their 25th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) and 1st Report (Seventh Lok Sabha).

अगस्त 1980 में आय कर के छापे

4696. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा अगस्त, 1980 में मारे गए छापों में लगभग तीन लाख रुपये मूल्य के गहने हीरे तथा जेवरात और उनके सोदे से संबंधित अधिसंशी दस्तावेज प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 से सितम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर, देवास, उज्जैन और शाहजहानपुर के व्यापारियों तथा अन्य लोगों के यहां मारे गए छापों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उन व्यापारियों तथा फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके यहां ये छापे मारे गए और इन छापों के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) जिन व्यक्तियों और फर्मों में ये छापे डाले गए थे, उन से क्रमश: आयकर, सम्पत्ति कर तथा केन्द्रीय करों की बकाया राशि कितनी थी, तथा इस राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) महोदय, 1980 के अगस्त, के महीने में आयकर विभाग द्वारा ली गई तलाशियों के दौरान निम्नलिखित परि-सम्पत्तियां पकडी गई हैं :

	रु०
(i) नकदी	14,34,226
(ii) सोना-चांदी	1,99,900
(iii) जवाहिरात	21,40,977
(iv) अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां	15,78,871
जोड़	53,53,974

(ख) तलाशी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की बड़ी संख्या को देखते हुए सभी के नामों को प्रस्तुत करना व्यवहार्य नहीं हो सकेगा । लेकिन, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी मामले अथवा व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हों तो उन्हें वह जानकारी प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी । इन मामलों में जांच पड़ताल चल रही है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). जनवरी, 1978 से सितम्बर, 1980 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश में इंदौर, देवास, उज्जैन तथा शाहजहांपुर, में 10 छापे मारे गए थे । छापों के परिणाम तथा व्यक्तियों, आदि की तरफ बकाया कर की रकम के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे, अनुबन्ध में दिए अनुसार हैं । सभा पटल पर रख गया । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी 1716/80]

A.I. aircraft not Properly Maintained

4697. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India aircrafts are not properly maintained and looked after;

(b) whether the complaints galore recorded in the logbook are totally ignored;

(c) whether emergency doors are often blocked by passengers and essential articles like life-jackets are not available and other services inside the aircraft are deteriorating day-by-day and articles are unserviceable; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to rectify the above lacunae and set things right?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Air India aircraft are properly maintained and all snages reported are attended to. Essential articles and safety equipment are always available on the aircraft and these are maintained to the highest possible standards.

(d). Does not arise.

Payment to Airlines Official

4698. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the 'Indian Express' dated 1st August, 1980 that a hundred thousand dollar amount was paid to an airline official to prevent the Indian Parliament from censoring Mc Donnal Douglas Company; and

(b) facts and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Yes, Sir.

(b). The question of the alleged payment of one hundred thousand dollars to Airlines official was raised in 1969 and after preliminary investigation by Indian Airlines, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had asked the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate the same. The C.B.I. after investigation had also filed a suit against Capt. R. P. Huilgol of Indian Airlines in the Court at Delhi. However, the Court held that the prosecution failed to bring home the charges and, therefore, the accused was acquitted. The C.B.I. did not consider it necessary to go in appeal against the said judgement.

कोका बीन और कोका पाउडर का निर्यात

4699. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य निर्यात निगम/राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा निर्यातकर्त्ताओं ने 16 जून, 1980 के पश्चात् अब तक देशवार कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में 'कोका बीन' और 'कोका पाउडर' का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) क्या निर्यातकर्त्ताओं में किसानों की सहकारी समितियां भी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग). भारत को अपनी कोका बीन में वसा की मात्रा तथा अम्लता आदि की दृष्टि से उनकी स्वीकार्यता का पता लगाने में अभी सफलता नहीं मिली है और वाणिज्यिक आधार पर निर्यात करना अभी संभव नहीं हुआ है ।

Raids conducted by Enforcement Directorate on premises of Sehgal Papers

4700. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Enforcement Directorate raided the office and premises of Sehgal Papers;

(b) if so, full details of the incriminating documents seized; and

(c) whether the Managing Director of the company has violated FERA and if so, details of action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The officers of the Income-tax Department, in association with the Enforcement Directorate, searched the premises of M|s. Sehgal Papers Ltd.. New Delhi and the residential premises of its President| Managing Director, Shri M. M. Sehgal, on 3-7-1980. As a result of the searches, various records and foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 6,000|- approximately were seized. Investigations are in progress. It will not be in the interests of effective investigations to disclose further details at this stage. Based on the result of the investigations, appropriate action, in accordance with the law, will be taken.

देवास और इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग द्वारा छापे

4701. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में देवास स्थित केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क मुख्यालय के एक निवारक अधिकारी ने जुलाई, 1980 में देवास के एक व्यापारी की दुकान पर छापा मार कर 15 मीट्रिक टन रिफाइन्ड तेल बरामद किया था ;

(ख) क्या इंदौर के व्यापारियों की दुकानों पर भी ऐसे ही छापे मारे गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छापे कब मारे गये और इन छापों में कुल कितना माल बरामद किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्तालय के मुख्यालय के निवारक अधिकारियों ने, 25-7-1980 को मैसर्स प्रीमियर एक्सट्रैक्संज प्रा० लि० देवास के परिसर की अचानक जांच के दौरान वहां से 15.8 मीट्रिक टन लेखा-बाह्य रिफाइन्ड तेल पकडा था । उक्त मामला न्यायनिर्णयाधीन है ।

(ख) रिफाइन्ड तेल के इन्दौर स्थित व्यापारियों/निर्माताओं के परिसरों पर कोई छापा नहीं मारा गया अथवा इस प्रकार की कोई जांच नहीं की गई थी ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Provision of employment in all India Handicraft Board

4702. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment provided in All India Handicrafts Board during the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to provide employment opportunities to rural artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 1532.

(b) The Board has undertaken programmes for training of artisans in various craft such as Carpets. Art metalwares, hand-printed textiles and cane & bamboo crafts to increase their production base. These training programmes are likely to result in providing employment opportunities to rural artisans.

Recovery of loss in Eastern Units of National Textile Corporation

4703. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the steps Government propose to take to recover the loss of Rs. 52 crore in the Eastern Units of National Textile Corporation; and

(b) the important observations made by Auditors about the loss?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Some of the important steps taken to improve the working of these mills are as follows:—

(i) modernisation, expansion, etc. of the mills;

(ii) rationalisation of workload and labour force;

(iii) bulk procurement of raw materials on centralised basis;

(iv) diversification in the pattern of production; and

(v) installation of diesel generating sets in some of the units to overcome power shortages.

(b) The Auditors have not made any observations about the loss in their latest report dated 23rd June, 1980, in respect of the accounts of NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. for the year 1978-79.

Decision to permit Sale of Narcotics in Bihar

4704. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government's recent decision to permit again the sale of narcotic drugs in the State has not found favour with the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loom Industry in Andhra Pradesh

4705. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traditional looms and out of them how many are in the co-operative sector in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the restrictions fixed by Reserve Bank of India, the Co-operative sector gets only 30 per cent of their required working capital from the four co-operative banks in the region;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Handloom Industry is suffering from unsatisfactory supply position and high price of cotton and accumulation of unusually large stocks, and failure of weavers apex society to lift the same; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to put the industry back on sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The number of traditional looms and the number of looms in the cooperative sector are 6 lakhs and 3.27 lakhs respectively.

(b) Although working capital is around 30 per cent of the total requirements, it is not on account of any restriction imposed by the RBI. The weavers cooperative societies will get more loans subject to fulfilment of certain norms.

(c) According to information received from Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Andhra Pradesh, no difficulty is experienced regarding supply of yarn. The prices of yarn have been ruling steady during the last 6 months. Only very recently, the prices have risen slightly on account of imposition of power cut in Tamil Nadu. The problem of accumulation of stocks is also not serious. Under the Government of India sponsored 20 per cent rebate scheme, considerable quantities have been sold during the Dussehra & Deepavali seasons. The apex society lifts 50 to 60 per cent of the production of primary societies on an average. However depending upon the seasonal fluctuations of demand the actual procurement also varies from month to month.

(d) The stocks with the societies are expected to be cleared during the ensuing Sankranti festival which is the major buying season when 20 per cent rebate will also be allowed. The State Government have also arranged for sanction of additional credit limits of Rs. 2 crores to the apex society to procure more stocks from primaries.

Re-constitution of Marine products Export Development Authority

4706. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Marine Products Export Development Authority with more members from the small scale sector who have been thrown out of export due to various reasons and those who have productive assets; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint that the MPEDA is fully supporting the views of the monopolists and big scale industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

वनस्पति के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4707. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान वनस्पति के खुदरा मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) जनवरी और नवम्बर, 1980 के बीच वनस्पति के खुदरा मूल्य घटते-बढ़ते रहे हैं । कुल मिलाकर, इस अवधि के दौरान मूल्यों में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है ।

उदाहरण के लिये, जनवरी, 1980 के आरंभ में दिल्ली में वनस्पति का खुदरा मूल्य 11.40 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० था ; और नवम्बर, 1980 के अंत में यह 11.60 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० था ।

(ख) वनस्पति के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :–

1. वनस्पति उद्योगों को उसकी कच्चे तेलों की आवश्यकता के 95% तक के लिये आयातित तेलों की आपूर्ति करना ;

2. आयातित तेल, कोयले तथा टिन प्लेटों की नियमित आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करके ननस्पति के उत्पादन की गति को बढ़ाना ;

3. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से सस्ते तेल अधिक मात्रा में बेचना, इनमें आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल, जो कि वनस्पति जैसा ही है, भी शामिल है ;

4. वनस्पति उद्योग के साथ निरंतर बातचीत जारी रखना, ताकि उत्पादन को बढ़ाया और मूल्य स्तर को बनाया रखा जा सके ;

5. जमाखोरों, कालाबाजारियों और असामाजिक तत्वों के खिलाफ आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबंधों को लागू करना ।

SC/ST Employees in each Category of Posts in R.B.I., New Delhi

4708. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees category-wise and post-wise in Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees amongst them in each category of posts separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of India notifications and rules and directives regarding reservation in recruitments and promotions for employees belonging to S/C and S/T communities are not being adopted and implemented in Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi but instead they have framed their own rules contrary to Government of India rules and detriment to the interests of S/C and S/T employees;

(d) whether some representations against these rules have been made to the management of the Bank; and

(e) if so, the corrective and remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has furnished the following figures as regards the total number of employees category-wise in its New Delhi office. as on 30-9-80. The Member of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities are shown separately:

	Total	SC	ST
Class I (Officers)	407	16	3
Class II (Personal Assistants)	2	..	..
Class III (Clerical Staff)	1467	128	42
Class IV (Sub. Staff)	564	102	9

The post-wise break-up of these figures is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The bank has reported that the Government instructions in regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment for promotion are implemented in all its offices. The promotion policy in bank is based generally on agreements|understandings arrived at with representative bodies of employees.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The bank has reported that some employees belonging to general category who were superseded by their junior Scheduled Caste|Tribe employees under the bank's scheme of reservation in promotion have challenged this scheme of reservation in different high courts of the country. The bank would review its scheme as soon as these cases are disposed of.

Popularisation of Indian Silk Abroad

4709. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open show-rooms in foreign countries for the popularisation of Indian silk; and

(b) if so, the names of countries where those show-rooms will be opened and the time by which the arrangements in this regard will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No such proposals are under consideration at present.

Guidelines for Selection of Tourist Complexes/Spots

4710. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the basic considerations and guidelines for the selection, development and maintenance of tourist complexes and spots in the country adopted by the Central Government;

(b) the number of tourist spots and names of tourist complexes of all-India nature in each State;

(c) the amount spent during the last three financial years and the current financial year upto 30th November, 1980 on these spots and complexes for their development and maintenance; and

(d) the names of tourist complexes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The selection of places for tourism development in the Central Sector depends upon the availability of resources and *inter-se* priorities; actual or potential attractions of a place for international tourists, its accessibility and availability of basic tourism infrastructure;

present flow of tourist traffic and its development in relation to the existing and future pattern or circuit of tourist within the country; and the investment that the State Government concerned would make for developing the infrastructure (such as roads, water supply, electricity, etc,) for integrated and coordinated development of the centre.

(b) No inventory has been made of tourist spots and tourist complexes of all India nature in each state. However, a statement listing the centres where facilities have been provided in the Central Sector is attached.

(c) The Central Government does not maintain any tourist Centres. Excepting for the facilities provided and maintained in connection with the development of winter sports at Gulmarg, the facilities developed at other centres are handed over by the Central Department for operation and maintenance either to the India Tourism Development Corporation or to the State Department of Tourism concerned. However, the expenditure incurred in the Central Sector for development of tourism during the last 3 years i.e. 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 and during 1980-81 (upto November, 1980) for the promotion and development of tourism is as follows:

	Department of Tourism	I.T.D.C.
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1977-78 . . .	396·81	294·96
1978-79 . . .	197·35	438·42
1979-80 . . .	155·20	840·42
1980-81 . . . (upto now)	19·51	226·40 (Provisional)

(d) Please see the statement attached in response to part (b) of the question.

Statement

The Centres where tourist facilities have been/are being provided by the Central Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation

Hyderabad	Sasangir	Srinagar
Visakhapatnam	Porbandar	Thekkady
Tirupathi	Chorwad	Cochin
Amravati	Nalsarovar	Cheruthuruthy
Nagarjunasagar	Sabarmati	Trivandrum
Nagarjunakonda	Gandhinagar	Kovalam
Mantralaya	Suraj Kund	Hassan
Warangal	Pinjore	Bijapur
Waltair	Badkhal	Jogfalls
Gauhati	Sahibi Nadi	Aihole
Kaziranga	Panchkula	Badami
Manas	Kufri	Mangalore
Bodhgaya	Mandi	Mercara

Gaya	Kulu	Tungbhadra
Rajgir	Manali	Brindawan
Ranchi	Dalhousie	Somanathpur
D. V. C. Area	Dharamsala	Dandeli
Palamau National Park	Nangal	Bandipur
Patna	Katrain	Bangalore
Delhi	Govindsagar	Mysore
Panaji	Jummu	Nagarhole
Ahmedabad	Gulmarg	Bennerghatta
Lothal	Patnitop	Mandu
Khajuraho	Tirchurapalli	Udaipur
Sanchi	Ootacomund	Jodhpur
Indore	Kanchipuram	Mount Abu
Gwalior	Rameshwaram	Ajmer
Bhopal	Tiruchendur	Silisar
Kanha-Kisli	Kodaikanal	Jaipur
Elephanta	Kanyakumari	Sariska
Ajanta	Madras	Ranakpur
Ellora	Mudumalai	Ranthambore
Aurangabad	Kailash-Mansarowar	Jaisalmer
Mahabaleshwar	Kushinagar	Haldighati
Karla	Sravasti	Deeg
Bombay	Agra	Shantiniketan
Wardha	Varanasi	Malda
Sewegram	Allahabad	Darjeeling
Konark	Hardwar	Jaldapara
Bhubaneshwar	Rudraprayag	Calcutta
Puri	Lucknow	Pondicherry
Rambha/Chilka Lake	Corbett	Gangtok
Pathankot	Dudwa	Port Blair.
Amritsar	Kosi	
Ludhiana	Nainital	
Mahabalipuram	Fatehpur Sikri	
Madurai	Bharatpur	
Tanjore	Chittorgarh	

Working of State Export Development Corporations

4711. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry extends its hand to improve the working of States' Export Development Corporations;

(b) if so, what help has been given to Madhya Pradesh Export Development Corporation so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not co-operating with States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Madhya Pradesh Export Corporation Limited has been granted Export House Certificate in relaxation of the normal criteria and as such has become entitled to all the facilities given to recognised Export Houses such as financial assistance from Marketing Development Fund for participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad, sending sales teams & setting up of foreign offices/warehouses abroad etc. and other facilities granted to recognised Export Houses as laid down in the Import Policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for Tourist Trade

4712. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist trade is not picking up due to lack of funds or wrong policy; and

(b) if so, what are the steps his Ministry is taking to boost up this trade?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Apart from the constraint on resources for tourism development due to other national priorities, there are other factors which are also responsible for tourist traffic not picking up as envisaged. Among these the major factors are substantial increase in international and domestic air fares due to hike in oil prices, recessionary trends in tourist generating markets adversly affecting long haul traffic, international situation, saturation in hotel accommodation at the main entry points of Bombay and Delhi, and lack of suitable surface transportation for sight-seeing and conducted coach tours within the country.

(b) Measures contemplated for boosting the tourist traffic *inter-alia* are intensive development of tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, rapid development of tourist infrastructure such as hotels and surface transportation; augmentation of the fleet of national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual presentations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements, enhancement of media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicits etc. on familarisation tours as guests of the Department so that on return they can promote India.

Rehabilitation of National Tannery Company in West Bengal

4713. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps he has so far taken for a quick decision regarding the rehabilitation of National Tannery Company in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): The main problems facing the National Tannery Company, West Bengal, per-

tain to accumulated losses, inadequacy of finances and poor management. On the request of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), which has been extending financial assistance to this unit. STC has deputed a technical expert to the company. STC has also helped the Company in selecting a General Manager to improve the management of the Company. Further, STC has placed export orders of various items like clogs, shoe uppers, mecassions, etc., on the Company.

Applications for Financial Assistance and Reorganisation of IRCI

4714. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of fresh applications as on 1st March 1980 of various industrial units for financial assistance alongwith details of such applications;

(b) the details regarding the financial assistance paid to each of such units during the last two years and till today;

(c) the number of the units which received assistance have suspended their production or not following reconstruction programme prescribed by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India till today and what action has been taken against them; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-organise the IRCI management and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). As on 1st March, 1980, there were 8 fresh applications under study with Industrial Reconstruction Corparation of India (IRCI). The Corporation had sanctioned fresh assistance in the form of term loan of Rs. 205.70 lakhs to 6 units during 1978-79 (April—March) and Rs. 30.70 lakhs to 3 units during 1979-80 (April—March). None of the above 9 units to which assistance was sanctioned during the last 2 years have suspended operations and all of them are cooperating with IRCI in implementation of the programme of reconstruction. However, with a view to safeguard the credit worthiness of the assisted units, their ability to recover and maintain confidence among suppliers and attract good managerial personnel, it will not be in the larger public interest to give details regarding individual units.

(d) Arising out of the recommendations of R. N. Sen Committees Report which reviewed the working of IRCI, a number of measures have been initiated by IRCI to re-organise and strengthen its management set-up and streamline its procedure for sanction of loan.

Foreign Shares in Colgate Palmolive

4715. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many foreign shares and of what denominations were there in Colgate Palmolive in 1975;

(b) how many foreign shares and of what denomination are in Colgate Palmolive in 1979; and

(c) when was the permission given to issue more shares to the foreigners and the reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) 1500 shares of Rs. 100/- each of Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. were held by the foreign company in 1975.

(b) 7,86,000 shares of Rs.10/- each of Colgate Palmolive were held by the foreign company in 1979.

(c) Permission was given in August, 1978, to issue more shares to the foreign company and to disinvest part thereof by an offer of sale to the In-

dian Nationals according to a scheme of Indianisation in compliance with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Foreign Shares in Cadbury India Limited

4716. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign shares and of what denominations were there in Cadbury India Limited in 1974;

(b) how many foreign shares and of what denomination are in Cadbury India Limited in 1977; and

(c) when was the permission given to issue more shares to the foreigners and the reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) 1,29,610 shares of Rs. 10/- each the of Cadbury India Ltd. were held by the foreign company in 1974.

(b) 14,90,515 shares of Rs. 10/- each of Cadbury India Ltd. were held by the foreign company in 1977.

(c) Permission was given in March 1977 to the company to issue more shares to the foreign company and fresh shares to Indian nationals as part of an Indianisation scheme in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

छात्रों के लिये सामूहिक रसोईघरों की स्थापना

4717. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री उपभोक्ता सहकारी आन्दोलन को मजबूत बनाने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में 20 जून, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1499 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में छात्रों के सामूहिक रसोईघर चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन्हें कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार के कितने और सामूहिक रसोईघर के शुरू किए जाने का विचार है ;

(घ) इन सामूहिक रसोईघरों के शुरू होने में कितना समय लग जाने की संभावना है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के विकास की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत गरीब विद्यार्थियों के लाभ के लिए सामूहिक रसोईघरों (कामन किचन सेन्टर) की स्थापन हेतु अगस्त, 1976 में एक योजना तैयार की गई थी । अब तक निम्नांकित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में 75 ऐसे सामूहिक रसोईघरों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता दी गई है :-

राज्य	यूनिटों की संख्या
1. कर्नाटक	5
2. केरल	5
3. तमिलनाडु	40
4. उत्तर प्रदेश	8
5. महाराष्ट्र	15
6. नागालैंड	1
7. गोवा दमन और दीव	1
	75

(ख) ऐसे सामूहिक रसोईघरों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रत्येक मामले में शेयर-पूंजी के रूप में 15000/-रू० की और बर्तन, फर्नीचर आदि की खरीद के लिए राज्य सहायता के रूप में 5000/- रू० की अर्थात् कुल 20000/- की राशि दी जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता परियोजना आधार पर दी जाती है। छठी योजनावधि के दौरान ऐसे 20 और केन्द्रों को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रों को शुरू करने में लगने वाला समय कई बातों, जैसे स्थान की उपलब्धता, ऐसे छात्रावासों आदि में रहने वाले गरीब विद्यार्थियों की संख्या तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई पहल पर निर्भर करेगा। अत: प्रत्येक केन्द्र के लिए लगने वाला समय स्थान-स्थान के अनुसार अलग-अलग होता है। ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है।

M/s. Auto Pins India

4718. SHRI R. L. P. VARMA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. DUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11447 on 18th May, 1979 regarding M/s. Auto Pins and state:

(a) whether assessment for the year 1977-78 pertaining to M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) has been completed;

(b) whether records collected from the possession of Accountant of the firm had been useful for the assessment year 1977-78 and its correlation with other financial years; and

(c) what is the present position and action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of search and seizure operation in this case certain sale vouchers and packing slips were seized from the residential premises of Master Vishan Das Gulati, an accountant of the firm. The sale vouchers disclosed that the unaccounted sales for the period relevant to the Assessment Year 1977-78 were to the tune of Rs. 2,70,288/-. The value of goods despatched to various depots roughly worked out to Rs. 5,21,768/- on the basis of the packing slips. In the course of the assessment proceedings, it was noticed that the assessee had shown an amount of Rs. 12,08,127/- in an account titled 'advance supply' which represented according to the assessee, unaccounted sales. The material seized from the possession of Master Vishan Das Gulati referred to above were not specifically utilised while completing the assessment for assessment year 1977-78. The assessment, however, was completed on the basis of past records by making an addition of Rs. 85 lakhs on account of suppression of sales.

(c) The assessment in this case was completed on 26-3-1980 on a total income of Rs. 96,34,648/- (as against returned income of Rs. 9,99,580/-) by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner (Assessment). A proposal for revision of assesment under Section 263 of the Income-tax Act, 1951, is pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax. Penalty proceedings for concealment etc. have also been initiated.

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा फोसिल पार्कों के विकास का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया जाना

4719. श्री कुंवर बत्तः क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने किन-किन फोसिल पार्कों को अपने अधिकार में लिया है और उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उनके विकास के लिए राज्य-वार कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत में एक सब से बड़ा फोसिल पार्क हिमाचल प्रदेश में विकसित किया जा रहा है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वहां पर उस के लिए बहुत ही कम राशि खर्च की गई है ; और इसके विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रहित की दुर्लभ भूवैज्ञानिक सामग्री का संरक्षक होने के नाते, देश में भू-वैज्ञानिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों, यथा-राष्ट्रीय भूवैज्ञानिक स्मारकों/उद्यानों/संग्रहालयों-के चयन, रखरखाव और संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा फोसिल पार्कों को अपने अधिकार में लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) से (घ) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण फोसिल पार्कों/स्मारकों के विकास हेतु राज्य-वार कोई राशि निर्धारित नहीं करता। जहां कहीं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के फोसिल पाए जाते हैं, वहां इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी जाती हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने उनके संबंधित संग्रहालयों और पार्कों में प्रदर्शन हेतु भी प्रागैतिहासिक जीवों की आकृतियों का निर्माण किया है। उत्तर भारत का सब से बड़ा फोसिल पार्क हिमाचल प्रदेश में सकेती में है। मंत्रालय ने 1975 में कुछ प्रागैतिहासिक जीवों की आकृतियों के निर्माण हेतु इसके लिए 2,05,000 रुपये की राशि मंजूर की थी। 1979-80 के दौरान सकेती संग्रहालय के रख-रखाव हेतु 17,000 रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। सकेती में संग्रहालय के लिए स्थायी भवन बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

I.A. Flights delayed due to Bomb Scare

*4720. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the flights of IA was delayed due to bomb scare during 1979 and 1980 (November); and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such delays?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There were 20 and 23 incidents in 1979 and 1980 respectively.

(b) Any concerned aircraft is subjected to a thorough check with a view to detecting the alleged bomb.

The passengers are required to go through another pre-embarkation security check after identifying their baggage. This procedure is followed in the interest of the safety of passengers and the aircraft. Steps are invariably taken to deploy staff at the concerned airport for this purpose with a view to reducing delay.

Agreement between A.I. and Landlords

4721. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4804 on the 18th July, 1980 regarding display of Air India's mural on Chelmsford Club, New Delhi and state:

(a) the names and addresses of various landlords with whom Air India has entered into transportation service contract for renting of houses and office space;

(b) the estimated expenditure involved in this behalf; and

(c) why it was considered expedient to enter into such contract when market rents are paid for all accommodation hired?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

जैसलमेर में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए बृहद योजना

4722. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :**

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्ण नगर के नाम से सुविख्यात जैसलमेर पर्यटन की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को पोखारण परमाणु विस्फोट स्थल का निरीक्षण करने के बाद उन्होंने इस शहर का दौरा किया था;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि विश्व विख्यात पटुओं की हवेली क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिये एक वृहद योजना तैयार की जानी चाहिये और उन्हों ने इस आशय का एक पत्र राजस्थान के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा था;

(घ) क्या पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में इसका विकास करने हेतु जैसलमेर के लिये एक वृहद योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक तैयार किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) जी हां । दिसम्बर 1974 के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जैसलमेर की यात्रा की थी और उस के बाद दिनांक 4-1-1975 को राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को जैसलमेर के नगर आयोजना अध्ययन के बारे में लिखा था ।

(घ) से (च) राज्य सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि वह जैसलमेर का मास्टर प्लान बना रही है जिस के मार्च, 1981 में तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है । मास्टर प्लान के पूरा होने के बाद ही इस में दी गई विविध सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Production position of Steel

4723. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether position regarding production of steel has improved in November and the production has started registering increase in 1st week of December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Production of saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants in November, 1980 at 5.52 lakh tonnes was 17 per cent higher than the production in the same month last year. This was also the highest production in any month so far during the current financial year, 1980-81.

Production of saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants during the first week of December, 1980 was 99,756 tonnes as compared to 101,087 tonnes during the corresponding period of 1979.

Drive against corruption in Public Sector Industries

4724. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are initiating any drive against corruption, theft etc. in public sector industrial concerns throughout the country;

(b) if so, deails thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Government/the Managements are constantly keeping a close vigil on the affairs of the public enterprises involving cases of corruption, theft, etc. by its employees. Fullfledged vigilance units have been set up by the major public enterprises. The Chief Executives of the public enterprises have also been advised by the Government to take prompt action against employees found guilty of cases of corruption, theft, bribery, etc. under the relevant Standing Orders/ Model Conduct, Discipline & Appeal Rules applicable to them, as the case may be. The C.V.C. which exercises a general check and supervision over vigilance and anti-corruption work in the enterprises, also extends its help to the Management concerned in processing cases of corruption, bribes, etc. whenever the employee involved is in receipt of salary exceeding Rs. 1000/- and above or if he is a Government servant on deputation to the enterprise. The existing arrangements have been found quite satisfactory. Government however, have advised the public enterprises to plug any loopholes in their rules relating to the purchase, sales, etc. to eliminate chances of corruption, thefts, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Cashew Kernels

4725. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cashewnut kernel exported during the financial year 1979-80;

(b) which were the countries to which cashewnut kernel exported and what was the amount of foreign exchange earning for the year; and

(c) which are the states producing cashwenuts and exporting kernel statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). 37848 tonnes (figures are provisionally) of cashew kernel valued at about Rs. 117.91 crore were exported in the financial year 1979-80. The countries to which exports were made are Bulgaria, Hong Kong, Czechoslovakia, Canada. U.S.A., G.D.R.,

Hungary, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Belgium, France, F.R.G., Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., Bahrain Island, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qutar, Trucial Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, U.A.E., Japan. Malaysia. Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Island etc.

(c) The States producing and exporting cashewnuts are Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa

Growth Rate of Public Sector Undertakings

4726. SHRI K. P SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of growth of the public sector undertakings in the key sector like steel, heavy engineering, chemical fertiliser, coal power generation and cement during the last one year;

(b) what steps have been taken in regard to these where the growth rate is not so happy; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Government investments in public sector enterprises belonging to the sectors Steel, Heavy Engineering, Chemical, Fertilizer, Coal, Cement and Power generation upto 31-3-1980 exceed those upto 31-3-1979 by percentages shown below:

Sectors–	
Steel	12 15%
Heavy Engineering	5.26%
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	13.96%
Fertilizers	11 24%
Coal	27.93%
Power generation	73.30%
Cement	23 52%

All the three companies under Power generation are still under construction.

(b) and (c). In view of growth rates mentioned above, this does not arise.

Unlifted Imported Raw Rubber

4727. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 48 small scale rubber manufacturers have not lifted imported raw rubber;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for disposing of the imported raw rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 178 small scale rubber manufacturers have not lifted rubber either partly or wholly.

(b) The possible reasons for slow lifting of imported rubber are:—

(i) Release prices of imported rubber being higher as compared to the indigenous rubber price.

(ii) Comparatively better supply position of indigenous rubber.

(iii) Power cut imposed by state Governments.

(iv) Credit squeeze imposed by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) In order to facilitate disposal of the imported raw rubber, STC is issuing fresh allocation orders to the interested actual users who have fulfilled their earlier obligations.

चीन को चीनी का निर्यात

4728. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 नवम्बर, 1980 के नवभारत टाइम्स में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का प्रकाशित वक्तव्य कि अन्तरिम सरकार द्वारा 9 करोड़ रुपये की चीनी चीन को निर्यात की गई, सही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष देश में चीनी के कम उत्पादन के बावजूद भी चीन को 9 करोड़ रुपये की चीनी के निर्यात का क्या औचित्य था; और

(ग) चीन को किस दर पर और किस करार के अन्तर्गत चीनी भेजी गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) अगस्त, 1979 से जनवरी, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान चीन को कोई चीनी निर्यात नहीं की गई ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जनता सरकार के बाद केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए राज्य सरकार के विमान।/ हेलीकोप्टर

4729. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार के वियटन के बाद केन्द्रीय मत्रियों/मंत्रियों द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के विमान तथा हैलीकोप्टरों का इस्तेमाल कितने घंटे तक किया गया, तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध हो तो ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बिहार के लिये प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्री द्वारा विमान तथा हैली कोप्टर से की गई उड़ानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा बिहार के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां के लिये ये उड़ानें की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना संबंधित एजेंसियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Implementation of Award by Rubber Board Authorities

4730. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received telegram from WIMCO Workers Union, Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) regarding adament attitude of Rubber Board Authorities in implementing Industrial Tribunals Award in respect of Rubber Plantation Workers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No telegram has been received from WIMCO Workers Union, Port Blair in this regard. The Andaman & Nicobar Government Employees Federation have, however, requested to intervene for settlement of the demand of Katchal Rubber Plantation Employees for implementing Industrial Tribunal Award. Enquiries made from the Rubber Board reveal that the Industrial Tribunal Port Blair had pronounced one award on 3.10.1979 in respect of an industrial dispute raised by the Workers' Union of Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, South Andamans, managed by the Rubber Board, and another award on 1.1.1980

in respect of another dispute raised by the Workers' Union of Katchal Rubber Plantation Project in Nicobar Islands also managed by the Rubber Board. Both the awards have been fully implemented by the Board.

Amount due to JCI from Jute Mills

4731. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of dues owed to Jute Corporation of India from the jute mills in regard to sale of jute;

(b) how much of it was in respect of (i) sales under the back-to-back agreement with the industry; (ii) sales on guaranteed payment terms (iii) others;

(c) whether the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the JCI was asked to investigate into the matter of back-to-back agreement with a view to fixing responsibility; and

(b) if so, what were his findings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The report of an enquiry conducted by Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Jute Corporation of India is now under examination in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission.

Statement

Dues from Jute Mills as on 15-11-1980

(Rupees in lakhs)

	For Value	For Interest	Total
Under Back-to-Back Agreement	495·60	863·31	1358·91
Against Guaranteed terms of payment.	494·14	8·39	502·53
Other	66·81	79·38	146·19
Total:	1056·55	951·08	2007·63

Guidelines for Collaboration with Oil Producing Gulf-Countries

4731-A. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated fresh guidelines in regard to collaboration with oil producing gulf-countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with any of those countries; and

(d) which are the areas in which collaboration is being sought?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Details of the policy permitting investment by oil exporting developing countries have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Questions No. SQ 175 dated 28-11-1980, USQ No. 1602 dated 28-11-1980 and SQ No. 267 dated 5-12-1980.

Complaints regarding transfer pricing practices by foreign companies

4731-B. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that foreign companies have been indulging in transfer pricing practices;

(b) if so, the names of such other companies against whom complaints have been received; and

(c) the action taktn and policy/ guidelines laid down?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Government are conscious of the phenomenon of 'transfer pricing' resorted to by some foreign companies in their intra-company transactions. While transfer pricing does not constitute an offence directly under any statute, the effect of each such practice will have to be seen with reference to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Import & Export (Control) Act, FERA, MRTP, etc. and when there is a presumption that any adverse situation has been created, Suitable instructions have been issued to Income Tax, Customs and other officials to guard against such practices. The matter however is quite complex and calls for constant vigil and coordinated action on the part of the concerned statutory authorities, very often in cooperation with the authorities of other countries.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION ETC.

श्री राजेशकुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव बिहार के सम्बन्ध में दिया है'। वहां पर सेना आ गई है, 9-10 साल के बच्चों को कैद कर के रखा गया है, बड़ी ही भयानक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आसाम और बिहार के सम्बन्ध में एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। आसाम में सत्याग्राहियों पर फायरिंग और लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a continuing problem: We have discussed it so many times for the last one year.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप सदन के मालिक हैं, यह सरकार विफल हो गई है, आप अध्यक्ष हैं आप सरकार को निर्देश दें । नार्थ-ईस्टर्न इंडिया हमारे हाथ से जा रहा है, बिहार में हत्यायें हो रही हैं, रिवोल्यूशन चल रहा है और महाराष्ट्र में आन्दोलन चल रहा है । इस तरह से देश कैसे चलेगा । (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि शांतिपूर्ण सत्याग्राहियों पर लाठी गोली चल रही है । मैं सदन का परित्याग करता हूं, यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना है ।

12.01 hrs.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to go on record without my permission. (*Interruptions*)**.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने यह कहा कि असम के ऊपर हम लोगों ने डिसक्शन किया, लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गई है । हम लोग दो-तीन दिनों के बाद चले जायेंगे. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां चले जायेंगे, यहीं रहेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यहां से चले जायेंगे । सदन का सत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा और ऐसी स्थिति में मेरे ख्याल से इस के ऊपर विचार करिए और कोई सोल्यूशन निकाला जाना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : महाराष्ट्र में बहुत दिनों से किसानों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है, उन के. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का डिसक्शन हो चुका है . . . नाट एलाउटड ।

. . . . .(व्यवधान). . . . .

**Not recorded.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): According to your direction, Mr. Kurian has written to the Defence Minister but he has not cared to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The court of inquiry is going on.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: The higher military officials are involved. The Government of India including the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister are trying to give them protection. They are trying to suppress the case...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to go on record.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:**

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झझारपुर) : पहले भी बातचीत होती थी और आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन डिफैक्टरों की सरकार से बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । यह डिफैक्टरों की सरकार है, आप इस को खत्म करवाइए । इन्हों ने डिफैक्टरों की सरकार वहां बना दी है .....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप चाहते हैं कि डिफैक्टरों की सरकार इस देश में चले, तो जनतन्त्र नहीं चल सकता है, जनतन्त्र समाप्त हो जाएगा ... (व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस देश में कम से कम जनतन्त्र को बचाइए । आप जनतन्त्र के प्रहरी हैं । वहां पर ये डिफैक्टरों की सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं । वे डिफैक्टरों की सरकार से बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है कि अभी अभी सोनपुर और गाजीपुर जनपद के अन्दर हरिजनों के ऊपर गम्भीर रूप से लाठी-चार्ज हुआ है और वहां पर दो व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं और एक औरत मर गई है । इस बारे में क्या हो रहा है और हम लोग कहते हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का कहना मजबूरी है और मुझे रूल के हिसाब से चलाना मजबूरी है । ....(व्यवधान)....

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : एक दिसम्बर को गृह मंत्री जी ने गलत बयान दिया था । उन्हों ने कहा था कि बिहार पुलिस के 14 आदमी ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने रैफर कर दिया है। We are waiting for the facts.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम-377 के अन्तर्गत आप को एक नोटिस दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह 377 के अन्दर नहीं आयेगा । आप मेरे चैम्बर में आकर बात करिए ....आप नियम की किताब पढ़िए ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मध्य प्रदेश में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे चैम्बर में आ कर बात करिए ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : 30 लाख की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले नियम की किताब पढ़िए ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं आप के चैम्बर में आऊं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे चैम्बर में आइए । चैम्बर आप का ही है, मेरा नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : (चायल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक इप्पलायी, भले ही वह डिफेंस का रहा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोर्ट की इन्क्वायरी हो रही है ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : ठीक है, आप कह रहे हैं कि कोर्ट की इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, लेकिन उस के घर के लोगों को. ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं होगा । .....(व्यवधान).....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष जी, हम दिल्ली का दुखड़ा कहां

**Not recorded.

रोयें ? दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है। दिल्ली के वकील हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। हड़ताल हाई कोर्ट में फैल रही है। पुलिस वकीलों की पिटाई करती है, महिला पुलिस .... (व्यवधान) .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कुछ मंगवा लिया है, आप मेरे पास आइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री से कहिये कि वे सदन में बयान दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आइये ।

श्री हरीश कुमारगंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की सप्लाई समाप्त हो गई है, चीनी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं .. (व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोर्ट की एन्क्वायरी चल रही है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जो बात कही जाती है उस को आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो अर्थ का अनर्थ हो जायगा । सदन के अन्दर अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ खुल्लम खुल्ला कत्ल की साजिश का आरोप लगे और आप उस को सदन में पढ़ने की इजाजत दें. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नियमों का पालन करूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस को मामूली बात न समझिये । संजय का जो हादसा हुआ है उस के बारे में एक सदस्य ने सदन में कत्ल की साजिश का आरोप लगाया है. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो नियम दिये हैं, मैं उन के अनुसार काम करूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हमने उसके बारे में जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी की मांग की थी । यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है । आप देखिये—इस तरह से सदन की प्रतिष्ठा घट रही है या बढ़ रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नियम आप ने बनाये हैं, मैं उन का पालन कर रहा हूं । नियम से जो बात बनती थी वह मैंने कर दी ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप ने उस को पढ़ कर इजाजत दी होगी ? आप ने किस तरह से इजाजत दी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be discussed here.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : या तो आप बहस करवाईये या जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी करायें, वरना कागजों में गलत बात रह जायेंगी, यह परम्परा गलत होगी, हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतन्त्र के माथे पर कलंक होगा .. (व्यवधान)...अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने भी कल चेलेन्ज किया है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नियम तोड़ कर नहीं चलूंगा ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, last Monday I gave a notice under rule 222, and I made a mention of it twice, against Shri Barot, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and the editor and Chief Editor. I was told by office yesterday that the Finance Ministry have stated that they have not leaked out the information.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the interim reply. I will let you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you have kept my motion of privilege against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra pending. Please see the explanation and let me know what is happening about it. You are neither rejecting it nor accepting it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inform you.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर के विरूद्ध विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया था । उन्होंने जवाब दिया है, यह उन के मंत्रालय से मेरे पास आया है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं, उठाईये ।

12.06 hrs'

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TEA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOOL AND WOOLLENS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR 1977-78, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79, HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD. NAGPUR FOR 1979-80, BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD. GORGAUM FOR 1979-80, HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD. UDAIPUR FOR 1979-80, BHARAT ALUMINIUM CO. LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 674 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-1642/80].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* and Audited Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1646/80].

(4) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1644/80].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1645/80].

(c) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1946/80].

(d) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Gorgaum, for the year 1979-80.

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*Annual Report was laid on the Tabel on the 1st August, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum, for the year 1979-80, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1647/80].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1648/80].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Alluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1649/80].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 4(a) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1649/80].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the papers mentioned at 4(e) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1649/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BIECCO LAWRIE LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD., CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBSIDIARY VIZ. BALMER LAWRIE AND CO. LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1650/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary *viz.* Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary *viz.* Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1651/80].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with the Auditor Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1652/80].

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY, LUCKNOW FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. P. Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1653/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF TEA BOARD FOR 1978-79, AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD FOR 1979-80, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, TEA TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kursheed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, for the year 1978-79.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1654/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1655/80].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi and its Nine Subsidiary Corporation for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi and its Nine Subsidiary Corporations, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1656/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of Tea Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1657/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) (c) above.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1658/80].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1659/80].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1660/80].

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA FOR THE PERIOD JULY, 1976 TO JUNE, 1978, AN EXPLNATORY NOTE AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) Nineteenth* Report of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period July, 1976 to June, 1978.

(2) An Explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the Report.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1661/80].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 1980 AND A CORRECTING STATEMENT TO USQ No. 2725 DATED 5-12-1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/80*].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 5th December, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 2725 by Shri B. D. Singh regarding relaxation to SC/ST in SAS qualifying examinations.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1663/80*].

*Hindi version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 11th August, 1980.

CENTRAL EXCISE (SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980. REPORT OF MARATHWADA GRAMIN BANK, NANDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-1979, NOTIFICATION RE: REFUND OF MUTILATED ONE RUPEE NOTE, RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (NOTE REFUND) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980, NOTIFICATION RE: CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATON NO. 426 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 1261 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1980, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1664/80].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded, for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1665/80].

(3) A copy of Notification No. GSR 426 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1980 regarding refund of value of any imperfect or multilated Government of India Note of the denominational value of one rupee.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1666/80].

(4) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1980, issued under section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1667/80].

(5) A copy of Notification No. GSR 1242 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 426 dated the 19th April, 1980.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (3) and (4) above.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1668/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1669/80].

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Ninth to Thirteenth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Hundred and twenty-sixth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties (1975-76).

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1980 agreed without any amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1980."

12.13 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on recommendations contained in Hundred and forty-eighth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Arrears of rent of telephone circuits etc. and purchase of lead sleeves.

12.13 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Third Report

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHAI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Customs.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Sixth Report

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Purchase of Tobacco by State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

First Report

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किस प्वाइंट पर।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि बिहार में भाषा के नाम पर जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है।...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम: **

MR. SPEAKER: Now Matters under Rule 377.

**Not recorded.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) TREATMENT METED OUT TO JAWANS AT C.O.D., SHAKURBASTI, DELHI.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): This is a very important matter. I gave a calling attention notice on it. Under your direction I have written a letter to the Minister, but he has given no reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You read your statement.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It has been reported that efforts are being made by the C.O.D. authorities to suppress the evidences with regard to the death of Sepoy Kunjan Lasar. One Sepoy Verghese is the only one eye witness to the interrogation and torture on November 18, of the deceased Kunjan Lasar. But he is taken into custody and kept in the Quarterguard of one of the Regiments in Delhi Cantonment for 28 days of rigorous imprisonment on petty ground of not attending the Monthly Durbar of Ordnance Unit.

Actually Sepoy Verghese went to attend the Durbar but one of the Havildars told him that he need not attend and thus he was prevented from attending the Durbar. By keeping Verghese away from the Durbar where "Jawans" speak freely of their difficulties, the authorities were trying to prevent him from speaking about the truth.

However, on the next day the whole matter came to light through newspapers report. Mr. Verghese was charged for not attending the Durbar and was given punishment of rigorous imprisenment of 28 days and was kept away from the Ordnance unit premises.

The above arrest and imprisnment of Verghese it is alleged is to avoid him from appearing before the court of Enquiry. Even for the enquiry conducted already he was not produced for giving evidence. The "Jawans" are under the fear that the life of Verghese is also in danger.

It is said that large scale theft is being taking place in the Ordnance Depot. This theft is taking place with the knowledge of higher authorities and they are now trying to escape by putting the whole charge on the low class employees. But if an impartial enquiry is conducted and Sepoy like K. K. Sasi, Bonnuswamy, Verhese are all given protection and allowed to give evidence without fear, the mystery behind the theft in the C.O.D. and the death of Kunjan Lasar can be brought to light"....

MR. SPEAKER: This was not the statement which you were allowed to read.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It has been given to me just now by your office. It is your copy.

MR. SPEAKER: There is something wrong somewhere, some mistake. No, it was not allowed. Nothing to go on record. I do not allow it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You are questioning my integrity?

MR. SPEAKER: Not yours. It is not your fault, it is the office fault.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Am I responsible for that? In that case, please permit me to make a statement. It is a grave matter and serious thing has taken place. Under your permission I gave a letter to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Since you say it is the office fault, I am not reading the rest, but what I read so far is under your permission, and that should go on record. It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please ask the Minister to answer my letter. I gave a letter under your direction, but the Minister did not care even to reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: He took very great care, I know that.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN**

MR. SPEAKER: Not to go on record. Whatever he says will not go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): There is a procedure whenever there is a matter of this nature, we reply. I am replying.

MR. SPEAKER: O. K. He is replying.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि इस सत्र में पालेकर ट्रिब्यूनल की रिपोर्ट लाने वाले थे उसका क्या हुआ ?

(ii) TRANSMISSION FACILITIES FOR AIR. SIMLA

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement:

There are at present two 2.5 K.W. Short Wave and 100 K.W. Medium Wave—Transmitters in the Simla Station of the A. I. R. The short wave transmitter carries the same programme as transmitted by the Medium Wave Transmitter. The Short wave transmitter has been catering to the needs of the border areas of Himachal Pradesh like Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur and Pangi area of Chamba District which are not reached by the M W. Transmitter which can hardly be heard in these farflung areas at day time, although there is a slight improvement before sun-rise and after sun set. Reception of the 2.5 K.W. Short Wave transmitter in these areas is also not satisfactory because of its small power and there has been a demand to transmit programmes on a transmitter which could reach these areas. Since the border areas need more attention, and it is very essential both from security and publicity point of view to reach the people living in these areas, I request that at least a 50 K.W. Short Wave Transmitter should be installed in the A I.R. Simla in order to cater to the needs of the people of these border areas.

There is at present only one Radio Station in H. P. located at Simla to serve the entire State. Being a hilly area and having a big chunk of Tribal population in Lahaul, Spiti, Kinnaur and Chamba districts, the listening condition need to be further augmented considerably so that the entire State could be catered to. Strategicaly the State has its own importance because of its borders with Tibet. In order to reach the people at all places and to create better listening facilities for the entire population it is essential that one more A.I R. Station should be established at Dharamsala with a powerful transmitter linked to Simla.

It is also necessary that a small medium wave transmitting should be installed in the premises of the studios of AIR Simla which could be operated with the help of the generator available in the studios in order to ensure the continuity of AIR Simla's programmes in the event of shutting down of 100 K.W. medium wave transmitter due to failure of electrical supply which is quite frequent during snowfall and in rainy season.

At present Simla Station of AIR despite having two transmitters is a single channel station. Because of the peculiar needs of the people of the State the Station is broadcasting programmes in 12 dialects in addition to the catering to the needs of other sections of the Society. It can function smoothly and properly if it is declared a two channel station so that the programmes for the border areas could be transmitted on a powerful 50 K.M. Short Wave transmitter and the 100 K.W. Medium Wave transmitter could be used for other programmes directed to the general audience.

**Not recorded.

I request that the above steps may be taken immediately to improve the facilities being provided by Simla Station of the All India Radio.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I will give full sympathetic considerations to all these suggestions. Detailed reply will be sent to him.

(*Interruptions.*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो दोनों को राजी कर लिया ।

That also will receive very sympathetic consideration.

(iii) STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and Government of India to the fact that the 24,000 Class III and Class IV employees of General Insurance Corporation of India had observed several token strikes in the month of October/November, 1980 and are now going on an indefinite strike as a protest against the total deadlock in the negotiations and the refusal of the General Insurance Corporation management and the Government to protect their existing rights and privileges, and particularly the Dearness Allowance neutralization. As a matter of fact the General Insurance Corporation management was called by the Labour Ministry for the conciliatory procedings which the Corporation through Finance Ministry boycotted on 22nd September, 1980 and published unilaterally the Service conditions of the employees by an Extra Gazette Notification of the Government of India on 30th September, 1980, by which the wages of the employees are reduced to the maximum extent. Similarly the General Insurance Corporation management had reduced the quantum of Bonus of the employees from 20 per cent to 15 per cent unilaterally and arbitrarily. I, therefore, draw the attention of Government in respect of the above development in the General Insurance Corporation. I further say that the Prime Minister herself should intervene in the matter and amicably settle the dispute arisen between the General Insurance Corporation management and the employees.

(iv) MASTER PLAN FOR CAPE CAMORIN

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cape Camorin, the southernmost part of our nation has to be developed into an important place of tourist attraction. Thousands of national and international tourists, pilgrims and others are visiting this place daily with the keen interest of seeing the southernmost part of India, the place where the three seas meet, to witness the full view of sunrise and sunset, to see the Vivekanada Memorial rock, the Gandhi memorial building 'Gandhi Mandapam' and other beautiful sceneries of tourist attraction and also for offering worship before the famous 'Bhagavathy Amman' temple. For the promotion of national integration too, this southernmost part of our nation has to be developed. But tourists are handicapped with several obstacles. There is no express train service, no aerodrome, no adequate hotel facilities and there are even no adequate water facilities. So, the Government may be pleased to take immediate steps to remove these difficulties and develop Cape Camorin into a place of International tourist attraction through the implementation of a master plan.

(v) FAIR PRICE FOR BETEL LEAF PLANTERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of betel leaf planters in West Bengal, particularly in the sub-division of Tamluk in Midnapore District are experiencing a tremendous hardship due to the fact that they are not getting a fair price for their products.

Betel leaves are grown on over 7,00,000 acres in West Bengal. The leaves are mainly grown in Midnapore, Howrah, Nadia, Hooghly, South 24

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

Parganas and parts of North Bengal and over 1,50,000 families are engaged in it. The planters live on this and their only means of livelihood of the total production of these leaves in West Bengal, 73 per cent is sold outside the State. The total income from these amounts to Rs. 67 crores per year, of which income from export to West Asian countries is Rs. 23 crores. A good market for these leaves also exist in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

But the poor farmers who grow these leaves live in a wretched condition. They do not get a good price for their products mainly due to the facts that:

(a) the railway booking system is very cumberous and irregular,

(b) restrictions imposed by the Central Government on the export of betel leaves to Pakistan,

(c) the unhealthy influence exerted on the trade by a group of people known as 'forias' (Middlemen); and

(d) the most important of all the lack of State patronage.

The Government of West Bengal has been apprised of the situation and they have promptly taken up some measures. They have given betel leaves the recognition as 'agricultural crop'. The State Government has decided to open three regulated markets for betel leaves at Boguan in Howrah and Tamluk and Raktya/Ramnagar in Midnapore at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The State Government is also extending capital grant to betel leaf farmers.

After congratulating the Government of West Bengal for all these measures adopted after duly considering the poor plight of the betel leaf plants in the State, I request the Central Government to come forward with all the resources at its disposal to save these families from total extinction. I further request the centre to lift the restrictions imposed upon the export of betel leaves to Pakistan and try to find out the possibilities for its export to the neighbouring Bangladesh. Betel leaves should be recognised by the Centre as 'agricultural crop'. Moreover, the railway booking system, particularly at Mecheda, Panskura and Howrah Stations should be made regular and easier, so that the planters can avail of this transport. The Central Government may consider the proposal of extending financial help to the farmers and also finding out new markets inside the country for betel leaves and improving the existing ones.

All these measures, if adopted and carried out with all sincerity, would do a yeomen's service for lakhs of poor farmers who toil hard for their livelihood but who in turn are facing dire consequences.

(vi) STEPS TO EXTINGUISH FIRE IN JALAVAN COLIERIES IN BIHAR.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के 225 वर्ग किलोमीटर जलावन कोयला क्षेत्र में से 20 वर्ग किलोमीटर भयंकर आग की चपेट में फंसा हुआ है । झरिया के हिन्दी साप्ताहिक "चुनौती" के अनुसार अभी तक लगभग 3 करोड़ 40 लाख टन कोयला जल कर नष्ट हो चुका है । 4 करोड 60 लाख टन जलावन कोयला अभी आग की चपेट में फंसा हुआ है । विशेषज्ञों ने बताया है कि यदि फंसे हुए कोयले को बचा लिया जाय तो इसमें 2 करोड़ 90 लाख टन इस्पात अथवा 142 अरब इकाई बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ।

माइनिंग रिसर्च स्टेशन एवं ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में विशेषज्ञों एवं 150 प्रतिनिधियों (प्रतिष्ठानों) की एक गोष्टी आयोजित भी की जा चुकी है । आग पर नियंत्रणाथ कई सुझाव एवं चर्चा हुई है । किन्तु उपाय कारगर अभी तक सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं । कोयला जला जा रहा है । अनाप शनाप खर्चे अधिकारी वर्ग

करते जा रहे हैं। कई बार कोयले की चोरी एवं घोटाले के मामले भी प्रकाश में आते रहे हैं। वे भी इसी आग में सच साफ करने में सफल होते हैं। अतः लगता है कि आग बुझाने की मंशा के पीछे षड़यंत्र काम कर रहा है। कोयले के प्रभावित क्षेत्र में फंसे हुए क्षेत्र को मशीनों से खाई काट कर पृथक किया जा सकता है, किन्तु उनकी दौड़-धप केवल सरकार की आंख में धूल झोंकने के लिये हो रही है।

अतः ऊर्जा मंत्री व्यक्तिगत अभिरुचि ले कर इस दिशा में ठोस एवं कारगर कार्यवाही अविलम्ब कर इस राष्ट्रीय क्षति से देश को बचाय।

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

(vii) DRINKING WATER AND OTHER CIVIC AMENITIES FOR BOMBAY.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir I would like to make the following statement under rule 377:—

Residents of Girgaum and the surrounding areas, having the highest density of population in the world, with around 1,60,000 people per sq. mile, did not get water for three days. Failure of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to supply water drove the generally peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the area to resort to an unprecedented, unplanned spontaneous protest, by blocking the roads and railway lines.

The traffic came to a total halt for three hours.

Unplanned and unchecked growth of the industrial cities like Bombay have become dangerous for human being. It is stated that three hundred famiiies come to settle in Bombay per day adding to its eight million population, resulting in the breakdown of the essential civic amenities like drinkin water, sewerage system and transport, etc.

I would request the Government to come forward with a plan to stop further expansion of the cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and create employment in rural areas with drinking water facilities and entertainment like cinema.

(viii) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SHIP BUILDING YARD AT PARADIP

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): With your permission, Sir, I would like to raise, under rule 377, the following matter of urgent public Importance in the House:—

The Orissa Government is pursuing with the Government of India, since long years, for establishment of a ship-building yard at Paradip. In answers to questions in the House, the Minister for Shipping has already said that Paradip has been selected as the best suitable site for a shipbuilding yard in the east coast in the early part of this year. The Government of India has already received the project report from the Japanese Consultants. I request the Central Government to expedite the final examination of the project report in respect of Paradip and to get the clearance from the Investment Board, so that the Paradip ship-building yard construction programme is not delayed further, which would, again, increase the estimated project cost too much.

12.35 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF FOREST (CONSERVATION) ORDINANCE

AND

FOREST (CONSERVATION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

statutory resolution and further consideration of the motion moved by Rao Birendar Singh on Forest Conservation Bill.

Shri Narasimha Reddy to continue.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Yesterday I was trying to impress upon the hon. Minister through you and the House how important the preservation and conservation of forests in our country is. As our hon. Minister has stated, the speed of forestation in our country is such that we have reached a stage where it is a MUST for all of us to consider the issue in an absolute fresh manner. Otherwise, the exports' opinion is and also our experience has shown that once the forests level goes below the expected 33 per cent of the land area, the monsoon behaviour will be erratic. Not only erratic, the normal rainfall also will decrease and with regard to the big projects which we have constructed by spending thousands of crores of rupees, if we do not have enough forests in the catchment area of these projects, the life of the projects will be decreased to 50 per cent by silting.

To take an extreme example, in our country, if we look towards Rajasthan, when we see the history, Rajasthan, had very thick forests a few years ago. Now, the way deforestaion take place in Rajasthan, to-day satistics show that Rajasthan has got only 10.11 per cent of its land reserved for forests. But I am confident and sure that they do not have even that 10.11 per cent to-day. The result is that the entire Rajasthan has almost turned into a desert. Now it is very important at this point to see that our country does not become another Rajasthan.

Another example I will give you to stress the importance of forests. On 19th November, 1977 a very big cyclone hit the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh—which was never heard of. The people of that area say that about 80—90 years ago there was a cyclone of that type. I myself had been to that area and saw the havoc. The place looked like a battle-field with so many dead bodies. Much of the havoc could have been averted if only our previous government had bestowed some attention because the entire coastal area has been experiencing cyclone after every five years or ten years. The entire area is absolutely plain. If only our previous governments had grown some forests up to a distance of 1 km in the entire belt of that coast, I am confidant it would have decreased the effect of the cyclone by at least 50 per cent.

I am only trying to impress that this Bill is so important for our nation. If we do not consider this Bill at this time, probably it will be very late for us. My friends speaking from that side yesterday probably have not understood the Bill very well. They are very much afraid that the tribals would not be allowed to go into forests to gather Tendu leaves or fruits which normally they have been doing for years. This Bill does not prohibit it in any manner. What they are doing under the State Act they can do even now. In other words, I was trying to impress upon the point that preservation of forests would be a boon to the tribal population.

Coming to one of the important points which my hon. friend yesterday raised, if you really see the details, who is responsible for deforestation?

This is one of the main points to be borne in mind before any legislation is brought in. As I was saying yesterday, our officials and so many others are of the opinion that it is because the population had increased, we want more and more land under plough and more land for our growing towns and more land for industries etc., etc. There is no doubt about it. We definitely want this because our population has doubled now and we want some more land for the future. If we do not check up our population growth, it is not possible to do that. I am trying to bring to the notice of the

hon. Minister that this is not the only cause; this is a small cause out of the entire destruction. In my opinion, if you see the record of any State Government, they want to increase their revenue. Take the case of Madhya Pradesh. This has the maximum forests. What is happening there? Every year their revenue part is increasing. Every State Government is wanting more revenue through the forests; they are employing more forest officers, D.F.Os. and rangers and so on and so forth—not for preserving the forests but for planning them. To-day you see the revenue of any State Government. Everyone wants it to go up because they can earn revenue only from the forests. Sir, the forest is given to us by Nature. You want to exploit it for revenue purposes. What the Centre does is a criminal act. Sir, in Madhya Pradesh there is one district called Jagdalpur. You might have heard about it. There is also a district called Bastar. There is a very peculiar type of forest. Even Bastar M.Ps. had been telling me when I was discussing with them that there is a forest full of sal trees. There, the Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a decision to fell completely the sal trees in the forests there and to plant some tropical plants, pine trees, for the industries purposes. We have to check the behaviour of the State Governments towards the forest. Bastar district has got tribal areas. There the primitive tribes are there. If you completely clear the forests there, what will you do with those tribals? They have been living there earning seventy-five per cent of their income from forests. If you want to completely fell the trees there, I request through you, the Forest Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to see that they rehabilitate those tribals elsewhere and then they may do the deforestation. This Bill is meant to stop the deforestation in this country. But, I am afraid, you may not be able to fulfil that objective by this Bill.

Finally, Sir, I am supporting this Bill. There is no question of my not supporting it. I am only trying to give some additional points. As I said, the State Governments' behaviour towards the natural growth of the forests in our country is not as we expect it to be. So, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the points raised by me while replying to the Bill. As I understand it and as my other colleagues understand it, you are trying to prohibit only the reservation of land, that is the forest land. You do not allow that through this Bill. By that, no reserved forests' land will be allowed to be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Government. But, there is no bar for the State Government's felling the trees in the forests. We cannot be content that this Bill is going to achieve this objective, I am sorry, the way the State Government, for the purpose of earning more and more revenue, is felling the trees in the reserve forests, there will be no forests in future. Even to-day as per the statistics we have 22 per cent of our land under the forests. Actually you do not have forests in this 22 per cent. It is only the land meant for reserve forests. So, Sir, all these thirty or thirty-five years the State Government have enjoyed so much of revenue from the natural forests. By this Bill, I would like the hon. Minister to see that no forest trees should be allowed to be felled without the concurrent approval of the Central Government. What I mean by that is that every State Government has a working plan for the future. I want that felling of trees in the forests should be checked up. Deforestation should be checked. It is very necessary therefore that all State Governments should go to the Committee which is going to be constituted by the Central Government with their working plan and then only they should be allowed to fell trees in the forests.

Sir, another point is that at the moment checking of felling of forests is not sufficient. We want to have 43 per cent of the area under forests whereas it has gone down to 22 per cent. We want this percentage to go up and, as such, more afforestation is necessary.

[Shri Narasimaha Reddy]

Sir, in the Sixteenth edition of Indian Agriculture for the year 1974-75 on page 36 certain statistics are given. I will only take a minute and quote them. The total reporting area is 304 million hectares. Out of this the total forest area is 65 million hectares which comes to 21.5 per cent. The total net area sown is 138 million hectares which comes to 45 per cent. Now the remaining two are: fallow land which is 25 million hectares constituting 8 per cent and the uncultivated land 34 million hectares which is 11.2 per cent. So, in total we have 20 per cent of our total land which is readily available for plantation. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see to it that in the Bill further deforestation does not take place and if any State Government wants to fell it should spend 75 per cent of its revenues from the forests in afforestation.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, I want to make a clarification at this stage. There seems to be some confusion as I could judge from Mr. Reddy's speech. Sir, we have not only provided for checking deforestation of reserve forests but we have also provided in sub-section (ii) of Section 2 for all forest lands. If any land is to be utilised for non-forest purposes the approval of the Central Government will have to be sought whether it is protected forest or other classified forest which State governments notify from time to time.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome this small piece of legislation which has been introduced by the hon. Minister, for preservation of reserved forests and having some sort of control over the deforestation in the various States. This subject, as you know, is an important role in the national's an important role in the notion s economy. I am sorry to say that we have totally neglected to evolve a policy of proper afforestation. Some Members said, it is better to control the State's activities in this respect. Some people on the other hand stated that this would be a sort of encroachment on State's powers. Although my party, DMK, is strongly advocating the demand for State Autonomy, however, I would like to state that we also think that it is better to have a national policy or scheme for the betterment of the country as a whole. Deforestation all these years has been going on unchecked in all the States. Costly wood trees are being cut by middlemen and sold in the country and outside. Even ordinary poor people and tribal people use them as firewood. If Government comes forward to check all these activities and preserve all those trees and export wood only through the STC, I think, it would be a good step for earning foreign exchange in the future. I hope the Government of India and the hon. Minister will consider this aspect.

Secondly, you have three types of forests. They are:

Reserved Forests.

Unreserved Forests.

Protected Forests.

So far as unreserved forest areas are concerned, harijans and adivasis and others utilise these areas to put up their hutments; in some areas they use some price of land for cultivation but the land has not been assigned to them. Unreserved forest areas are there. It would be useful if they are assigned to these harijans and adivasis. You should help them to plant more trees. I hope that the Government will consider this aspect. I don't want to go into any politics. But I would like to point out that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, in one of his 5-point programme, laid stress on 'tree planting'. Although some criticised his plan at one time, now the country fully realises how important it is to plant trees, to improve the nation's economy.

I remember that our hon. Minister also stated in one of the public functions that each student of a school must plant a sapling. A programme like that should be started in this country so that the country will have its own well planned forest area. As our hon. friend stated here, there are forests under private ownership. I strongly plead that those areas should be brought under the control of the Government. The private forest owners in collusion with the State Government not only destroy the forest wealth of the country but they get huge earnings out of them. I strongly feel that the huge earnings out of forest should not be usurped by the private parties but those earnings should either go to the State Government or the Central Government. Government should therefore take immediate action so that those forest areas which are under the private ownership are brought under the control of the Central Government administration.

Now, the maintenance of forest is also a difficult problem. We know that during natural calamities like heavy rains, floods, soil erosion, etc. forests are destroyed. We should take adequate steps to protect forests from such calamity. It is also necessary that the conservation of forests is taken care of. We must understand that the preservation of forest is most important and therefore priority should be given to the forest afforestation scheme. I do not know whether the hon. Minister had a discussion with the State Government Ministers on this aspect. A common man does not understand what is afforestation. They should be educated about the importance of afforestation as also the dangers of deforestation. They should be educated about these things through so many media either through documentary films or some other media.

Sir, the nationalised banks are there and the financial institutions are there. They must also have some sort of scheme and assit the common man either in the villages or in the hill areas. We may not get the results of these schemes immediately in the near future, but after 10 or 15 years we would be able to achieve the results. Sir, our Government is having a policy in regard to the forests in the country which was evolved in 1952. I suggest that that policy should be scrapped immediately. At the same time, if we work out a proper and ideal scheme in the matter of expansion of forest areas, certainly our country would become a country full of rich forest wealth and our country can compete with other countries in the world in this respect.

Sir, there are many contractors and middle-men in the forest business. These middlemen should be completely eleminated from the forest trade. They are looting not only the Adivasis and Harijans but also the Government. Therefore, the middlemen should be completely wiped out. Sir, in my Constituency, in Valparai area, Cinchona plants are grown in plenty and from these plants quinine is manufactured. But unfortunately, the State Government is not coming forward with necessary schemes for the improvement of this plantation. I would request the Central Government to consider a scheme for this because it would be a very good foreign exchange earner.

13 hrs.

I would request the hon. Minister to visit himself or send some official to Valparai in Coimbatore. Cinchona plant is available in three places in India, one is Valparai in Coimbatore, Coonnoor in the Nilgiris and another place in West Bengal. I would request that those places should be visited and the feasibility of setting up some industries based on this should be examined.

Lastly, we are facing economic crisis in this country. This is because of the imported inflation. The reason for this imported inflation, as everybody knows is the hike in petrol prices. I came across an interesting news that now-a-days certain countries are getting fuel from the trees. Why should not our research institutes under the Ministry of Agricul-

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

ture try this? I am very sorry to say that our research institutes under the Ministry of Agriculture are not trying to do something and compete with other countries in this respect. In some countries, they are planting certain trees; from the plants they get some sort of gum; they use that with petrol. We can also try and save some foreign exchange if we succeed in that. This is what was stated in the *Times of India* dated 12th November, 1980:

> "Research on crops that produce oil substitute. So far six 'energy plants' have been identified which produce substances which can be used in diesel or petrol engines or used as fuel in place of kerosene.
>
> One of them is 'joboba' a medium-sized shrub, which is now commercially grown in the USA, Mexico, Australia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Jordan and Ghana. Its seeds contain about 60 per cent of liquid vegetable wax that can be used for lighting in lamps.
>
> 'Copaiba' is the Brazilian name for a group of plants whose oil can be substituted for diesel oil without further treatment. A Toyota pick-up van has been run for 12 months on 'copaiba' oil."

Like that, it further goes on.

Ours is a vast country and we have got a very big area. The Government can have a special programme for planting these kinds of trees all over India and we can, to a large extent, solve our problem of fuel in this country.

I welcome the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude in two minutes.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आज हम देश के लिये एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कानून पास करने जा रहे है जिस की तरफ सारे देश की नजरे लगी हुए है । देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, यू० पी० के पर्वत हो, काश्मीर के पर्वत हों, तमाम हिली रिजन्ज में जिस तरह से पेड़ों की कटाई हुई है, शायद ही कोई उस को बन्द कर सकता था। पिछले तीन सालों में जितना अन्याय दरख्तों के साथ हुआ उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ । हमारे यहां चीड़ के दरख्तों से बिरोजा निकलता है वह सारा इस तरह से ब्लेक में बिका जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है । हमारे यहां हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिस समय शान्ता कुमार की हुकूमत आई –उस ने यह नहीं समझा कि "दया" के दरख्तों की मियाद 100 साल से कम हो सकती है उस हुकूमत ने लाखों दरख्तों कीं बरबाद कर दिया। बिरोजा निकालने के लिये दरख्तों में 'टक' लगाये गये और उन 'टकों' को इतना गहरा लगा दिया जिस से उन दरख्तों की मियाद खत्म होने जा रही है । में समझता हूं कि सारे हिली रिजन में जितनी बेदर्दी के साथ पेड़ काटे गये है, उस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है ।

जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है, कई जगह ऐसे हालात है जैसा अभी बताया गया है कि जो ट्राइबल और आदिवासी लोग है, और जो हरिजन लोग हैं उन को आप जमीन एलोट कर रहे है बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत । मैं समझता हूं कि उन में ऐसे पेड़ लगाए जाए जो वहां की सायल के मुताबिक वहां की भूमि के मुताबिक हों, तो यह वाजिब चीज होगी। हमारे यहां अगर फलदार पेड़ लगाए जाए तो अच्छा होगा । जिन को पांच-पांच बीघा जमीन एलोट की गई है, वहां पर फलदार पेड़ लगाने चाहिए, अखरोट के पेड़ लगाए, जो

18 साल में हम को प्रोडक्शन दे सकते है, उन में सब के पेड़ लगा सकते है जो उचीं हाईट पर लग सकते है । इस के अलावा आड़ और खुबानी के पेड़ लग सकते है । जो हरिजन और ट्राइबल बेजमीन लोग है, जिन को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बसाया जाएगा, उन आदिवासियों के लिए, उन हरिजनों के लिए हमारी सरकार प्रावधान कर जिससे कि वे ऐसे पौधे वहां लगाए और ऐसा न हो कि वहां पर ऐसे पौध लगा दिये जाए, जो 100 साल में जा कर पैदा हो। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो हमारे ये पहाड़ ड्राई, ये ड्राई हो जायेंगे ।

इस के साथ साथ हमारे माननीय सभी ने कहा कि हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े डैम बन रहे हैं, जहां नदियां बहती हैं, जहां दरिया बहते हैं और वहां पर हम बिजली पैदा करते हैं । अगर उन डैम को आप बचाना चाहते हैं, तो जो हिली एरियाज हैं, उन की तरफ हमारी जो सरकार है, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा और उन को इतना धन देना होगा कि वहां के सारे लोग अपने अखराजात को पूरा कर सकें। इस वक्त हमारी जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार है, वह सारा का सारा बजट फौरेस्ट पर रखती है । इसी तरह से यू० पी० के जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, उन में जो पेड़ हैं, उन से जो आमदनी होती है, उस सारी आमदनी को आप मेचिंग ग्रान्ट की सूरत में दीजिए ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन को तनख्वाहें दी जा सकें वरना पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की जो सरकारें हैं, वे अपने प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर समझ कर उस खर्चे को पूरा नहीं कर सकती हैं ।

हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि पिछले दिनों यह जो ठेकेदारी सिस्टम है, इस सिस्टम ने जंगलों को बरबाद कर दिया है, निलामियां हुई और बड़े बड़े जंगल बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों को दे दिये गये और आज उन जंगलों की यह हालत है कि वे सब नंगे नजर आते हैं । मैं शिमला का उदाहरण देता हूं कि हमारे यहां मुख्य मंत्री ने और उद्योग मंत्री ने जो चले गये हैं और अब सरकार में नहीं रहे, उन्हों ने दो, दो पेड़ काटने के लिए, जो उन की कोठियों के सामने थे, कानून को बदला और इस तरह से फिर सारे के सारे लोगों ने दरख्वास्त दे कर अपनी कोठियां वहां बना लीं और इस तरह से शिमला की जो अच्छी खूबसूरती थी, उस को खत्म करने की साजिश की गई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बिल की क्यों मुखालफत करना चाहते हैं, किस बात की आप मुखालफत करते हैं । मुखालफत जो होती है तो किसी गलत बात की होती है और मुखालफत का यह तरीका नहीं है कि सरकार जो अच्छे नियम लाए या जो अच्छा कानून बनाया जाए, उस की भी सब के सब मुखालफत करें । यह ठीक बात नहीं है । यहां पर जब बाजपेयी जी बोल रहे थे तो उन्हों ने यह कहा था कि हम ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं जिस के लिए न कोई वकील है, न दलील है और न अपील है । उन्हों ने जंगलों का भी जिक्र किया था । जंगलों के बारे में जिस आदमी को जानकारी नहीं है, जो जंगलों की बात को नहीं समझता है, उस को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए । हमें इस देश की सम्पत्ति को बचाना है, इस देश के प्रोजैक्ट को बचाना है और इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना है । हम संजय गांधी के पांच सूत्री प्रोग्राम को और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रोग्राम को अपना कर ही देश को आगे ले जा सकते हैं और ये लोग जो पेड़ काटने में लगे हैं, इस को समाप्त करना होगा । सारे देश के लिए एक सा कानून बने, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि व एक अच्छा कानून इस सदन के सामने लाएं । इस कानून को पास किया जाए ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most remarkable photograph ever taken which, I am sure. Hon. Members have seen, is the photograph of our planet

[Dr. Karan Singh]

taken from the moon. It shows our earth as it really is, not vast and limitless and huge as we have thought it to be as children, with millions of years of evolution as some people would have thought about it, but really very limited and very fragile. Ours is a small speck of colour in this vast blackness of the universe. In the last 30 years or so, the importance of ecological environment of planet earth has come to be better understood. There has been so much intervention of man, from the beginning of this century, unprecedented human intervention in the environment. Whole oceans have been polluted, lakes are dying, air has been polluted and the whole delicate balance of Nature has been totally disrupted as a result of human intervention.

As Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life, as the Deputy Leader of the delegation to the great Conference on the Human Environment held in London Bill, I have had occasion very of the Joint Committee on Air Pollution Bill, I have had occasion bery closely to study this question of the role of forests in our environmental structure. I would like to say that forests are the lungs of the Earth. In the same way as human beings need lungs in order to breath and survive, Earth needs forests, because that is the mechanism provided by Nature for the re-generation and renewal of the environment. And it is not without meaning that in the ancient tradition, trees and forests were looked upon as sacred, because it was their intuitive awareness that without them, man would not survive.

In India, there has been havoc wrought in the last 30 years. Instead of 33 per cent, we claim to have 22 per cent of forests; but I don't think we have really 22 per cent of our total area covered by forests. In fact, the figures are misleading. There has been much more de-forestation than is generally realized. This has caused aridity, desertification, floods and disappearance of wild life and other species. The whole structure of the physical environment in India has been gravely damaged by this. There are many reasons for this: the growth of population, pressure of urbanization, for example around Delhi 30 years ago one could see certain forest areas and woods which have now disappeared—industrialization, unwise felling for income by State Governments etc.

One other point is the collusion of the corrupt politician, the corrupt official and the corrupt contractor. These three, between them, have made crores and crores of rupees all over India in the last 30 years. It is incredible. I don't know whether Members have any awareness as to how much money is being made by this unholy 'Triveni' of corruption that has now permeated every aspect of life, particularly forest management. Therefore, I welcome this Bill.

It is indeed, in a way, an encroachment upon the rights of States. I agree, because in a federal system, the States have their own position. But these forest resources cannot be simply left to the whims and mercies of States. Some guiding principles have got to be given by the Centre. Otherwise, as a result of local pressure and local politics, State Governments are more easily susceptible to various pressures than the Centre. And forests are the resource which belongs to the future generation.

While I welcome this Bill, I would like to make 3 or 4 suggestions for the consideration of the Minister. The first is that the committee which is envisaged in Clause 3 is very vague. It simply says:

> "The Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it may deem fit to advise that Government....."

We want an assurance that this committee will not be appointed on political grounds or on grounds of personal

favouritism. It would be wrong if the Government of India were to utilize this Bill in order to try and bring in unfair political pressure through these committees. It would be wrong. We want an assurance that these committees would consist of recognized authorities and experts on afforestation, wild life, etc.

Secondly, wild life is gravely threatend as the forest is the habitat of wild life. Our Prime Minister is now the Chairman of the Indian Board for the Preservation of wild Life but the State Boards are still functioning very unsatisfactorily. Unless you give guidance to the State Boards, merely the Prime Minister becoming the Chairman, will not help.

Thirdly, alternative sources of energy for the rural areas have got to be developed. It is all very fine for us here to talk about environment and ecology, but the villager who lives on the edge of the forests, needs fuel. What does he burn? You should provide alternative sources of energy, whether it is solar energy or any other types of energy, it has got to be provided, otherwise these people are going to be destroyed. After all, human resources are very valuable and they can not be simply thrown away. Therefore, there should be a crash programme for the development of alternative energy sources also.

The next point is, the importance of forests must be recognised and undertoood in our educational system and in a programme of public eduction, including as one of my friends suggested utilisation of ex-servicemen and others for reforestation purposes.

This Bill does not apply to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. I am aware of the constitutional limitations. But I would like to go on record as saying that one of the worst offenders in this question of forest destruction has been the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I have myself seen that the areas which in my childhood days were beautiful forests have been now converted into absolutely naked hills and this has been the state of affairs throughout the Himalayas as my friends from Ladakh, Almora and Garhwal will say. Although constitutionally we cannot apply this Bill, I should like the hon. Minister to assure us that it will be taken up in the constitutional way with the state government and applied to Jammu and Kashmir where daylight robbery is taking place and it is a symbol of the poor state of our forests.

With these words, while supporting the Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to give us clarifications on the points I have raised.

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं । मुझे खुशी है कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय बड़ा क्रांतिकारी बिल लाये हैं, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ दुःख भी है कि जो एक कंप्रहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक सामने नहीं आया है । अभी डा० कर्ण सिंह और श्री रेड्डी ने जैसा कि बताया उस से एक बात जाहिर होती है कि सारे देश में 22 प्रतिशत फारेस्ट की बात कही जाती है वास्तव में व: 22 प्रतिशत है नहीं । और यह भी सही है कि देश में इन्वायरमेंटल पोल्यूशन रोकने के लिये कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत फारेस्ट होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे देश में इससे आधा है । मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बोल्डली इस बिल को पेश किया, हालांकि सी. पी. एम. के सदस्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है, उन्होंने इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि अगर इस फारेस्ट को हम बचाकर नहीं रखेंगे, लोगों की जमीन पर कब्जा करने की जो भूख है, जो नशा है उसको नहीं रोकेंगे, राज्य सरकारें उस जमीन को परिवर्तित कर दूसरे काम में यूज करती हैं, उस को नहीं रोकेंगे और एफारेस्टेशन

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

का काम नहीं किया जाता है तब तक देश में हम फारेस्ट को बढ़ा नहीं सकेंगे ।

देश की जो दूसरी सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह है बेरोजगारी, जिसे यही एक विभाग है जो सबसे ज्यादा दूर करता है, खासकर आदिवासी लोगों को, गरीब और पिछड़े लोगों को फारेस्ट से ही रोजगार मिलता है काफी ऐसे लोग हैं जो 6 महीने फारेस्ट के ही फल-फूल द्वारा भोजन प्राप्त करते हैं । मैं इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । मेरा क्षेत्र अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह हैं जो बहुते हरा-भरा द्वीप है वहां काफी जंगलात हैं, लेकिन उस को काट कर के सारा मेन लैण्ड में भेजने का काम चल रहा है । अगर इस को सही ढंग से रोकेंगे नहीं तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब बारिश भी वहां नहीं होगी । इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को जुलाई मास में एक पत्र लिखा था । उस में मैंने कहा था कि हमारे यहां फारेस्ट्स की कुछ व्यवस्था की जाए, उस को देखा जाए । इसके बाद एक कमेठी बनी जिसको वहां जा कर सारी चीजों को देखना था । वह जो प्लानिंग करके देगी, जो प्रोग्राम बना कर देगी उस के अनुसार वहा काम होना था । इस कमेटी को बने हुए छः सात महीने हो गए हैं लेकिन यह कमेटी आज तक वहां नहीं जा सकी है । झगड़ा क्या है ? झगड़ा यह है कि एक जूनियर अफसर को इस कमेटी का चैयरमैन बना दिया गया है और जो सीनियर अफसर हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम इसके नीचे कैसे काम करेंगे, उनके साथ कैसे जाएंगे । इस वास्ते यह जो चीज है इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जल्दी से जल्दी जाना चाहिए और आपको इसको देखना चाहिए ।

हमारी सारी जो इकोनोमी है, सारी जो अर्थ नीति है वह फारेस्ट बेस्ड है । जो गरीब लोग हैं उनका गुजारा इन फारेस्ट्स से ही चलता है । जो बिल्डिंग्ज हैं वे लकड़ी की ही बनती हैं । ईंटें वहां नहीं बनती हैं । सिमेंट की वहां कोई फैक्टरी नहीं है । इधर से ही वहां सीमेंट जाता है । जो जाता है उससे डिपार्टमेंटल काम भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है तो वह लोगों को कैसे मिल सकता है । आज सारे देश में एक ट्रेंड चल रहा है, चर्चा हो रही है कि अंदमान में बहुत टिम्बर है । असम से टिम्बर नहीं आती है । चूंकि वहीं से आ सकती है इस वास्ते इस का भाव बहुत ऊंचा वहां पर भी हो गया है और यह असम से टिम्बर के न आने की वजह से हुआ है । वहां पर जंगलात को बचाने की आज बहुत सख्त जरूरत है । इस को हम बचा नहीं पा रहे हैं । सरकार की जो एक टेंडेंसी होती है कि आमदनी को बढ़ाया जाए वह भी देखने को वहां मिल रही है । रायल्टी भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दी गई है जिस की वजह से दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं । दाम इतने अधिक बढ़ चुके हैं कि गरीब लोगों को घर बनाने में बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो रायल्टी के रेट्स हैं वें पचास परसेंट से ऊपर बढ़ने नहीं देने चाहियें । असम की टिम्बर न आने की वजह से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल के काम में जो लकड़ी आती है वह भी मिलनी मुश्किल हो जाए । इस वास्ते टिम्बर की जो डिमांड बढ़ रही है इसको आप को ध्यान में रखना होगा और जंगलात को बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाने होंगे और साथ ही साथ वुड बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री, फारेस्ट बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देना होगा । लोग जो उधर से आते हैं उनको बन्द करना होगा । ऐसा आपने किया तो सही है ढंग से वहां पर लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ सकते हैं : ऐसा करने के लिए आपको आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि एक

कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाया जाएगा ताकि फारेस्ट्स के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा सके ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अभी हमारे डा० कर्ण सिंह जी ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इस पक्ष के लोग इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं । हम लोग इतना जरूर चाहते हैं कि इस बिल में जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाए । लकड़ी को अगर जलाने के काम में लाया जाता है तो इस से राष्ट्रीय क्षति होती है । कुछ समय पहले निकला था कि हिमालय के जंगलों में आग लग गई थी । राजस्थान के हमारे साथी तो जानते ही हैं कि वहां रेगिस्तान दिनो दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है । आप आंकड़ा देखें । 1951–52 से ले कर 1972–73 के बीच में 42 लाख हैक्टर भूमि पर वन थे व समाप्त हो गए हैं ।

वन राष्ट्रीय महत्व रखते हैं इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता है । अभी जो आंकड़ा हमारे पास है उसके अनुसार लगभग 748 लाख हैक्टर भूमि पर जंगलात हैं जो देश की कुल भूमि का 22.7 प्रतिशत है । अभी बताया गया है कि कम से कम 33 प्रतिशत भूमि पर वन होने चाहिए । जो अच्छे वन हैं वे केवल दस प्रतिशत भूमि पर ही हैं । हमारी जो नैशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी है, राष्ट्रीय वन नीति है उसके अनुसार कैसे वनों की रक्षा हम कर सकते हैं और कैसे वनों का विस्तार कर सकते हैं,इस ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए । आप कृषि मंत्री हैं, आपको मालूम है कि वन न रहने से क्या क्या हानि हो रही हैं, । औद्योगिक लकड़ी, जलाने की लकड़ी की कमी तो है ही सबसे खतरनाक बात यह होती है कि भूस्खलन होता है, वर्षा नहीं होती है जो बड़ी भारी समस्या देश के लिए है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल का आपका पूरा परपज सर्व नहीं होगा । माननीया कमला कुमारी का पूरा का पूरा इलाका जंगल का ही है, इस बिल की मंशा के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि इसमें जो कमी है उसको पूरा कीजिये ।

इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बन्द करना चाहिए, इससे करोड़ों रु० का घोटाला उन प्रान्तों में होता है जहां वन हैं । ठेकेदारी प्रथा एक माध्यम हो गया है खाने कमाने का । डा० कर्ण सिंह जी ने इसको दुष्टा-त्रिवेणी संगम की संज्ञा दी है। इसलिए इसको तुरन्त रोका जाय ।

लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है जलाने के लिए, और जिस अनुपात में आबादी बढ़ रही है और वन कट रहे हैं उससे कुछ समय बाद ऐसी हालत हो जायगी कि जलाने तक के लिए लकड़ी नहीं मिल पायेगी । अब नई तकनीक शुरू हुई है हम अमरीका से पेड़ ला कर लगा रहे हैं इस आधार पर कि वहां जल्दी लग जाते हैं तो यहां भी लगेंगे । उत्तर प्रदेश में यूकेलिप्ट्स के पेड़ लगाये गये थे और कहा गया कि इससे कागज उत्पादन में सहायता होगी । लेकिन क्या उसका उपयोग हुआ ? क्या मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि कितना कागज बना और कितनी जमीन की बरबादी बची ? साल का पेड़ 120 वर्ष में तैयार होता है, हमारे देश की जलवायु के अनुसार कौन से पेड़ उपयुक्त होंगे वही लगाये जायं न कि विदेशों की नकल करें । मध्य प्रदेश में माहुआ के पेड़ काट दिये गये और नये पौधे लगा रहे हैं जिससे लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं है । अत: हिमालय में, रेगिस्तान में, बिहार में यू० पी० में जलवायू के अनुसार कौन से पेड़ लग सकते हैं वही पेड़ लगाये जायं, और हम लोग विदेशों की नकल न करें तो शायद देश का अधिक भला होगा ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहला तो यह कि जंगलों में चल रही ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाय। इससे आदिवासियों का बड़ा नुकसान होता है, उनको बेचारों को बिना घूस दिये एक लकड़ी तक नहीं मिल सकती है। जब कि सरकार की इस तरह की नियत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका मूल कारण ठेकेदारी प्रथा है और उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाये।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो एक्स-सर्विस मैन हैं उनकी सेवाएं उपयोग में लाई जावें। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो सर्विस में लगे हुए हैं मिलेट्री के लोग हैं, जब उनका इस्तेमाल आप गांव में, घरों में कर सकते हैं तो इस रचनात्मक कार्य में क्यों नहीं उनका सहयोग ले सकते हैं? उनसे भी सहयोग लीजिए।

आपने जो सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया है मैं चाहूंगा कि एक परमानैन्ट स्टैंडिंग कमीशन बना दीजिए और उसे सायल और वाटर मैनेजमैंट नाम से रखिये, उसको स्टैंडिंग कमीशन के रूप में कर दीजिये जिससे फायदा हो सके।

आप जो भी नीति बना रहे हैं, उसमें यह अवश्य देखने का कार्यक्रम रखिये कि उस नीति का कार्यान्वयन ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, नेशनल फोरेस्ट कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यह सारी की सारी पड़ी हुई हैं, बहुत मेहनत कर के लोग बनाते हैं, लेकिन कभी उनकी सिफारिशों पर इम्पलीमेंटेशन होता नहीं है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कर रहे हैं तो यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह जरूर देखिए कि उस पर कार्यवाही होती है या नहीं यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री भीम सिंह (झुंझुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जंगलों को बचाया जाना चाहिए, जो कि देश की सम्पदा है। परन्तु इनकी हालत जो पिछले 33 वर्षों में हुई है, उसका लेखा-जोखा भी लिया जाना जरूरी है कि फारेस्ट्स क्यों काटे गये, किस ने कटवाये? वास्तविक स्थिति यह रही है कि इन जंगलों को फारेस्ट गार्ड से लेकर कंजर्वेटर, चीफ़ कंजर्वेटर और, मैं तो यहां तक कहुंगा कि मिनिस्टर्स तक का भी हाथ करीब करीब सभी स्टेट्स में इन जंगलों को पूरी तरह कटवाने में रहा है। अगर आज उसका लेखा-जोखा लेने बैठें तो पिछले 33 वर्षों में जंगल खत्म हो चुके हैं। इनके खत्म होने से देश में बाढ़ आने लगीं, सायल इरोज़न होंने लगे, वर्षा कम होने लगी तब अपने को चिन्ता हुई है। खैर, कुछ बात नहीं, इतने दिन बाद भी अगर सरकार की नींद खुलतीं है तो यह प्रशंसा की चीज़ है।

मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो पीछे अपने यहां कमियां रही हैं, उनसे सबक सीखें ताकि भविष्य में तो कोई कमी न हो सके। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी, नीचे से ऊपर तक मिनिस्टरों तक जंगलों को कटवाने की जिम्मेदार हैं और इसके अलावा एक फैक्टर यह भी रहा है कि जब से भारत आज़ाद हुआ है तब से लेकर आज तक इसकी पापूलेशन डबल हो गई है। पहले जंगल में रहने वाला जहां एक आदमी लकड़ी जलाता था, वहां आज दो आदमी लकड़ी जला रहे हैं। जहां पहले एक किसान को अपने हल के लिए लकड़ी की जरूरत थी, वहां आज डबल जरूरत पड़ रही है, इसी तरह मकान बनाने के लिए छप्पर बनाने के लिए खेत की सपोर्ट के लिये डबल लकड़ी की ज़रूरत हो रही है। इन सब असलियतों से हम विमुख नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर आप

जंगलों को बचाना चाहते हैं तो उन आदमियों को आपको कोई सबस्टीट्यूट भी इनका देना पड़ेगा । जंगल में रहने वाले भूखे नहीं मरेंगे, उनको अपनी रोटी पकानी ही पड़ेगी । जब आप रिजर्व्ड फारेस्ट कायम करेंगे तो फारेस्ट गार्ड वहां लोगों को लकड़ी काटने से पकड़ेगा, उनके साथ ज्यादती करेगा और उनसे पैसा ले कर कहेगा कि लकड़ी काट लो । जब लोगों को लकड़ी काटनी ही है तो आप फारेस्ट गार्ड के लिए कमाई का रास्ता न खोल । आपके पास इसके लिए आल्टर-नेटिव प्लान्स भी तैयार होने चाहिए जिससे आप उनकी फ्यूल की रिक्वायरमैंट को पूरा कर सक । उनके हल के लिए और खेत के सपोर्ट के लिए लकड़ी वगैरह की रिक्वायर-मैंट पूरी कर सकें ।

मैं इस सिलसिले में चन्द बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । जब आप फ्यूल-वुड बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो कम-से-कम उनके लिए किरासिन आयल की व्यवस्था कीजिए । अपने को लांग टर्म प्लानिंग के हिसाब से सोचना चाहिए । जब आप बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो इसमें ऐसी प्लानिंग कीजिए कि वहां इतनी हालत सुधरे जिससे लोग वहां पर इलैक्ट्रिक पावर को अपनी कुकिंग वगैरह के लिए फ्यूल के काम में ला सक । इसके साथ ही ऐसी व्यवस्था भी कीजिए कि वह जंगलों में न रहें । उनके बच्चों को कालेजों में पढ़ाई करने का अवसर प्रदान कीजिए और इस स्टैंडर्ड पर लाइये कि आगे जा कर वह भी सर्विसेज में जायें, आल्टर-नेटिव धन्धे कर सकें । जंगलों के रहने वाले आदिवासी जंगलों में ही बने रहें, यह अपना दृष्टिकोण नहीं है । उन्हें जंगली नहीं बने रहने देना चाहिए, बल्कि उनके लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा करना चाहिए, ताकि वे देश के दूसरे नागरिकों की तरह अपनी जरूरतों की पूर्ति कर सकें । उदाहरण के लिए उन्हें मकान बनाने के लिए लकड़ी की जरूरत होती है । इसलिए उन्हें ऐसे चीप टाइप आफ़ हाउसिज के प्लान बना कर देने चाहिए, जिनमें लोहे और सीमेंट को काम में लाया जाये और लकड़ी का प्रयोग कम हो ।

यह जरूरी नहीं है कि तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे काश्तकार टूटे हुए लकड़ी के हल और फटी हुई धोती पहन कर खेती करें । इसलिए उन्हें लोहे के इम्परूव्ड इम्प्लीमेंट्स दिये जायें ।

जंगल का आदमी अपनी जरूरत के लिए लकड़ी काटेगा । लेकिन उसको चोर न बनाया जाये, उसको हवालात में न डाला जाये । उन लोगों को कुछ राइट्स दिये जायें कि वे पगडंडी पर पड़ी हुई सूखी लकड़ी हासिल कर सकें । फ़ारेस्ट गार्ड्ज और कन्ट्रैक्टर उस लकड़ी को नहीं बेचें । उस लकड़ी को टाल पर रख कर बहुत नामिनल कास्ट पर आदिवासियों को बेचा जाये । सरकार उन लोगों को साहूकार बनाये, उन्हें चोर न रहने दे ।

हमारे फ़ारेस्ट्स की रक्षा तभी हो सकती है, जबकि हमें मालूम हो कि हमारे यहां फ़ारेस्ट्स कितने हैं । अगर हमें मालूम हो कि हमारे पाकेट में कितना रूपया है, तभी उसके कम होने पर पता चलेगा कि चोरी हो गई है । समय-समय पर, चार पांच साल के बाद, देश के जगलात का एरियल फ़ोटोग्राफ़िक सरवे होना चाहिए, ताकि मालूम हो सके कि इस वक्त हमारे यहां जंगलात कितने हैं । एरियल फ़ोटोग्राफ़ी के जरिये जिस आफ़िसर के एरिया या स्टेट में फ़ारेस्ट एरिया में कमी होने का पता लगे, उनसे पूछा जाये कि जंगल कैसे कट गया । इस वक्त हमारे पास यह जानने के साधन नहीं हैं कि देश में कितने घने जंगल हैं । आखिर एक-एक दरख्त पर तो नम्बर नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के तुरन्त बाद, 8, 9 सितम्बर, 1948 को, सैंटर ने सारी

[श्री भीम सिंह]

स्टेट्स के फ़ारेस्ट मिनिस्टर्ज़ की एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। उनकी रीकमेंडेशन के मुताबिक 1950 में "सट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ फ़ारेस्टरी" मुकर्रर किया गया। बोर्ड की मीटिंग्ज़ होती रही हैं, लेकिन उसकी सिफ़ारिशों पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है।

फ़ारेस्टस को कटने से रोकना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, नये फ़ारेस्ट लगाना भी बहुत ज़रूरी है। डिफ़ेंस, रेलवे, इमारती टिम्बर और काग़ज़ वगैरह के लिए लकड़ी काटी जाती है, लेकिन उसे रिप्लेस भी किया जाना चाहिए। जब हम पैसा खर्च करते हैं, तो कमाई भी होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा इस बारे में रिसर्च की जानी चाहिए कि फ्यूल और दूसरे कामों के लिए जल्दी उगने वाले दरख्त कौन-कौन से हैं। डीफ़ारेस्टिड्ड एरिया को रिप्लेनिश करना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

आखिर में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में सतर्क रहना चाहिए। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सैंटर में, आफ़िशल मशीनरी और गवर्नमेंट सरवट्स एक से हैं। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उनका वाच-डाग बन कर उन्हें कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you all cooperate, the reply by the Minister will be at 1.50 or 1.55 p.m. Only two names are here. (*Interruptions*). You must all cooperate because we are already giving more time. Now, Mr. Ajitsinh Dabhi may speak.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the immediate aim of this Forest (Conservation) Bill is to help the conservation of our forests. The ultimate aim is to save the mankind from destruction or suicide. Sir, as we all know, the air we breathe contains Co2, i.e., the carbon dioxide and that dangerous gas can make the human beings, animals and birds suffocate and cause their death.

Sir, the cutting down of the forest trees would prevent the mopping up of this dangerous gas from the atmosphere and would also make the earth heat up. The scientists have envisaged that before 2,100 A.D. because of the increase of the carbon dixide in the atmosphere, the planet earth would become warm by 5 to6 centigrade. Because of this, there would be melting of the polar ice raising the sea level high enough to submerge Florida in America, the Netherlands and the principal low-lying rice growing areas in Asia. The heating up of the earth aiso leads to the destruction and the decrease of the production of food, the food which is very essential for human beings. That is why I said that by destroying forests mankind is committing suicide.

A lot of hue and cry has been raised by the communists in the country against the Central Government not clearing the Silent Valley Project of the Kerala Government. Kerala is situated in tropical area. One acre of tropical forests can remove 100 tonnes of Co2 per year. Therefore, wiping out of 1,000 acres of Silent Valley forest would mean that some 2,50,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide will not be recycled and therefore, this Silent Valley project if allowed will contribute towards the warming of this earth and the dire consequences which I described.

In most of the European countries and Amercia, they take care to see that their forests are protected. But the fact remains that most of the forests of the earth lie in the belt between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer and in this belt the under developed and the developing countries play a big role in the destruction of these forests. It is estimated that some 600 milion hectares of tropical

forests have disappeared because of this thoughtless destruction of trees. If you begin from Thailand, the Himalayas, vast areas of central, east and north Africa and the Amazon area in South America. which were once known for their lush green forests, have now vast arid and barren spots of land. It is estimated that the forests which covered once 40 per cent of the earth's land surface, now cover only 30 per cent of the land surface.

So far as India is concerned, the rate at which the Nepalese are felling trees indicates that the Nepal forests would disappear within 15 years. It is estimated that in India 150 million tonnes of wood is being cut every year from the forests. Not only this but the evil effects of deforestation are evident in the flash floods. Because of the felling of trees on the river sides, the river banks are eroded, the landslides occur and the rock silt, wood logs and all the forest wastes are carried down to the tributaries causing sudden water pressure at the confluence.

In 1970 in U.P. massive flash floods occured in the Alaknanda in the Himalayas sweeping away several villages entirely, as also lakhs of acres of crop standing in the fields, roads innumerable bridges, herds of cattle and busloads of pilgrims Rock silt got deposited in the canal system so enormously that lakhs of acres of crop in the plains of western U.P. was lost.

Express and suppressed reports of indiscriminate and thoughtless large-scale felling of trees in the Sunderbans of West Bengal, in some parts of Bihar, Orissa, the northeastern States and the Himalayas are very alarming. The massive Himalayas are being denuded of their rich flora in various areas. Some rare species of plants in the Himalayas and in the Western Ghats are reported to have become extinct and many more are on the verge of extinction. The Tiger Project of Sunderbans is going to be frustrated if illegal felling of trees by the refugees is not stopped.

De-forestation is also taking away the shelter of many rare birds of India like the Bustard and many others which make life worth living. Deforestation is not only a threat to the flora and fauna, but also to mankind because the resultant soil erosion, succeeded by droughts and floods of unprecedented magnitude ruin mankind.

As we know, history bears witness to the fact that the ancient empires of Babylon Syria, Persia and Carthage were destroyed because of floods and the advance of deserts caused by the excessive clearing of forests. The great empires of Egypt, China, Greece and Rome once had straddled land, fertile and replete with lakes river and streams, with forests gone, but now they lie in ruins, soil depleted unable to support life.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. Rajan.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I only remind the House that Socrates had warned the people of the glory that was Greece against the excessive felling of forests and said, "We have destroyed them far too much". Similarly, in India, according to the statistics of the hon. Minister, we have destroyed forests far too much. Therefore, it is time that we conserve.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I rise to oppose this Bill on the straight question that you are encroaching on the rights of States. Not only that. This trend, which is bringing calamity between the States and the Centre, will only day result in the D-day for you.

We are not against the high objectives mentioned in the Bill. We are not against stopping the deforestation which is going on. We want to conserve the flora and fauna, we want to keep the ecological balance, we want to see that the consequential bad effects of pollution and floods are stopped But this can be done very well by the States. Please see the Statement of objects and Reasons.

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

"The Ordinance made the prior approval of the Central Government necessary for de-reservation of reserved forests and for use of forest land for non-forest purposes".

The respective State Governments are going on with various irrigation, hydro-electric projects. That is why I say that it is encroachment on the rights of the tribal people.

What has this Government been doing in regard to the implementation of the approved policy? There was a National Forest Policy Resolution. It was adopted in 1952 that 1/3rd of the land area will be brought under forest which is to be distributed more or less evenly. It is to be done in such a way that 60 per cent of the area in the hills and 20 per cent in the planes is left for the forests. We have not cared to implement that. Contrary to that the requirements of National Policy, it is estimated that 1.7 million hectares of area has been de-forested during the period 1951—69. The Sixtysixth Report of the Estimates Committee, Fifth Lok Sabha had gone into all these aspects and they have made strictures against the Government of India regarding the non-implementation of the recommendations made in the National Forest Policy. They have made five recommendations how de-forestation should be stopped, how to save the flora and fauna and how to balance ecology. Proper care has not been given to implement the recommendations.

Dr. Karan Singh has correctly suggested that the whole devastation is being done by the corrupt politicians, corrupt officials of the forests and by the corrupt contractors. It is not being done by the poor tribal people who go to collect some fuel or they want to make their huts there. Those tribals who make their huts in the forest cannot be blamed for this. It is because of the connivance of the vested interests that this damage is being caused. Whether the corruption is at the higher level or at the lower level in the State, I am not going to argue on this.

Our State is facing problem. I am just giving an example. Last Government cleared Salient Valley Project. The present Government has stopped clearance. There was a Conference of scientists in the State, wherein consensus was reached that there is no imbalance going to be created in the ecology because of this project. Now another Committee has been constituted. This is how things are going to be delayed.

This Bill is an impediment in the development of the forest resources of the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The balance time was one hour and ten minutes. We have exhausted that. I have got to call the Minister to reply.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Shri Horo is here. He may be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the Minister. Shri Horo will be called in the Third Reading.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This important and beneficial Bill has received very wide support from all sections of the House. I am thankful to the hon. Members. Along with their support they have also given some very good suggestions.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): We are not supporting.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is exception to everything good.

I am happy that there is increasing awareness in the public mind for maintaining our ecological balance as reflected by the representatives of the people in this House. The Government became conscious and worried about the growing interference and depredation of our forest resources. That is

why the Government of Shrimati Gandhi brought forest in concurrent list some years back. It is in continuation of that line of thinking that this Ordinance which is sought to be replaced by the Bill now was promulgated a few months back. We wanted to bring a comprehensive Bill which could look after all the problems, difficulties and could also provide for protection of not only the forest lands but also the trees on private lands. Unless that is also done, probably not much can be achieved. There may be deficiencies in this present Bill. But I would not call them deficiencies. This has only a limited purpose. We want to do much more. But, as I said, we shall look after all those points when we bring a comprehensive Bill. We discussed with the States some months ago. But the States had asked for time to consider our proposals in the Draft Bill that was circulated to the States. We have received replies from some of the States. We hope that in due course of time, may be in the next Session, we shall be able to bring before this House a Bill which would look after the need for preservation, conservation of our forests from all angles and will take into account all the points raised by the hon. Members.

Most of my friends here have praised this Bill. Only a few hon. members have objected to this Bill on the ground that it will interfere with the facilities that are now provided to tribals, the people living in the forest area and that it might also interfere with their rights.

14.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

I would say that this Bill does not seek to interfere with any of the rights which the people living in the forest area have.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : (खूंटी) : प्राइवेट फारेस्ट के बारे में क्या प्रावधान है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : वह भी आगे लाएंगे, तब बात कर लेना, प्राइवेट फारेस्ट की बात इसमें नहीं है । हम तो चाह रहे हैं कि दरख्त वहां से भी न कटें, दरख्त प्राइवेट लैण्ड से भी न कटें, दरख्त बड़ी मुश्किल से उगता है ।

We want to lay down some law at the Central level not only for conservation of our forest resources but for conservation of natural living things also, as Dr. Karan Singh very rightly pointed out. My hon. friend, Mr. Reddy, has already stated—he also knows the difficulties of tribals—that this Bill is beneficial to the tribals. Unless the forests are protected, the people who will suffer the most from the degradation of the forests will be the tribals, the people living in those areas. Their main source of living is mainly the forest produce.

श्री एन० ई० होरो : ऐसा भी हुआ है कि आदिवासियों की जमीन गवर्नमेंट ने बिना कानून के, इल्लीगल वे में बिना नोटिफिकेशन के ले ली है, अभी आपका कानून पास होने जा रहा है । इस पर क्या करेंगे ।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अगर बिना नोटिफिकेशन के ले लिया है तो वह हमारी निगाह में फारेस्ट लैण्ड नहीं है । फारेस्ट लैण्ड बनती है नोटिफिकेशन से ।

श्री एन० ई० होरो : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने वह जमीन अपने रिकार्ड में कर ली है, इसलिए आप जब कंप्रहेंसिव बिल लाएं तो इसको भी ध्यान में रखिए ।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This Bill applies only to those lands which are notified as forests. This Bill does not have a very wide scope. As I said, it is only to see, for the time being,

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

that there is no further degradation of forests on a large scale.

The other objection that has been raised is that this might interfere with the development activities of the States; that delays might take place I would like to assure the House that there is no possibility of any development activities being stopped or delayed or hampered on account of this Bill. Wherever a State Government wants to construct a road or construct a canal or there is any other legitimate development activity for which forest land is required, there will be no difficulty in the Central Government at once giving its approval.

Dr. Karan Singh who is a very noted conservationist and a lover of nature has raised certain very important points. I would like to state that this committee which is sought to be formed will not be on political considerations.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): A committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the report was to be submitted in July, 1980.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This will be a different committee. There is no other committee under this Bill that is to be formed., There will be only one committee and that will be an advisory committee for the Government. Our present thinking is that there will only be experts and officials on this committee, the people concerned with the management of forests.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Will it be a single committee to advise all the States?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It will be a single committee to advise the Central Government before the Central Government accords its approval. Whenever a State Government seeks approval of the Central Government, this committee at the Centra level will advise the Central Government. This is the purpose of this committee. There will be no different committees for the States.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Will the representatives of States be taken in this committee?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We do not want to burden it with the representatives of the State Governments. Then the whole purpose will be lost. We intend to carry out the objects of this legislation fairly, honestly and judiciously....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In the States also there are judicious people.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:.... and as was rightly pointed out by Dr. Karan Singh, we have to be cautious about any persons coming into this Committee who might influence the thinking of the Central Government in a wrong way, being partial towards contractors or politicians.

Forests have been considered a sacred thing in India. As I said, Government's awareness to this is also very great now. Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi was only a little while ago speaking to me about a Sanskrit *sloka*. I do not know Sanskrit. He was mentioning to me how Bhishma Pitamaha, just before his death, advised Yudhishtra; as stated in the *Mahabharta*, Bhishma Pitamaha advised that "a person who has an offspring may go to Hell on account of his bad deeds, but a person who has planted trees will never go to Hell". This is the concept of trees and forests that India has always had from the old days of Rishis. This is the place given to trees in our religion.

Another hon. Member, the other day, was reading out to me a *Mantra* from the *Rig Veda*. Again, I cannot repeat it in Sanskrit. But the hon. Member was telling me that, in the *Rig Veda*, it is stated that "ten wells are equal to one tank; ten tanks are equal to one

tree; and ten trees are equal to a son". This is what is said in our religion. That has been our philosophy. I cannot understand how anybody in this august House can object to a measure like this. But, on the whole, the support that I have received is very gratifying. I am glad to say that, at the highest level in the Government, there is increasing concern for maintaining our ecological balance and environment. This Bill also has come due to the personal interest of the Prime Minister, on her initiative. She has always been commending planting of a tree whenever a child is born to anybody in India. An hon. Member has mentioned the name of our great youth leader, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, who was also a distinguished Member of this House. He had adopted this as one of the important points in the 5-Point Programme, and the youth all over this country have taken to afforestation in a big way. We hope our forests will receive increasing attention from year to year.

All the suggestions made by the hon. Members have been noted. I do not have time, I am afraid, to go into the points made by each hon. Member.

DR. KARAN SINGH: What about extension to Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You know the difficulty.

DR. KARAN SINGH: But will you try? Will the government try or at least suggest to them? It is for them to decide.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That suggestion is very well taken—that anything that is in the national interest we want to take to every State and we want to persuade everybody that such a measure should be acceptable....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: There is the social forestry scheme. I want to know whether the Central government will give grants for this scheme in various States.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There are big schemes. One point which was commonly made by Dr. Karan Singh, Mr. Reddy, Mr. Ajit Singh and also several other friends was that unless there was supply of fuel as an alternative to firewood it is not possible to reduce to any appreciable extent the use of forest resources for fuel purposes. We have several schemes—social forestry schemes, fuel wood plantation scheme etc. and central grants are given. In fact in all our IRD schemes we have reserved 10 per cent only for social forestry. So that is receiving our attention fully...

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: May I know if this Bill prohibits any individual or state government from felling a forest?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: No. That was one of the points made by Mr. Rajan, I think and another friend, Mr. Ajit Singh or somebody else—I do not know. There was some apprehension that this Bill might interfere with re-afforestation programme of a State and may prohibit plantation of forest land. This has been provided for in explanation under sec. clause (2):

> "For the purposes of this section 'non-forest purpose' means breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for any purpose other than reafforestation."

So, reafforestation is always possible. There will be no interference with that.

Mr. Reddy mentioned about Bastar district. He has stated that according to his information, the naturally-growing species there, the sal and other species are being felled and pine trees are planted. I fully agree with him. But, according to my information, this programme is not to be taken up on a large scale. With the help of the World Bank some area is to be covered with pine trees but that hardly accounts for 1 per cent of the total forest area of Bastar district. So there should be no fear on that account....

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Will the committee of exports look into what kind of trees are planted in re-afforestation so that a poorer quality of trees are not planted and the natural vegetation is replanted wherever re-afforestation takes place?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This is a very important point that is being constantly reviewed and looked after as to what can be done at the central level. It is outside the scope of this Bill. This committee will not be concerned with re-afforestation or plantation of any particular species in any particular area. This committee will only advise whether the area that is sought to be taken out of the reserved forests area is really required for a genuine purpose, how much area is required for the purpose and will ensure only the minimum possible is taken. That will be the only work of this committee that has to be set up under this law.

Mr. Dhandapani, Dr. Karan Singh and others raised the question of stopping these contractors from their undesirable activities. A lot has also been said about corrupt official and corrupt politicians. It is to stop their activities that we have brought forward this Bill before the House. We have a national forest policy and we want to keep the contractors out completely.

But, there will have to be a time-bound programme. Till such time as the Forest Departments in the States acquire the expertise and the knowledge and the mechanics and necessary staff for the purpose in the forest area, we are soon setting up forest management institute which will advise us on the judicious utilisation of forest resources for industries. This will be a separate institute of a specialised nature and we are thinking of setting it up either in Madhya Pradesh or in Gujarat because the two States are asking for it. We have not yet decided. But, I think, a decision will soon be taken. To my mind, it should be in some central place in the country so that all the States which have forest areas on all sides of the country can take the benefit from this Institute.

All the hon. Members' suggestions had been noted and we shall see what can be done to implement those suggestions, when we bring forward a comprehensive Bill which, I hope, will be very soon.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Central Government is formulating any scheme to grow forests in areas in Rajasthan Canal and its distributaries.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have got in the drought prone areas desert development programme. This comes under the Rural Reconstruction Ministry. We have other schemes of forestry in all these areas and in the canal areas where trees are to be planted.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): About Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Karan Singh has also suggested. I would like to know whether you have taken up this issue with the J&K Government. In case you have taken up this issue with them, what were their reactions to that. In my place there should not be any controversy about the application of this Act. Application of this act to Jammu and Kashmir is the concern of the State Government. Their consent is necessary to make any Central Laws applicable there.

You should take up the matter with the Jammu and Kashmir Government in this regard. I feel that this Act should be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir also.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: All I can say is that we will do everything to persuade the J&K Government in the matter as I have already said.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए रैवेन्यु अर्न करने का स्रोत है, जब तक आप उनको कम्पैन्सेट नहीं करेंगे तो यह दूसरे, तीसरे

जंगलात कटते रहेंगे । इस तरह आप कैसे उनको बचा पायेंगे ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Well, I do not know why the States should ask for compensation if only we want to help them to conserve their own resources.

After all, the ultimate gain will be to the State if the forests are safe. I do not think that immediate compensation in our view is possible. That was also true in the case of prohibition. Another point that I would like to mention is this. Then I will conclude. Shri Ajit Singh mentioned about the large-scale de-forestation in catchment areas and in the heavy silting near reservoirs and river beds. I am told that degradation of forest lands is in Nepal wherefrom most of our rivers flow. Most of our rivers come from that part to this sub-continent of Asia. We have been taking up this question with the Royal Nepalese Government. We are also prepared to help that Government to do some re-forestation in the catchment areas from where our rivers flow. There is no doubt that the amount of silt is increasing. Floods are also mainly on account of de-forestation and degradation of forest and hill areas in that country. We shall see what can be done. We shall take up the matter with the Royal Nepalese government and Indian government would also be prepared to help finance re-forestation programme in Nepal if the government of Nepal agrees to it.

Sir, I think I have covered all the points. I, therefore, hope that this Bill beneficial act as it is and because of its urgency, first brought in the form of ordinance and now we are coming forward with this Bill to replace the ordinance—would receive the unanimous support of the House so that there is further awareness amongst the people of India to save our forests.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक के पीछे जो मंशा जाहिर की है, उससे तो कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है । प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का दोहन होना चाहिए, किन्तु प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को यदि नष्ट कर दिया जाये, तो उससे मिलने वाले लाभ हमेशा हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो जाते हैं । यह बात निश्चित है कि पेड़ लगाना एक बड़ा मुश्किल काम है । जिस प्रकार की मेहनत एक बालक का पोषण कर के उसे नौजवान बनाने में होती है, वही मेहनत पेड़ लगाने में होती है । यह कोई आसान काम नहीं है । जंगल लगाने का काम केवल जंगल का विचार करने से पूरा नहीं होगा । इसके लिए हमें अच्छे साधनों की आवश्यकता होगी । भले ही हमारा लक्ष्य, साध्य या उद्देश्य बड़ा अच्छा हो, किन्तु उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए हमें तत्परता के साथ आवश्यक साधन जुटाने होंगे ।

पिछले 33 बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान के जंगलों में कमी हुई है । हमारे देश के सारे भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 22.74 प्रतिशत फ़ारेस्ट है । किन्तु वास्तव में फ़ारेस्ट कितना रह गया है, इसके बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने शंका जाहिर की है । इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि यदि प्राकृतिक सम्पदा नष्ट हो जायेगी, तो देश का जलवायु बिगड़ेगा और वायु का प्रदूषण बढ़ेगा । जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, जो काम मनुष्य के शरीर के लिए फेफड़े, लंग्ज करते हैं, वही काम धरती के लिए फ़ारेस्ट करते हैं । किन्तु लंग्ज स्वस्थ रहें और अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सकें, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि उनका संरक्षण किया जाये और उन्हें आवश्यक पोषण दिया जाये । जब लंग्ज ही ठीक नहीं रहेगा, तो शरीर का अस्तित्व भी नहीं होगा ।

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

इस सदन में वनवासियों के बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश में भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 21 प्रतिशत जंगल है। वहां की आबादी में भी 21, 22 प्रतिशत से अधिक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं। उनकी स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कुछ स्कीम्ज बनानी चाहिए। सारे देश के इस प्रकार के लोगों की अवस्था को सुधारना चाहिए। लोगों की मंशा तो बहुत अच्छी होती है, हम पार्लियामेंट में अच्छे विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन विचारों से किसी का पेट नहीं भरता है।

आज वनवासी भूखा है। 33 वर्ष के बाद भी सभ्य समाज की छांह भी उस पर नहीं पड़ी है। वन-कन्दराओं में रहने वाले वे लोग आज भी तीस साल पहले की सी स्थिति में रहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ है, डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन स्वतंत्र नागरिकता के अधिकारों की कल्पना भी उन लोगों को नहीं है। इस विधेयक की मंशा के बारे में किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : हमारी नीयत भी साफ़ है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : श्री राव की नीयत के बारे में कोई शंका नहीं हो सकती है। जब उनके जैसा सज्जन और अच्छा व्यक्ति मिनिस्ट्री में है, तो निश्चित रूप से अच्छे काम होंगे। मुझे इसके बारे में कोई शंका नहीं है। लेकिन अभी तक काम नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय के पीछे जो सारा विभाग है, वह जंगल की भूल-भुलैया से भी ज्यादा ख़तरनाक है, क्योंकि वहां जो जंगल से मिलने वाले लाभ हैं उन को वे वास्तव में लुटेरों की तरह लूट कर चले जाते हैं। पता नहीं लगता, जंगल के जंगल काट दिए जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद का जंगल काट कर रख दिया, बस्तर का जंगल काट कर रख दिया। बड़े बड़े सेठों ने अपने कागज के कारखानों के लिए जंगलों को काट डाला है। मैंने अमलाई के पेपर कारखाने को देखा है, सारे जंगल बेतरतीब काट डाले गए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह सोचता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो नियंत्रण करने की बात है, एक व्यक्ति यहां बैठ कर के नियंत्रण करे, चाहे भले ही वह कितना अच्छा हो, सारे देश का नियंत्रण करना उस के लिए संभव नहीं होगा। सारे अधिकारों को बांटने के बाद उन को देखने की बात की जा सकती है किन्तु नियंत्रण की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इसलिए मैं ने जो अध्यादेश का विरोध किया है, मैं अपनी जगह पर हूं। किसी भी प्रकार से राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों को नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम प्रदेशों की किसी भी प्रकार की स्कीमें होंगी तो उनके लिए तुरन्त स्वीकृति देंगे चाहे वह सड़क बनाने की हों, उद्योग खोलने की हों, बांध बनाने की या नहरें बनाने की हों या खनिज के उत्खनन की योजनाएं हों, इन के लिए हम स्वीकृति तुरन्त देंगे। लेकिन इन सारी बातों में ब्यूरोक्रेसी काफी बाधक होगी। किसी बात के लिए भी स्वीकृति मिलने में काफ़ी अड़चन आएगी और प्रदेश की प्रगति रुकेगी। मुझे पता है कि कई प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो बिजली उत्पादन के लिए या बांध बनाने के लिए हैं लेकिन आज वह केन्द्र सरकार के निर्णय नहीं करने के कारण अधूरे पड़े हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इतना जल है, इतनी नदियां हैं जिन से बहुत मात्रा में बिजली का उत्पादन हो सकता है और उस ऊर्जा के माध्यम से सारे विकास

किए जा सकते हैं । आप के पास उत्पादन के सूत्र है लेकिन केवल उन के होने से काम नहीं चलेगा, ऐसे सूत्रों का दोहन किस प्रकार से किया जायगा, उसके लिए आप कितने डिटरमिण्ड हैं, कितने निश्चयपूर्वक आप उस को पूरा करना चाहते हैं उस के ऊपर सारा विकास आधारित होता है । इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों का जो अधिकार है वह रहना चाहिए । निश्चित रूप से उन्हें मार्ग-दर्शन मिलते रहना चाहिए किन्तु उनके अधिकारों का हस्तांतरण या उन पर डाका नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए । यही मेरा नम्र निवेदन है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Mr. Satyanarayan Jatia to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 25th October, 1980.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendment No. 6, Mr. Daga?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put the consideration motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(*Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments to be moved.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

Page 1,

after line 16, *insert*—

"(iii) that the texture and composition of the forest with traditional trees useful to the tribal people be changed by foreign trees for commercial reasons.

(iv) that any job in the forest area is given to non-forest people." (8)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 1,

after line 16, *insert*—

"Provided that any Scheduled Tribe inhabitant of a forest shall have the right to cut and use dry woods for his domestic purposes without damaging the forest whatsoever." (14)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 16, *insert*—

"Provided that no such order shall be made in respect of any forest land inhabited by tribals in any State or Union territory." (17)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call Shri A. K. Roy, to speak on his amendment. Mr. Roy, please be brief.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the tribal people in the forest area stand neglected in every sphere of our life. Now, they stand neglected in the Parliament also, because we are not getting any time for discussion on their problems. Sir, the fate of forest is connected with the fate of the tribal people. We cannot imagine or we cannot conceive of the development of forest without taking into consideration the needs and sentiments of the tribal people there. I have put this amendment on my personal experience. I have had the opportunity of visiting this forest area last year when there was unrest in that area, which is still continuing, I found that the entire tribal people of Chhotanagpur were very much perturbed and feeling unrest. There is a great unrest in them even now and the cause of unrest has got some important definite impact which I want to incorporate even in your preliminary Bill. Sir, have put the amendment as—

> "that the texture and composition of the forest with traditional trees useful to the tribal people be changed by foreign trees for commercial reasons."

This point has also been mentioned by one of the hon. Members on that side. In the Kolhan forest range just on the border between Orissa and Bihar State there was a firing. In that firing 3 Adivasis were killed. I visited the Sereida region and enquired into the matter as to what prompted them to resort to firing. I was told that the tribal people were cutting the trees and that was the reason why there was firing. To prevent them from cutting the trees, they had resorted to firing. I could get some idea as to the incidents and on enquiry from some other people I came to know that the tribals will never resort to large scale cutting of trees for trade purposes. There were three hill areas in that region. I went to one of the hill regions and I found that that hill area was full of trees and other plants whereas in another hill area I found to my surprise that there was no tree at all. I asked the people there how could it happen? I was told that on account of a sudden policy pursued by the Forest Corporation of Bihar Government some time back, they were forced to resort to cutting of sal trees. Sir, I may bring to the notice of the House that Sal plants cannot be artificially grown. The research in that area is still in its infancy. If these trees are cut by the Corporation, the tribal people resent, that because these trees are very useful. The leaves, the roots, fruits of those trees are very useful. But they are now replacing the Sal trees with Saghwan trees. That is why the tribal people resisted that action and firing took place. It is a misfortune that after 30 years of independence, we have discovered that everything in India is bad, our machines are bad, our food is bad, our language is bad, our dress is bad. Now, we have discovered that our trees are also bad. In that way, we are now replacing these areas with barren lands and that way we are not only disturbing the ecological balance but we are disturbing the social balance. That is why I am pressing that this particular amendment must be inserted so that not only the forest area should not be used for non-forest purposes but also the original texture and composition of the forest should not be changed.

Now, many jobs in the forest areas are going to the non-forest people. Tribals are being eliminated. Even in the Forest Department they are not getting jobs. That is why, I have moved my amendment with the idea that no job in the forest area should be given to the non-forest people. It is because these people who live in the forests know their jobs well. The jobs connected with the forest department and the forest operations should be left for the tribal people instead of giving these to the contractors and others.

Only a few days ago there was firing at Gua, more than fifteen tribals were killed. We must take into consideration the economic problems faced by the tribals. As I said, all the jobs connected with the forests should be left entirely to the tribal people. They can do it either as a cooperative or in any other manner. That is why I have moved my amendment.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मेरा संशोधन बहुत साधारण है। मैं विधेयक की धारा–2 में "परन्तुक" जुड़वाना चाहता हूं :

"Provided that any Scheduled Tribe inhabitant of a forest shall have the right to cut and use dry woods for his domestic purposes without damaging the forest whatsoever."

मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब के समय और इस विधेयक को पेश करते समय कहा कि हम जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात करना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर आप की मंशा ऐसी है तो इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में आप को कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस संशोधन के जरिये मैं आप से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि परम्परागत जमाने से आदिवासी, यानी वे लोग जो हमेशा जंगलों में रहते आये हैं, उन्हें अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए सूखी लकड़ी काटने और पत्ता ले लेने का अधिकार रहा है, वह अधिकार बना रहे। अब जो कानून आप ला रहे हैं, कहते जरूर हैं कि उन पर हमला नहीं किया जायेगा, लेकिन जो आप के अधिकारी हैं, चाहे वे आप के अधिकारी हों या राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी हों, उन के द्वारा किस तरह से जंगलों का सत्यानाश किया जाता है, यह आप जानते ही हैं और इन लोगों का भी वे सत्यानाश करते रहे हैं और आगे भी करेंगे। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस "परन्तुक" को जोड़ कर हमारे आदिवासियों को, जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, आश्वस्त कीजिए कि उन के इस अधिकार पर कोई बन्दिश नहीं होगी। हम आप के जबानी जमा-खर्च पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जबानी जमा-खर्च तो आप पिछले 33 सालों से करते आ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस "परन्तुक" को जोड़ कर उनके अन्दर जो सन्देह की भावना है उस को दूर कीजिए और उन के इस अधिकार को बरकरार रखिये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : नेशनल कमीशन आन फारेस्ट, 1976 में आप का आब्जर्वेशन है जो कम-से-कम 500 पेजेज की लिखी हुई है—उस का आधार क्या है ? सभापति जी, आप ला को समझते हैं, मैंने इस को पढ़ा है, मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें फारेस्ट कन्जर्वेशन बिल का सवाल नहीं है यह है फारेस्ट रिजरवेशन बिल—खाली जमीन को रिजर्व कर दिया जाए। आदिवासियों के लिए उन्होंने आब्जरवेशन किया है —

In Chapter 41 on Forest Policy, we have stated that both from the point of forest development and economic well-being of the tribals, shifting cultivation should be regulated, contained and replaced as expeditiously as possible but, any such programme should form part of the wider plan for tribal welfare. Tribal welfare should be ensured not only by satisfying their domestic needs from the forests but also by recognising the priority needs for their direct employment in forestry practices.

यह आपका खुद का ही निर्णय है। अब आप इस निर्णय के खिलाफ यह बिल ला रहे हैं। अगर किसी आदिवासी ने जंगल गिरा दिया तो उसका एक्सप्लनेशन देखिए। उससे आपका परपज फ्रस्टेड हो जाएगा और आदिवासियों में असंतोष पैदा हो जाएगा।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I very carefully heard the Hon. Members, moving various amendments but the scope and purpose of this Bill is very limited and their fears are absolutely unfounded. We are not going to interfere through this measure with their rights. We are not restricting any existing rights of the tribals or of anybody, for that matter. Nor are we conferring any new rights on anybody, nor are we interefering with the State Governments' powers to plant what they like in their forest areas. The limited purpose of this Bill is that wherever forest areas are sought to be diverted to some other purpose, approval of the Central Government will be sought. That is all and, therefore, none of the amendments is acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 8, 14 and 17 moved to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 8, 14 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Constitution of Advisory Committee*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 2—

after "fit" *insert*—

"but not exceeding five out of which two shall be from the State where the reserved forest is situated." (7)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 2—

for "such number of persons as it may deem fit"

Substitute "tribal members of both the Houses of Parliament." (9)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

For Clause 3, *substitute*—

"3. The Central Government may constitute Committees consisting of Pramukhs, MLAs, MLCs and M.Ps. of the area at divisional forest level to advise the Government with regard to—

(i) the grant of approval under section 2;

(ii) conservation of forests;

(iii) release the 'Ryoti' and 'Kodkar' paddy fields and other agricultural lands for no-forest purposes; and

(iv) provide compensation to the farmers at the rate of rupees two hundred and fifty per acre to boost up social forestry." (13)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 2—

after "persons" *insert*—

"including real representative from the tribal people living in the forest". (15)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: One word. The Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it may deem fit to advise the State Government with regard to the grant and

approval under Section 2. Now, I have submitted an amendment that this Committee should consist of three members from the Central Government and two members from the State, so that they can be consulted and that can be done. I have submitted this question. After all, you want to form a Committee. And you want to form a Committee for the purpose of reservation of forests. I say two members from the State should also be included in the Committee.

SHRI A. K. ROY: 'For the number of persons as it may deem fit,' I have put, Sir, 'the tribal members of both the Houses of Parliament.' The Committee should be formed from the tribal members of both the Houses of Parliament irrespective of their party affiliations. Political considerations should not be put here. The persons who have got a living connection with the forests should be given chance.

Sir, I want to stress this because this is nothing. It can be accepted, Sir, and I want to impress on the Minister that so long, for 30 years, we have left to the forest experts, the officers, the politicians the contractors. We are reduced to this state and now at least, we should learn to leave the forest to the tribal so that we can obtain good results.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): इस संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक अध्यादेश के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को यह आशंका थी कि यह वन संरक्षक बिल नहीं है बल्कि वनों को उजाड़ने वाला बिल हो जायगा । इसका कारण यह है कि 33 वर्ष में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जहां 33 प्रतिशत भूमि में जंगल लगने चाहियें वहां जिस भूमि में जंगल थे वह भी घट कर 20 प्रतिशत रह गई है । एफारेस्टेशन के स्थान पर दिन-व-दिन डिफारेस्टेशन ही ज्यादा जोर पकड़ता जा रहा है । वन विभाग के जितने अधिकारी हैं वे जंगलों को बेच बेच कर अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिए अबाध गति से उनको कटवाने में लगे हुए हैं । बिहार में अभी पांच लाख से ज्यादा मुकदमें इस कारण से अदालतों में पड़े हुए हैं और लगता ऐसा है कि वन विभाग का काम केवल मुकदमें बाजी करना रह गया है । जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, उन को इस विभाग ने मुकदमों में फंसा दिया है । मंत्री महोदय ने ब्यूरोक्रेटाइजेशन के लिए इस बिल को रखा है और हम लोग चाहते हैं कि इस का डैमोक्रेटाइजेशन हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि डिविजनल स्तर पर कमेटियां बनाई जाएं और वहां के जितने भी स्थानीय एम एल ए हैं या एम एल सी हैं उनको उन कमेटियों में रखा जाए ताकि अधिकारी जो जंगल बेचते चले जा रहे हैं उन पर इसकी रिसपांसिबिलिटी फिक्स की जा सके और जो अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हों वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझ कर काम कर सकें । अगर जनता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं रहेंगे और केवल वन विभाग के या सरकारी अधिकारी ही रहेंगे और वही सब कुछ करेंगे तो यह साफ़ बात है कि और भी ज्यादा जंगल साफ होते चले जाएंगे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस बार नहीं तो आगे चल कर इस तरह की कमेटी के गठन पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : धारा 3 की दूसरी पंक्ति में जहां परसन का उल्लेख है वहां उसके बाद मैं चाहता हूं कि यह वाक्य जोड़ दिया जाए :

"including real representative from the tribal people living in the forest."

मैंने यह संशोधन इसलिए दिया है कि जो आप कमेटी बनाना चाहते हैं उस में कम से से कम एक आदमी ऐसा जरूर रहे जो आदिवासियों के स्वार्थों की, हितों की

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाला हो। आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि नौकरशाहों को ही आप कमेटी में रख लेंगे या फिर अपने चहेतों को रख लेंगे और वे आपकी ही बात को मानेंगे और जो आप चाहेंगे वही करवा लेंगे और आदिवासियों के हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। वे अपने हित की बात आपके सामने रख सकें इस वास्ते मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है। इस वास्ते उनके बीच जंगलों में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उन में से ही अगर किसी को रखा जाता है तो सही मानों में वही उनका प्रतिनिधि हो सकता है और उसको ही आप चुनें न कि अपनी तरफ से किसी को उस कमेटी में बिठा दें। ऐसा करना ज्यादा जनतांत्रिक होगा और लोग इसको ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे। यही मेरे संशोधन का मंशा है।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am sorry I cannot accept any of the amendments. Mr. Daga wants representatives of the State to be on the Committee. Mr. A. K. Roy wants all the tribal Members of the two Houses to form the Committee. Mr. Verma wants all the MLCs and MLAs to be on this Committee, and Mr. Shastri wants the real representative. I do not know he can identify 'real' representatives of the tribals. Therefore, these are impracticable suggestions. This Bill is actually to restrict the powers of the State governments to take out areas from forests and State governments also cannot do it without our approval. It is not possible to accept these amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have to put the amendments to vote.

Is Mr. Daga pressing his amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 7 was, by leave withdrawn.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 2, line 2,—

for "such number of persons as it may deem fit"

substitute "tribal members of both the Houses of Parliament." (9)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 56] **[15.JJ hrs.**

AYES

Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Horo, Shri N. E.
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
Khan, Shri Mahammod Hasan
Kunhambu, Shri K.
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusheb
Pathak, Shri Ananda

Rajan, Shri K. A.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Verma, Shri Chandradeo prasad
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Anwar Ahmad, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharadwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Brar, Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri A. C.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jai Narain Roat, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandaswamy, Shri M.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Krishan Dutt, Shri
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri A. R.
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mohite, Shri Yashwantrao
More, Shri Ramkrishna
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murugian, Shri S.
Nagaratnam, Shri T.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Palaniappan, Shri C.
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kundanthai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Saminuddin, Shri
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Mundar
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri C. B. N.
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivaprakasam, Shri D. S. A.
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Subburaman, Shri A. G.
Sunder Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is:

AYES : 37

NOES : 133

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 13 moved by Shri R. L. P. Verma and 15 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill...

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): We want conservation of forests and afforestation. But the Minister through the Ordinance the Bill wants to snatch away powers from State Governments. He says that he wants to restrict powers of the State Governments in this regard. But I want to remind the hon. Agriculture Minister that you can convert a Bill into an Act but without the co-operation of State Governments, you cannot conserve forests and afforestation cannot be done. When I suggested that the representatives of the State Governments should be taken in this Committee, you said that you did not want to burden the State Governments with this. This type of attitude

*The following Members also recorded their votes:
NOES: Sarvashree A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhari and Birbal.

will not serve your purpose. You have said that the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and those who are residing in the forests will be protected. But after the promulgation of this Ordinance, hundreds of people are being evicted from forest areas. If you honestly want to conserve forests, preserve the forest wealth and its development, you must have to seek the cooperation of State Governments. So, you should change your attitude in this regard.

You have categorically assured the House that when the tribal land in forest areas will be taken for development by the State Governments, State Governments will not require permission from the Central Government. For the development of the area, electrification, construction of canals, roads, etc. will be needed. So, you should assure State Governments and issue a circular that for construction of canals, roads, electrification, etc. in the tribal forest areas, no permission is necessary. In my constituency there is a forest area. The Irrigation Department has agreed that gravitation canal will be constructed and irrigation would be done by the gravitation system. But, after the passing of this Ordinance, this irrigation work, this development work, has been held up. Will you instruct the State Governments, will you issue circulars saying that approval would not be required for the construction of canals, roads and electrification? I want a categorical assurance from the Minister.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलेसर) : सभापति महोदय, बनों के संरक्षण का जो यह बिल आया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इधर ध्यान तो गया।

जहां तक बन बढ़ाने का सवाल है उस भूमि में बन लगाये जायें जो उपजाऊ न हों, जैसे अरावली की शाखायें हैं जो राजस्थान से लेकर बम्बई तक फली हैं और करोड़ों बिघे में हैं, उन पर कोई भी पेड़ नहीं है। उस पूरे पहाड़ पर पेड़ लगाये जा सकते हैं। इसी तरह रेल की पटरियां कितने ही लाख बीघे होगीं, उन पर भी पेड़ नहीं हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि उन सारी पटरियों पर पेड़ लगना चाहिए। ऐसे ही हिमाचल और बिन्ध्याचल के पहाड़ों पर पेड़ लगाए जाये जो खाली पड़े हैं। जितने दरियां हैं उनके किनारे ये पेड़ लगाये जाने चाहिए। जैसे चम्बल का बिहड़ है, कई लाख बिघे जमीन पड़ी है, उसमें पेड लगायें और बाकी जो दूसरी नदियां हैं जैसे यमुना या गंगा है, हम सारी नदियों के किनारे दरख्त लगायें तो उससे जमीन का कटान भी रुक सकता है और पेड़ भी काफी हो सकते हैं।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है, मेरे अपने क्षेत्र के अन्दर यह मुसीबत है कि जंगलात जो लिए गए हैं उनके बीच के रास्ते नहीं दिए गए हैं। एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में जाने के लिए दो दो मील घूम कर जाना पड़ता है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन के बीच से सीधे रास्ते लोगों के और सवारियों के आने जाने के लिए दें। इसके अलावा आस-पास के जितने भी गांव हैं जो वनों के चारों तरफ लगे हुए हैं उनके जानवरों को वहां चरने के लिए छूट दी जाये और घास खोदने की छूट उनको दी जाये। इसी तरह जैसे शहद की मक्खी शहद इकट्ठा करती है गरीब लोग उसके छत्ते को तोड़ कर वह शहद निकाल सकें और उस को बेचकर अपना गुजारा कर सकें, इसके लिए इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसे ही गोंद ढाक का पत्ता, तेंदू का पत्ता ढाक का फल उन जंगलों से लेने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। सूखी लकड़ी वह लोग जंगलों से ले सकें इसकी इजाजत होनी चाहिए। जंगलात के लिए गांवों की जमीनें तो ले ली गई लेकिन आज उन गांव वालों के पास अपने जानवरों को चराने के लिए चरागाह नहीं रह गये हैं। तो उनके जानवरों को वहां चरने की छूट हो और उन जंगलों से घास भी खोदने की छूट हो। इसी प्रकार जैसे महुवे का फूल है जो किसी काम नहीं आता, लेकिन गरीब लोग उसको तोड़ कर उससे अपना गुजारा करते थे, उसके लिए उनको इजाजत दी

[चौधरी मुलतान सिंह]

जाय। इस तरह से जैसा मैंने बताया, ढांक का पत्ता है, तेंदू का पत्ता है, गोंद है, शहद है, ये ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन से हजारों आदमी अपना पेट पाल सकते हैं। लेकिन वह उन को तोड़ने नहीं देते। ठेकेदार और अधिकारी मिलकर उसमें गोलमाल करते हैं आज से दस साल पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के सदन में यह मामला आया था कि युकलिप्टस के सारे पेड़ चार आने टन के हिसाब से बिरला को दे दिए गए कागज बनाने के लिए जबकि चार आने मन भी वह नहीं मिल सकता।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उस पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये। देश में जगह की कमी नहीं है, बहुत सी जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है। यह बात सही है कि दरख्त लगाए जायें। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कानून बना हुआ है कि अगर कोई पेड़ लगायेगा तो उसकी आधी कीमत वह ले लेगा। दरख्तों की वजह से जो पक्षी उड़कर खेतों में जाते हैं और नुकशान करते हैं जिससे पैदावार कम होती है तो वहां पर लगान माफ कर देना चाहिए।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने थोड़ा-सा टाइम मुझे बोलने के लिए दिया।

श्री एन० ई० होरो : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बिल बहुत देर से आया है, इसको बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कांप्रिहेसिब बिल लाने की बात कही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं अगर इस बिल को सलैक्ट कमैटी में भेज दिया जाता तो वहां से बड़ी अच्छी ओपिनियन्स मिल सकती थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वन नीति का सम्बंध हमारी आर्थिक नीति से है। इण्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है। अभी आपने सुना होगा कि जंगल क्षेत्र में जो आदिवासी लोग बसते हैं उनकी जीविका का साधन जंगल ही होते हैं। अब तक हमारी नीति इतनी कमजोर थी कि हमारे जंगल बरबाद होते रहे। फारेस्ट पालिसी के तहत सरकार ने क्या किया? ट्रेडीशनल फारेस्ट क्लियर करके उनकी जगह पर ठीक वुड का प्लान्टेशन शुरू कर दिया गया जिसके लिए वर्लड बैंक से भी पैसा मिला। ऐसा करते समय यह कभी नहीं सोचा गया कि आदिवासी जो कि इन जंगलों पर आश्रित हैं उनके जीने का क्या साधन होगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज बिहार में सिंहभूमि जिले में वन आन्दोलन चल रहा है पिछले कई सालों से जिसके चलते वहां पर गोलियां चली हैं जिनमें लोग मरे हैं। हमने बिहार सरकार से यह बात कही कि जिन मुद्दों के चलते यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है उनके सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की जानी चाहिए। बिहार में आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है जिसके मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी हैं, उनसे हमने बार बार कहा कि कम से कम बातचीत तो शुरू की जानी चाहिए ताकि सरकार को पता लग सके कि यह जंगल जो साफ हो रहे हैं उसका क्या कारण है। लेकिन आज भी सरकार की नीति अच्छी नहीं है, संवेदनशील नहीं है और इस ढंग से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मैं यहां पर बिहार की बात करना चाहता हूं कि उस क्षेत्र में बिहार की सरकार ने 30 साल में क्या किया? उन्होंने आदिवासियों के जो ट्रेडीशनल फारेस्ट थे, जिस पर उनके ट्रेडीशनल राइटस थे, उनको बिना नोटिफिकेशन के अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और उन को बरबाद कर दिया। आदिवासी वहां से लाह या कोकून पैदा करते थे, उन को महरूम कर दिया। मैं एक उदाहरण आपको दूंगा। रांची जिले के मानसकम ग्राम में करीब 50 एकड़ जमीन

आदिवासियों की ट्रेडीशनल राइट्स की थी जिसको बिहार सरकार ने डिपार्टमैन्टली, बिना नोटिफिकेशन के ले लिया और उसका कोई मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया गया । वहां पर एक फारेस्ट रैस्ट हाउस बना है । जब उन लोगों ने देखा कि गवर्नमैन्ट ने कुछ नहीं किया तो उस पर उन्होंने दखल किया और आज तीन साल से आदिवासी दखल में हैं । इस प्रकार की बहुत सी जमीनें बिहार में हैं । सिंहभूमि में आदिवासियों ने जंगल को बर्बाद करने के ख्याल से नहीं काटा । उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी जमीन पर सरकार ने गैर-कानूनी दखल कर लिया है, इस लिए हम इस पर दखल करेंगे । आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि जिस जंगल से आदिवासियों की जीविका चलती है उसको बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते लेकिन कम्युनिकेशन गैप की वजह से सरकार जो पालिसी चलाती है उसको वे समझ नहीं सकते हैं । न ही सरकार आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को समझती है । इस प्रकार से बहुत से मुद्दे हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि अगले सत्र में सरकार यहां पर एक कांप्रिहैंसिव बिल लाये । इन सभी मुद्दों पर विचार करके, इस बिल को लायें, ताकि हमारी फारेस्ट नीति अच्छी तरह से चल सके और किसी को तकलीफ न हो । जो फारेस्ट कन्जर्वेशन का काम आप करना चाहते हैं, वह काम हो और इस से देश की प्रगति हो विशेष कर कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की, जिनकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में कोई गड़बड़ न हो ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं दो बिन्दुओं पर बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन समय की कमी की वजह से मैं एक बिन्दू को छोड़ देता हूं । जिस एक बिन्दू पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि सरकार और हम सभी जंगलों का संरक्षण चाहते हैं और उसको वृद्धि भी चाहते हैं । सचमुच मे ऐसी बात है, तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि जंगलों से ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कीजिए । सबसे बड़ा गुनाहगार अगर कोई है, तो जंगलों को बर्बाद करने वाले ये ठेकेदार हैं । जो लोग ठेकेदारों को बहाल करते हैं, उन लोगों से उनकी मिली भगत रहती है और वैस्टेड इण्टरैस्ट डवेलप कर जाता है और जंगलों को काटा जाता है जिन को नहीं काटा जाना चाहिए, उनको भी ठेकेदार काटना शुरू कर देते हैं । यही इतिहास है, जो पिछले 33 वर्षों से चला आ रहा है और ठेकेदार लोग माला-माल हो रहे हैं । इसके साथ कुछ राजनीतिक नेता भी माला-माल हो रहे हैं । इसलिए इसको बन्द कीजिए । यह माला-माली बन्द कीजिए और जंगलों को बढ़ाइए । वहां के आदिवासियों को संरक्षण दीजिए । उनके जीवन को प्रगति के पथ पर ले चलिए, तब जाकर आपकी मंशा पूरी होगी, नहीं तो नहीं होगी ।

मैं एक बार पुनः मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को अविलम्ब समाप्त कीजिए । कानून बना कर इसको कानूनी कर दीजिए ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): An important Bill is before the House. But a mere Bill will not give any substantial help to the country. Forest wealth is really a big wealth, and our hon. Minister quoted from the Rig Veda showing the superiority of the forest over other things. In Karnataka, about 1800 acres of valuable land is going to be submerged because of a hydel project that is to be taken up. I request the hon. Minister and the Government of India to see that forests are not destroyed unless there is absolute necessity.

The country's future depends on the forest wealth of the land. We find that fuel is becoming scarce. Even

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

villagers do not get sufficient fuel, and they have to struggle hard. As it is, most of our industries like paper, matches, plastics, rayon etc., depend upon forests, and mere Bills and lectures will not do. Something practical must be done.

As a matter of fact, a law has been passed in Karnataka that anybody cutting a tree without permission will be imprisoned, but it is only on paper because last week, in the name of the agriculturists' agitation, a few lakhs worth of forest wealth was destroyed.

So, whatever may be the difficulties, unless and until our forest resources are conserved and developed and careful action is taken, it will be very difficult for our country to progress.

15.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When I built my house years ago, teakwood cost Rs 2 per cubic foot. It is now costing Rs. 200, i.e., a hundred times. Therefore, the wealth, the industry and the life of this country depend upon forests, and apart from this Bill, Government should take all steps necessary to protect them. For every tree that is cut, four should be planted.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member from West Bengal expressed an anxiety again that this measure might hamper the development programmes and activities in the States. He also charged me with a wrong attitude towards the States. I have to very humbly say that the Central Government has no intention at all to interfere with the legitimate and necessary development activities that are to be carried out. All development work will take place in the States according to the plan and with the sanction of the Planning Commission. I assure the House that States will be taken into confidence before a decision is taken at the Central level. They will be given all opportunity to put forward their case and there should be no difficulty, to my mind, in that respect if it is felt that the forest land is necessarily required for development of a particular area or for a development project.

Shri Horo also expressed anxiety in this respect. We are very sympathetic towards the tribals. Shri Multan Singh also voiced the feelings of tribals, of people living on forest produce. This Bill has nothing to do with the existing rights of the people to the forest produce, whether it is bee-keeping or collecting of Tendu leaves or collecting wood from forest area or grazing of cattle. That is not within the scope of this Bill but only seeks to limit the absolute powers of the State Government to de-reserve an area which has been notified as forest area.

An anxiety has also been expressed by Shri Horo who represents tribal area, about the policy of planting commercial trees in forest areas in place of traditional trees that have been growing in those areas and are more beneficial for the tribals. This will be doing a lot of harm and damage to the interests of the tribals. That is a different matter altogether. We shall separately think about it as has been suggested I have also committed the Government that we are bringing a comprehensive Bill covering all these points and looking into all these things very soon. Shri Ramavatar Shastri's point has already been accepted about the policy of eliminating contractors.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You have accepted but not implemented.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This will be done in a period of five years, As I said, that will take time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming from Assam. The people over there complained that all peasants are being evicted. I will submit a Memorandum from them.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This Bill is to stop that sort of thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I take up Papers to be laid.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I am on a point of order. We have repeatedly raised in this House the question of Papers being laid with this kind of notice. Last time you read out something from the Committee on papers Laid, when it is a question of Rs. 50 lakhs, it should be done the same day. I do not understand why Rs. 50 lakhs is involved in this paper. Why could it not wait till Monday? [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1679/80]. Why is it necessary to lay it, with this short notice, just now when it violates your Direction too! There must be a reasoning for it. The rules are very clear.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I think, we have earlier also said in the House that whenever a senstive notification of this natture is issued, because of the direction given by the Subordinate Legislation Committee that such a notification be laid on the Table of the House before it goes out, in utter respect to the House that no sooner such a notification is issued than we bring it to the notice of the House. When we seek the indulgence of the House to lay it immediately on the Table of the House, we also seek the indulgence of showing respect to the House rather than anything else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that Notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedures and changes in import and Central Excise Duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, if issued before 6 P.M. on a day should be laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on the same day. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. The Notifications included in today's Supplementary List of Business involve revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs. The Notifications have been issued today and the Deputy Minister for Finance has sought permission to lay them on the Table today. The Notifications have been allowed to be laid in pursuance of recommendation of the Committee.

So, it is not a point of order. Shri Barot may now lay the papers.

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is it more than Rs. 50 lakhs?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Yes.

Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 243-Cus. and 244-Cus. (Hindi and English versions), published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods imported into India by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, in connection with the training of Indian competitors and for conducting the Asian Games, 1982, from the whole of Customs Duties leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

15.26 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to move:

"That the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses for examination and report with instructions to report on the last day of the first week of the next session of Lok Sabha;

That the Committee shall consist of 21 Members, 14 from this House to be nominated by the Speaker and 7 from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha;

That the Speaker shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That the House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members nominated to the Joint Committee by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I want to seek a clarification. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance or will you, Sir, give an assurance that no member of the Joint Committee shall be one who has either taken or given dowry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You meet the Speaker in his chamber.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The first person to be disqualified would be Dr. Subramaniam Swamy!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses for examination and report with instructions to report on the last day of the first week of the next session of Lok Sabha;

That the Committee shall consist of 21 Members, 14 from this House to be nominated by the Speaker and 7 from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha;

That the Speaker shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That the House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members nominated to the Joint Committee by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before we take up the Private Members' business. I have to inform the House that, as agreed upon in the Business Advisory Committee, we are going to sit upto 9 P.M. today. We take up the Private Members' business upto 6 P.M. Afterwards, we will take up the legislative business. Statutory Resolutions and other Bills.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Any arrangement for dinner?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The other day, when a dinner was announced, everyone from the Opposition side said, no, no. So, no dinner today. I make an announcement, no dinner.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That day, it was offered on their behalf. Today, we want it from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, all of you join and give me dinner.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th December, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th December, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Private Members' business. Bills to be introduced.

Mr. Rajagopal Naidu; he is absent.

Mr. George Fernandes; he is also absent.

Mr. Bhopendra Jha; he is also absent.

15.31 hrs.

CHIT FUNDS BILL*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 38)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-1980.

15.32 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Insertion of new section* 250A)

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 199)

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

DOWRY PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(*Amendment of sections* 2, 3, *etc.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion by Shrimati Pramila Dandavate on 5th December, 1980:—

"That the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

and also further consideration of the amendment moved.

Mr. Sunder Singh to continue.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आज 2 घण्टे का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय इस डिस्कशन के लिए ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted was two hours and we are left with 34 minutes. Let those 34 minutes be over and then I will take the sense of the House. For your information, there are still tweleve more speakers.

Mr. Sunder Singh. You have already spoken for eleven minutes. Now, you have only four minutes.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : इससे काम नहीं बनेगा, कम से कम 10 मिनट दिये जायें ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़ा हैरान हूं कि पहले जमाने में तो लड़कियां बिकती थीं, अब लड़के बिकते हैं और लड़के भी वह जो बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं, आई० ए० एस०, पी० सी० एस० हैं जिनकी हजारों रु० तनख्वाह होती है, आम तौर पर ऐसे ही लड़कों की वजह से दहेज की लानत है । मैं बड़ा हैरान हूं कि हमें आज़ादी मिले 33 साल हो गये हैं, मगर सोसाइटी की यह लानत अभी तक नहीं गई । इसका मेन काज़ यह है कि लोग लालची हैं । आमतौर पर देखा जाता है, अखबारों में रोजमर्रा पढ़ते हैं कि हिन्दू जाति में इसका ज्यादा असर होता है । मुसलमानों में यह बहुत कम है । उसकी वजह यह है कि मुसलमानों में यह होता है कि अगर एक लड़का हो और दो लड़कियां हों तो उनको बराबर हिस्सा मिलता है । और शादी के बाद, निकाह के बाद हक मेहर होता है, वह भी मिलता है । हक मेहर जो लड़की पति के पास होती है, उसको भी वह मिलता है और उसके वालिद से भी मिलता है ।

आज रोजमर्रा यह देखा जाता है कि लड़कियों को जला दिया जाता है क्योंकि वह दहेज की (demand) पूरी नहीं कर सकती । शादी के मौके पर भी शर्तें होती हैं और शादी के 2 साल के बाद भी फिर उनको तंग करते हैं । इस तरह से लड़की खुदकशी कर लेती है या उसे किसी न किसी ढंग से मार देते हैं । यह सोसाइटी क्या है, जहां इस तरह की लानत हो ? मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों का बायकाट क्यों न किया जाता ? जिस कौम में यह लानत है, उनके वास्ते लड़कियों के लिए कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है । जिसकी अपनी लड़की होती है, उसके साथ यह हालत हो तो उसको पता लगे कि यह कितनी बुरी बात है ।

अब मुसलमान लोगों में भी थोड़ा-थोड़ा असर होने लगा है । जैसा मेरा ख्याल है जो दहेज के मुकदमें चलते हैं, मुसलमानों में जो निकाह होते हैं वह ज़बानी भी हो सकते हैं और लिखित में भी हो सकते हैं । हिन्दुओं में उनको तलाक देना हो तो महीनों लग जाते हैं और हजारों रुपये खर्च होते हैं, फिर साबित होता है कि उनकी शादी हुई है । शादी के बाद जो लड़की को छोड़ते हैं तो वालदेन की लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है और मुश्किल से उनको खर्चा मिलता है, नहीं तो मिल ही नहीं सकता है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि निकाह, ब्याह में रजिस्ट्रेशन जरूर होना चाहिए, हिन्दुओं में भी होना चाहिए ताकि जल्दी उसका फैसला हो जाये ।

हम लोग रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं लड़की स्टोव से जल जाती है, मर जाती है लेकिन उसको दहेज के लिए तंग किया जाता है । किसी की लड़की मर जाये, यह कितनी बुरी बात है । मैं बड़ा हैरान हूं कि लोग कितने लालची हो गये हैं । लोग किताबें पढ़ते हैं, गुरद्वारों और मंदिरों में जाते हैं, वहां पढ़ते हैं और कहते हैं —

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

The degree of unselfishness marks the degree of success everywhere.

लेकिन आज पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी इतने लालची होते हैं। वे demand करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जहेज हो। वह लड़की का फ्यूचर डार्क कर देते हैं, मार देते हैं। हमारा यह टारगैट है कि हमने सोशल पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी बनाना है यह तभी होता है जब आदमी यह सोचे--

Even a morsel of food we eat is taken away from another man's mouth.

यानी अगर रोटी खाई है तो यह सोचना चाहिए कि यह दूसरे के मुंह से निकलकर आई है, इसे दूसरा खा सकता था। ये लोग पैसे के लालची हैं। जो सोसाइटी पैसे की लालची होती है, वह दुनिया में तरक्की नहीं कर सकती।

मुसलमानों में मुसावात ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जो हिन्दुओं की सोसाइटी है, इसमें आमतौर पर लड़कियां मरती हैं, उनको सजा मिलती है और हम लोगों को ऐसे लोगों का बायकाट करना चाहिए। हम लोग क्यों ऐसे लोगों को नजदीक आने देते हैं?

अन्त में प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो बहिन जी का रैज्यूलूशन है, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं और support करता हूं।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this precedence since I am going to attend a Parliamentary Committee meeting.

Let me first take this opportunity to thank my friend and my esteemed colleague, Shrimati Dandavate for bringing forward this Bill. Let me also thank Shri Shiv Shankar to indicate that he agrees with the view of the Opposition and I must congratulate him for this liberalism and I thank you for having brought forward this motion for referring the entire question to the Joint Committee.

Since this is being referred to a Joint Committee, I shall not spell out many of the things which are there in the Bill many of which I support. But, some need further examination. On one point in the Bill, I will make an observation. I shall deal with important aspects of it now.

One is that the dowry-giving or dowry-taking should be made a cognisable offence in the Bill. I think this is an absolute 'must' for any bill that we will be passing dealing with dowry. You will see that in reply to my question, some figures were given in this House. When asked as to how many prosecutions had taken place, the Government said that they would make enquiry. Subsequently some enquiry was made and replies have also come from ten States. In ten States, there was not even one prosecution that had taken place. I can say that it was a dismay.

Finally, a Bill was passed by the West Bengal Assembly which I myself brought in the beginning and the Government adopted it subsequently. But, then not a single prosecution had taken place. So, it is clear that whatever law we may make, unless the offences are made cognizable, no prosecution could be started against the offender. This is a must. About the shortcomings, as I have said, I shall have an opportunity to bring forth our views before the Joint Committee. But, on certain things, I want to speak. That is on the dowry bill. I request through you the Government and Shri Shiv Shankar as also the Prime Minister, particularly, to take this question. I am glad that to-day is the 19th December and this year is about to end. The new year is about to begin—1981. Let us declare the year 1981 for declaring a

war against dowry and make a comprehensive legislation to put an end to this pernicious system which is grinding down our young women absolutely debasing and demoralising, leading to their deaths later. As far as this legislation is concerned, I believe, that this will be passed within that year—1981. This is the first thing. Secondly, there are a number of things which shall not be covered by this legislation; there are a number of things on which some amendments are needed in the Cr.P.C. You will see that while dealing with the dowry deaths etc. the present provision is nothing. The Government has passed an order after our agitation. What is happening to-day? Is there any monitoring cell? Not yet. I can tell you that the Government order contains that one DIG will be there to investigate into the death. He will not be below the rank of a D.I.G. I think it is totally inadequate. That is my experience. You all know that in this House itself there were six cases of death brought out. Enquiries were made and ultimately after that enquiry through the Central Intelligence Bureau, you will be surprised to hear that their report said that in all these six cases, there is not a single case of death or case of murder or leading to suicide. This is the order of the day.

Therefore, I repeat that in the Government orders as well as in the legislation pertaining to punishing for this kind of offence, I think a number of things will have to be put in the Cr.P.C. and they will have to be put in the legislation,—not only by orders, so that those could be studied in depth. I am not going into the details of this.

Now, Sir, if you really want to make the young girls feel that the entire nation is taking up their cause, I will say declare this year 1981 as 'Anti Dowry Year'. Then, Sir, for creating public opinion for preventing dowry and for bringing these cases to the public notice and for creating an atmosphere so that dowry-takers and dowry-givers will feel a little ashamed. It is necessary that from Central level to the village level a really nation-wide campaign is built up. In this connection, I would like the government to remember the year which was declared as International Women's Year by the UNO. There was some campaign. From the Central level to the village level committees should be set-up specifically to deal with dowry cases. On this question let the nation converge. Sir, I am aware that what is written, what is said and what is done are not the same thing. I am urging you to act according to what you are saying. That is why I want committees at all levels. Now, who will be in these committees? It should contain members from broad sections of public opinion. Almost the entire Opposition should be represented on these committees. There are many social organisations and elected bodies. A cross-section of the whole nation's conscience should be there. There should be pre-dominance of women on such committees. Whatever investigations are made by the government side on dowry deaths will have to be reported to these bodies so that they can intervene. They should have the power to go into the case and make necessary recommendations.

My second contention is to really build up a national campaign. In this year from village level to the Central level let there be innumerable meetings, innumerable demonstrations and innumerable expositions where this vow will be taken in every single meeting that neither shall we give dowry nor shall we take dowry. In those meetings there should be public disclosure of facts as to where dowries were taken. If in villages such meetings are held and if the government machinery and others who are interested in it are there, then it will be possible to create an atmosphere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, government should earmark a special fund for this campaign. It is no use saying that pamphlets have been published. The funds should be earmarked and on these committees women's organisations which have been there for such a long time should get representation. If this entire thing is backed from le-

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

gislative side, popular campaign side, Cr.P.C. side and if it is made a cognisable offence then altogether we may even then touch only a fringe of the problem. But, Sir, at least let the fringe be touched. At least let the passage of laws be done. But, I know this: There is no enthusiasm in the minds of young girls and women because they have seen many such laws having been passed and many laws have been brushed aside and have not been acted upon. So, I make a submission to them: Take all the other measures which are also equally necessary and called for. So, Sir, that should be the spirit of the Anti-Dowry War which I want all our friends to declare. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, दहेज की प्रथा एक सामाजिक गुनाह है जिस पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए हमारी बहन प्रमिला जी ने कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव रखा है । सन् 1961 में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए दहेज पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए एक कानून बनाया गया था लेकिन आज ऐसा महसूस होता है कि उसमें कुछ कमी है । इसीलिए आज यहां संशोधन करने की मांग की जा रही है । प्रमिला जी की भावनाओं को हम समझ सकते हैं लेकिन बलात्कार तथा महिलाओं पर अत्याचार करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ जो कानून बनाए गए हैं उनमें जो कमजोरी रही जिसके कारण हमको उनमें संशोधन करने की मांग करनी पड़ी उसी प्रकार दहेज प्रथा को रोकने के लिए जो कानून बनाया गया वह अपेक्षाकृत और भी कमजोर साबित हुआ है क्योंकि जब हम देखते हैं कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले आज तक दर्ज हुए हैं और कितने गुनाहगारों को सजा दी गई है तो एक-आध मामले ही हमारे सामने आते हैं । इसका मतलब यही है कि कोई भी लड़की या उसके माता-पिता जाकर शिकायत करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि लड़की को अपनी ससुराल में ही जीवन गुजारना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार से केवल कागज पर रहने वाला कानून हम को संतोष प्रदान नहीं कर सकता है । हरएक कानून अच्छा होता है और उसके पीछे जो भावना रहती है वह अच्छी रहती है लेकिन उसके इम्प्लीमेण्टेशन में दिक्कतें आने के कारण लोगों को उनके हक नहीं मिलते हैं और न समाज को फायदा पहुंचता है ।

एक बात मैं प्रमिला जी से भी कहना चाहती हूं कि आज हम कानून में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कितने माता-पिता या लड़कियां शिकायत करेंगी कि हमसे दहेज लिया जा रहा है या दहेज मांगा जा रहा है क्योंकि उनके सामने उनकी आगे की जिन्दगी का सवाल आ जाता है । माता-पिता भी सोचते हैं कि हमारी लड़की अच्छे खानदान में जाए, उसको पढ़ा-लिखा लड़का मिले ताकि उसका जीवन अच्छी तरह से बीते । जिन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होती है वे खुद ही दहेज या प्रेजेण्ट देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं । इसलिए इस संशोधन का समर्थन करते हुए भी इसमें जो कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहती हूं कि केवल कानून से ही दहेज प्रथा को नहीं रोका जा सकता है । अस्पृश्यता निवारण या दहेज या दहेज प्रथा का निवारण केवल कानून बना देने से हो जायेगा ऐसा मेरा विश्वास नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी इस संशोधन का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी भावना यहां पर रखना चाहती हूं । इसके लिए एक आवश्यक सामाजिक वातावरण कायम करने के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं ।

सदन में जो संशोधन की मांग की गई है, प्रमिला जी के द्वारा उसमें उन्होंने जो लिखा है कि शादी के पहले या बाद में जो रकम या कोई भेंट दी जाती है अगर वह दो हजार रु० से ऊपर होती है, तो उसको सजा दी जानी चाहिए ।

कानूनी दृष्टि से यह बहुत महत्व की बात है कि यदि कोई भी दो हजार रु० से ज्यादा हो, उसको दहेज के खिलाफ गुनाहगार ठहराया जाना चाहिए, सजा मिलनी चाहिए । व्यावहारिकता की इस मांग का मैं समर्थन करती हूं ।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस संशोधन के साथ-साथ, कानून बनाने के साथ कुछ और बातें भी हम लोगों को सोचनी चाहिएं । मेरे से पहले जो वक्ता बोल कर गए थे उन्होंने बतलाया था कि मुस्लिम समाज में भी आर्थिक हिस्सा स्त्री को मिलता है । स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी हम लोग उपेक्षित रहे हैं और इसका एक ही कारण है और वह कारण है--आर्थिक विषमता । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम महिलाओं को समान हिस्सा घर में और समाज में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । इसलिए मैं शासन से मांग करती हूं कि यदि दहेज की वजह से शादी टूटी हो या लड़की ने उसके कारण आत्म-हत्या की हो या शादी के बाद बाप से दहेज की मांग की गई हो और इस वजह से उनको तकलीफ हुई हो या उसको जान से मार डाला गया हो--इन हालात में शासन को तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए । चाहे इसके लिए सरकार को अलग से कमिशनर की नियुक्ति करनी पड़े, लेकिन जल्दी से कार्यवाही करके उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको एक सच्चाई की बात बताती हूं । हमने कई बार देखा है, जैसा श्रीमती प्रमिला व अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, जिन महिलाओं को मार दिया जाता है, उनकी जान ले ली जाती है दहेज के लिए या और किसी कारण से; जब उनको अस्पताल ले जाया जाता है, मैं खास तौर पर महिलाओं के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the time is over. Two hours were allotted for this discussion. There are still about 10 speakers. So we have to extend the time. Now, is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this discussion be extended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: We will leave it to the mover of the motion.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: The discussion can be extended upto 5.50 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this discussion be extended up to 5.50 P.M.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for this discussion is extended upto 5.50 P.M.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जब उस को अस्पताल में ले जाया जाता है और उससे डाईंग-स्टेटमेण्ट लिया जाता है तो वह कभी नहीं कहती है कि उस की ससुराल वालों या उस के पति ने जान ली है । इसका मतलब यह है, जैसा कि मुझे पता लगा है कि उस के बच्चों का ठीक तरह से पालन पोषण हो सके और जो परम्परागत समर्पण और सहनशीलता की भावना उस के मन में है, इस वजह से उस अन्याय के बारे में वह कुछ नहीं कहती है । यहां सदन में बताया गया कि कमेटी में ऐसे लोग होने चाहियें जिन्होंने न दहेज लिया हो और न दहेज दिया हो ।

[श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

मैं पूरे सदन से पूछना चाहती हूं कि ऐसे कितने मेरे संसद्-भाई होंगे जिन्होंने अपनी शादी में सप्रेम कोई भेंट न ली होगी या अपने बेटे-बेटी की शादी में दहेज न लिया या न दिया होगा ? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि कानून के साथ-साथ हमें अपना मन बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए मन को तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि जब तक आर्थिक समता नहीं आती तब तक महिलाओं पर अन्याय दूर नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिए जैसे कि हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति में, हिन्दू ला में लड़की को हिस्सा मिलता है, वह उसे बराबर मिलना चाहिए । आप कहेंगे कि कानून बने हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं के लिए कानून कागज पर ही रहते हैं, उनको व्यवहार में नहीं लाया जाता । इसलिए महिलाओं को बराबर हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए । शादी के पश्चात् यदि स्त्री को कोई तकलीफ दी जाती है, या उसे पति त्याग देता है तो उस परित्यक्ता स्त्री को उसके पति का आधा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए और अगर पति सर्विस में है तो उसकी पे का आधा हिस्सा उसको दिया जाना चाहिए । क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्त्री कितनी ही तकलीफ में क्यों न हो लेकिन वह डायवर्स लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती, कोर्ट में नहीं जाना चाहती । दहेज के कारण या अन्य किसी कारण से उसको जिंदगी भर भी तकलीफ दी जाए तब भी वह उसको सहती रहती है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पति की सम्पत्ति का आधा हिस्सा या तन्खवाह का आधा हिस्सा उसको मिलना चाहिए । इसके लिए सख्त कानून की आवश्यकता है ।

अभी हमारे यहां का, अमरावती जिले का एक केस है, वहां पर एक लड़की के नाम से कुछ खेती थी, उस खेती को प्राप्त करने के लिए उसको इतनी तकलीफ दी गई कि उसकी जान चली गई । ससुराल वालों ने उस की जान ले ली । उस लड़की का पिता पुलिस विभाग के और सब जगह के चक्कर लगाकर हार चुका है, लेकिन उसको अभी तक

16.JJ hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU *in the Chair*]

न्याय नहीं मिला है । अंत में हार कर वह गृह मंत्रालय को अब लिख रहा है । खेती के कारण उसकी बेटी की जान ले ली गई । उसके नाम से जो खेती थी वह पिता को मिलनी चाहिए । मेरा गृह मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे । ऐसे केसेज आपके पास तक बहुत कम ही पहुंच पाते हैं । कानून बहुत सारे हैं, लेकिन न्याय जल्दी नहीं मिलता । जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से गरीब हैं वे न्यायालय या पुलिस थाने में जाना नहीं चाहते । इसलिए हमारी न्याय व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है ।

आखिर में मैं स्वर्गीय संजय जी का उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं । उनकी याद आज हमें आ रही है । उनका का जो पंच सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम था, उन्होंने जो राष्ट्र के सामने रखा था उसके द्वारा उन्होंने देश की युवा शक्ति का आवाहन किया था कि युवा शक्ति को इस ओर आवाज उठानी चाहिए और दहेज न लेने की शपथ ग्रहण करनी चाहिए ।

आज हमारे ऊपर अन्याय हो रहे हैं । क्या हम समाज का हिस्सा नहीं है ! हर क्षेत्र में महिलाएं बराबर का हिस्सा बंटा रही हैं इसलिए हम पर जब अन्याय होता है तो उसके लिए आपका कर्त्तव्य है कि हमारे साथ-साथ आप भी हमारा साथ देने के लिए तैयार हो जाय ।

श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी ने तथा दूसरी महिलाओं ने तथा संस्थाओं ने भी लोगों का आह्वान किया है कि वे शपथ ग्रहण करें कि वे न दहेज लेंगे और न ही दहेज देंगे । जब से यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष शुरू हुआ है तब से हम लोग आन्दोलन करती आ रही हैं, क्रान्ती लाने के लिए, जागृति पैदा करने पर जोर देती आ रही हैं और उस में राजकीय नीति या पार्टी की कोई भावना नहीं है बल्कि यह एक सामाजिक कार्यक्रम है, इस सामाजिक कार्यक्रम के लिए हमारा मन तैयार हुआ है और सभी को इस में योगदान करना चाहिए । इस देश की महिलायें आज जागरूक हो गई हैं और अपने हकों की मांग कर रही हैं ।

प्रमीला जी के संशोधन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसको पारित करने में कुछ कठिनाईयां हैं । कमैटी बैठेगी और वह उन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के उपाय सुझायेगी । आपने जो यह कहा है कि एक हजार रुपये में शादी होनी चाहिए उसको भी देखा जाना चाहिए कि आज के महंगाई के जमाने में इस राशि में शादी करने में कितनी मुश्किल होगी । घर के जो मैम्बर होते हैं उनका खानपान का खर्चा भी उसमें शायद नहीं हो सकता है । इस तरह की बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन पर विचार करने के लिए यह समिति बनी है । आपने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है इसके लिए तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं और साथ ही साथ प्रमिला जी को भी इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : विधी मंत्री श्री शिव शंकर ने जो दहेज के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन और स्वागत करती हूं । बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह सोचा कि जल्दवाजी में, टिट बिट्स में, छोटे छोटे टुकडों में कोई काम करने से उसका जनमानस पर उतना प्रभाव नहीं होगा जितना उसके ऊपर गम्भीरता से, उसके सारे पहलुओं को देखकर, समझ कर हो सकता है । समिति जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगी सरकार उसके सभी पहलुओं को देखेगी और किस प्रकार दहेज का उन्मूलन हो सकता है उसके ऊपर गम्भीरता से वह विचार करेगी ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी ने जो संशोधन विधेयक रखा है उसमें क्या इस दहेज की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ? छोटे मोटे शब्दों का हेर-फेर करने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है । यह अभिशाप सैकड़ों बरसों से चला आ रहा है । यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है । डेढ़ सौ वर्ष पहले डा० राम मोहन राय ने दहेज के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाया था । उसके बाद महात्मा गांधी ने तथा कांग्रेस की जो सरकारें बनी या जो भी सरकारें बनी उन्होंने समय समय पर और उनके साथ साथ गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं ने, समाजसेवी संस्थाओं ने भी अपने तरीके से अभियान चलाए । बहुत से कानून भी बनें और बहुत से उपाय भी ढूंढे गए । नवयुवकों और नव युवतियों द्वारा इस अभिशाप के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन भी किए गए । महिलाओं ने भूख हड़तालें भी कीं और सभाऐं भी कीं । लेकिन लगता ऐसा है मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की । जो सभ्य कहा जाने वाला समाज है या जो शिक्षित समाज है उस में दहेज प्रथा ज्यादा व्याप्त है और जो निर्धन लोग हैं जिनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है उन में दहेज प्रथा है ही नहीं ।

प्रमिला जी ने अपने संशोधन में कहा है कि धारा दो में कि जो सामान आदि दिया जाता है उसका कुल मिला कर मूल्य दो हजार रुपये से अधिक

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

वहीं होना चाहिए । यह चीज व्यवहारिक नहीं जान पड़ती । मैं उन्हीं से पूछना चाहती हूं कि वह या मैं अपनी बेटी को घर से जब विदा करें तो क्या दो एक साड़ियां और एक मंगल सूत्र भी उन के गले में डाल कर उसको विदा न करें ? दो हजार रुपयों में क्या ऐसा करना सम्भव हो सकता है ? लड़की का जब जन्म होता है उसके अधिकारों को लेकर झगड़ा शुरू हो जाता है कि इसका क्या किया जाये या क्या नहीं, क्या दिया जाये और क्या नहीं । जब उसकी शादी होती है तो बड़ी भावनायें लेकर वह अपने पति के घर जाती है और लड़की को लोग विदा करते हैं । यह सही बात है । सारी बहनें इस भावना की कद्र करती हैं। दहेज के समान कोई कलंक की बात हमारे समाज के लिए नहीं है । लेकिन इस तरह के संशोधन से इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि यह व्यावहारिक नहीं हैं । बहन दंडवते ने दूसरा संशोधन दिया है कि 2,000 रु० से अधिक सजावट पर खर्च न हो । मेरी राय में यह भी उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है । मेहमानों की खातिर के लिए मामूली माला और फूल' खरीदने में ही इतना रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। आज कल मेरे विचार से इस कुप्रथा का निराकरण केवल कानून बना कर नहीं हो सकता । यह तभी संभव हो सकता है जब हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में कुछ ऐसी भावनाओं को प्रेरित किया जाये जो बच्चों के दिमाग पर प्रभाव डालें, जैसे धर्म के बारे में कहते हैं कि क्या अच्छा है और क्या बरा है, ऐसे ही यह बात उनके दिमाग में आनी चाहिए कि दहेज लेना पाप और अभिशाप है । तभी इस समस्या का निराकरण हो सकता है । यों तो यह प्रान्तीय विषय है और पंजाब बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र आदि प्रान्तों ने समय समय पर कानून भी बनाये हैं और एमरजेंसी के समय स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी के नेतृत्व में कुछ नौजवानों ने जैहाद भी छेड़ा था जिसका इम्पैक्ट भी हुआ था । कहने का मतलब यह है कि केवल कानून बनाने से ही हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं होता, बल्कि भावना पैदा करने से काम होगा । मेरी बहन प्रमिला जी से निवेदन है कि महिलाओं का इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है। जब बहू घर में आती है तो हमारी बहनें ही बहू का स्टेटस देखती हैं कि बहू अपने साथ क्या लायी है और दहेज में लाये हुए समान से ही बहू का स्टेटस निर्धारित करती हैं । यदि महिलायें संकल्प लें लें कि हम अपने लड़के के लिए तिलक, दहेज नहीं लेंगी, मतलब घर को बरबाद करके जो दहेज लेने की प्रथा है उसके विरुद्ध जैहाद छेड़ेंगीं तो अच्छा होगा ।

मंत्री जी ने संयुक्त समिति का जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसमें अच्छे सुझाव आयेंगे । लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से हर साल इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न भरा जाता है उसी तरह से शादी के खर्च का ब्योरा डावरी सैल या सरकार द्वारा बनाई हुई कमैटी में दें कि लडकी की शादी में कितना खर्च किया गया । इससे थोड़ा बहुत चैक होगा । इसी तरह से जो राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक संस्थायें हैं वह दहेज विरोधी अभियान को प्राथमिकता दें और विवाह स्थलों पर जहां लेन देन का व्यापार चलता हो ऐसी जगह वे न जायें, एक तरह का सोशल वाइकाट करें तो अच्छा होगा ।

पहले भी मैंने कहा है कि कानून से ही इसका समाधान नहीं होगा, जो बहनें आत्म हत्या करती हैं क्या कारण है कि बहुओं की ही संख्या ज्यादा होती है, घर

की जो हैड आफ दी फैमिली महिला होती है उनको नहीं होती । यही सुनने में आता है कि बहू स्टोव पर काम कर रही थी और जल गई । कभी कुछ, कभी कुछ बहाना किया जाता है । परिवार में बहू की ही ज्यादा होती है, दूसरे सदस्यों की नहीं होती । इस लिए सरकार इस को भी देखे कि जो आत्महत्यायें होती हैं, वह क्यों होती हैं ? यह एक दिन में तो होती नहीं हैं, लड़की को बराबर टार्चर किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि तुम पीहर में लिखो कि यह-यह सामान चाहिए, तकलीफ होती है । जब तक औरतें इन बातों को नहीं देखेंगी, तब तक पुलिस का हाथ इतनी दूर तक नहीं जा सकता है । इस लिए मैंने पहले भी कहा कि इसमें मानसिक प्रवृति को बदलने की जरूरत है और हम महिलाओं को इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान करना होगा ।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि दहेज के सम्बन्ध में देश में जो एक नया वातावरण तैयार हुआ था आपत्कालीन स्थिति के समय, वह क्यों हुआ, कैसे हुआ यह सब आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं । मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि इस बारे में अधिक काम देहातों में करने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वहां की बहनें पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं होती हैं । शहर में देख सुनकर भी ज्ञान हो जाता है लेकिन देहात में नहीं होता है । इस तरह से हमारी फिल्म डिवीजन को देहातों में जाकर इन बुराइयों से बहिनों को देहातों में फिल्में दिखाकर अवगत कराना चाहिए । सरकार की ओर से यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

जैसे और बहनों ने भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, जो समिति बनाई जा रही हैं उसमें मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी महिलाओं की संख्या अधिक होनी चाहिए । मैं यह कह कर पुरुषों पर आक्षेप नहीं कर रही हू, लेकिन कहना चाहती हूं कि इसमें महिलायें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रहें तो वह अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर सकती हैं और सभी बातों पर खुले दिल से विचार कर सकती हैं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं ।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate Shrimati Promila Dandavate for giving us an opportunity to go into the details of a Bill like this. Actually the Act which was passed in 1961 remains the biggest joke of the century, because when Government tried to collect some information from the States, it was found that only one prosecution was launched. For so many years this is what is happening. When historians write about our country, they can write that there was such a legislation passed in Indian Parliament in such and such time and as a historical record it can be kept in the archives also, so that there will be historical record that there was such a legislation. It never served the purpose for which it was meant. One of the reasons for that being so is the general socio-economic conditions. It is one of the major hardicaps in this society. I think women should take a more active part in the social process, social production; they should be given an opportunity to do so. They should come out of the house and understand what the world outside is. If such a perspective is not there, I do not think women can be saved from all these sufferings. Even in the Sixth Plan that you have drafted, I do not think such a perspective is there; you are thinking of family where women will remain in the House and do some household job generating some kind of income, some kind of handicrafts in the house. The concept is not to save her from the shackles of the present social outlook. If that is to be achieved, they should be taken out of the family life and brought into social production. Only if this is done more and more, they can be saved from such atrocities. Women should have the right of inheritance and right to property. In several communities, includ-

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

ing Christians, women have no right of inheritance. When we talk about stopping of dowry with Christian girls, they say, "How can we ask for abolition of dowry, because we have no property right?' If we say that the Christian law should be amended, the party in power will say that it concerns the sentiments of a community. Articles 44 and everything is there. If this was the attitude in the olden days, I do not think it would have been possible to pass the Sati Abolition Act, because so much sentiment was there in the country at that time. Even in the present day, they are able to mobilise women, and make them parade in the streets demanding observance of sati. So, you can understand what would have been the sentiments in the country at that time. This is a very objectionable thing. So, if you want that dowry should be abolished, it is necessary to bring forward legislation in every connected field. Together with that, opportunity should be given to women to come forward and take part in social production. That should be the objective of the five year plans. That objective is not there. That is my objection.

Even in this legislation, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate has suggested so many amendments. But whatever legislation you pass, how can we implement it? That is the major impediment. We should discuss this matter in detail. I feel there should be public participation at every level. Free legal aid should be given to dowry victims in all cases, whether they come from the richer section or poorer strata. Also, at every level starting from the village, as Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee suggested, there should be committees. If complaints are made to them, they can make enquiries and if they give their report, a case should be registered.

In the Criminal Procedure Code and inheritance law, so many changes have to be made. Dowry deaths are there. Even after a dowry death, the man who killed the girls gets all her properties and ornaments. That is the present legislation. To cover up that, you must make some provision in this law itself. Recently when I participated in a working women's meeting, the girls were telling, "We are employed girls. Tomorrow if we are killed, even then our provident fund, gratuity, etc. will go to our husbands." Those things should be covered up. Sometimes it concerns inheritance law. A comprehensive legislation should be brought out because daily cases are increasing. Even in Kerala, where there is property right for women, it is increasing daily. In north Kerala, in Malabar area, this evil was not there before, but it is spreading there also now. Even among the working class, it is there. Recently a case was brought to our notice. A girl was working in a factory. Another man wanted to marry her. He said, she should give dowry. That girl had to resign from her job in order to get a lump sum amount from the factory so that she could give that amount to that person and then get herself married. Even in lower ranks this evil is spreading. This evil was prevalent only among big people —landlords, zamindars, etc.—who used to decorate the women with ornaments in order to show her to the people. We must have a comprehensive legislation to stop all these things.

More than that, a social consciousness should be developed. For doing that, there should be the participation of all political parties and social organisations.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee suggested that we could earmark a year for that. We had a women's year, a child year but no improvement is there. But to focus the attention of the public, we can earmark a year for that purpose.

The most important factor is the economic factor. The socio-economic programmes which you visualise, are entirely conservative. Your attitude is that women should remain in homes to look after children, do the household work, plus some earnings. If she remains in the house, she cannot be sav-

ed from the clutches of the man. Yours is a feudal outlook. You have to bring her out and give her employment. Wherever women are working, you are bringing in more and more machines and getting them out of employment. This is the present attitude of the Government. In order to help capitalists and monopolists, you are doing that. In tobacco industry, in match industry, big imported machines are being installed. You should change such an attitude.

When we go in the details of the Bill in the Committee, we will bring forward more suggestions.

In socialist countries, there is no dowry.

There women are working. I have seen with my own eyes how women are being emancipated in socialist countries. They feel that they are also participating in the social production and in the running of the country. Here a re-orientation in the perspective of the economic programme should be there. Unless and until that is there, no amount of social legislation will help us in any way.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, दहेज विरोधी बिल जो श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी लायीं हैं, उस का मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । यह एक बहुत ही अहम प्रश्न है जो सारे देश में विकराल सुरसा के रूप में अपना बदन बढ़ा रहा है । सारे देश में आज मैं समझता हूं कि इस दहेज के कारण हजारों वधू आत्महत्या कर रही हैं, कभी आग लगाकर जल जाती हैं कभी किसी और तरह से आत्महत्या कर लेती हैं क्यों कि दहेज की एक ऐसी मांग है कि जिस को लेकर निर्दोष बधुओं पर जब दबाव डाला जाता है या उस की ससुराल वाले हर दम उसे उल्हाना देते हैं तो उसे बहुत संकटग्रस्त हो जाना पड़ता है और बेमौत मरना पड़ता है । इसलिए इस सवाल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात रखी गई है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह चीज सरकार की तरफ से आनी चाहिए थी क्योंकि सरकार भी बार बार महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और दहेज प्रथा को बन्द करने के लिए कदम उठाने की बातें करती रहती है और आश्वासन देती रहती है परन्तु आज तक सरकार इस प्रकार का बिल नहीं लाई । अब अगर विरोध पक्ष की ओर से ही यह बिल आया है तो ट्रेजरी बेंचेज को अपना पूरा समर्थन इस को देना चाहिए । इस प्रकार का ऐतिहासिक उदाहरण यहां पर उपस्थित हो सकेगा । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल है वह कांप्रिहेंसिव नहीं है, और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जोकि इसमें जोड़ी जानी चाहिए । इसमें जो सजा का प्रावधान है उसको भी कठोर बनाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि इस कुप्रथा को निर्मूल करने में सहायता मिल सके ।

समाज में जाति प्रथा का रूप इतना विकराल है कि एक जाति से दूसरी जाति में शादी विवाह की प्रथा नहीं है । हमारे समाज में आज भी ऐसे वर्ग हैं जहां अगर कोई डाक्टर, आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० या आई०पी०एस० अफसर बन जाता है तो उसके माता पिता डेढ़-दो लाख का आंकडा पहले से ही लगा लेते हैं कि जितना कुछ उसकी पढ़ाई लिखाई पर खर्च हुआ है वह सब शादी में निकल आयेगा । उसी के अनुरूप वे उसके तिलक में पैसे की मांग करते हैं । समाज में ऐसे बहुत से लोग आपको मिलेंगे जिनको अपना घर और जमीन तक बेचनी पड़ी है । इसलिए ऐसे बंधन लगाकर एक सामाजिक वातावरण पैदा किया जाना चाहिए कि सारी नारी जाति एक है और उसकी आबरू और इज्जत एक समान है । शादी विवाह में कोई जाति बंधन नहीं होना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए । जितने आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स नियुक्त किए जाते हैं उनके लिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि अगर वे अन्तर्जातीय विवाह

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

करेंगे तो उनको सेंसिटिव (संवेदनशील) पोस्ट्स दी जायेंगी और जो जातिगत परम्परा से विवाह करेंगे उनको नान-सेंसिटिव (असंवेदनशील) पोस्ट्स दी जायेंगी । सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन दिए जायेंगे तो धीरे धीरे समाज से जाति प्रथा समाप्त हो सकती है । इस दृष्टिकोण से भी अगर इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान रहते तो अच्छा होता । फिर भी मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्यों को इस को मान लेना चाहिए ताकि समाज में एक अच्छा वातावरण बन सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, a very important and burning question has been brought before this House through this Bill by Mrs. Dandavate and she deserves our congratulations. I hope all the hon. colleagues will join me in congratulating her. At the same time, I join Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Krishna Sahi in congratulating the hon. Law Minister for moving the motion for referring this Bill to a Joint Committee. It is because of this that I have to congratulate Mrs. Dandavate once again, because she has succeeded in her objective by bringing this particular Bill.

While I support the intentions behind this Bill, I have my own doubts as to whether the Act of 1961 or this amendment Bill would serve the purpose for which it is moved. This Bill is aimed at the removal of the very ugly system of dowry. This Act came into force in 1961. Various suggestions have been made, like the one that it should be made a cognisable offence. I am one with you. But my suggestion is that it should be made not only cognisable but also a non-bailable offence. But the question is whether we would achieve this object by making the offence, cognisable and non-bailable, because in Himachal Pradesh and Bihar the State Governments made amendment to this particular legislation and made this offence a cognizable one and especially in Bihar, it is also made non-bailable in addition to being cognizable. With all this, the question which I would like to pose to the hon. Law Minister is whether the objects or the intentions have been achieved. How many cases have been filed in Himachal Pradesh and in Bihar? (*Interruptions*). I say, though Bihar has amended and made it cognisable and non-bailable and though Himachal Pradesh has made it a cognisable offence, still not a single case has gone to the court.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Very few.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes, very few. And I do not know out of these very bad cases, how many have ended in conviction. We have to introspect and find out the reasons as to why this happens. It is because of the callousness of we, people, that we are not in a position to go to the police station to give information if we come to know that the offence is committed.

Mr. Chairman, one father of an unfortunate girl from Indore came to me and told me that because the bride could not carry any wealth with her to the groom's house, she was burnt in her legs and she was burnt in the back. She shouted for help, but none went to her rescue. Not only that but none went to the police station to give the information. When the information is not given, the police machinery does not move, there is no charge-sheet and no court. How can you prevent dowry taking by legislation! Even if you make it bailable or non-bailable offence or even if you make it cognizable offence the ugly system cannot be stopped by legislation alone. Since 1961, as this report goes up to 1977 there was only one case in the entire country and that was in Kerala and ultimately I am told that also ended in acquittal. What is the reason behind this? So, the question which I would

like to pose to the hon. Minister is, unless you make suitable amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act by which a provision for divorce would be made on the ground of dowry, how can the bride or the bride's relations go to the police station? Assume for a moment the bride's father files a complaint, it being a cognizable offence. His son-in-law and his father are prosecuted and they are convicted. What would be the plight of the bride who is married to the son who is convicted? Will she be in a position to stay and continue in the family? Is it not necessary for us to give a thought to this problem? Therefore, I would suggest that it would be absolutely necessary to make amendments in the Hindu Marriage Act and I would suggest this to the hon. Law Minister: Why not consider section 12 and add an additional clause (e) that this should be made a voidable marriage?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): If they are not going to make any complaint?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You have not appreciated me, Mr. Ranga. That I said about the crime. I am speaking about the dissolution of marriage. If you make it a voidable marriage, the petitioner can go and file a suit for divorce dissolution of marriage. Otherwise, Mr. Shiv Shankar, you will find that she will not be in a position to prosecute and there will be any impediment for prosecution. If she had a remedy in a court of law to come out of the family by way of divorce by making this particular marriage a voidable one the purpose may be served. And at the same time make a provision that all gifts and presents made to the groom or the groom's family shall be returned to the petitioner on the day when the decree is passed for dissolution of marriage and also make a provision for a permanent alimony. That would be a check on this. I am aware that this will not solve the entire problem. This is only by way of a suggestion I have made. I have to make 5 or 6 important suggestions ultimately. If you throw a glance at this particular system, we find that this is a system, which was not prevalent in ancient times. In ancient times it was the reverse of it. The bride's father was paid by the bridegroom's father, but our *dharma shastras* did not recognise this because in case of such a marriage, the bride was not treated as a legally wedded wife, but she was treated as a *dasi* and no legitimacy was given to that particular marriage. In Maharashtra, during Shivaji's reign, the Prime Ministers of Shivaji the Peshwas, also issued notifications and made this particular thing penal. But we find that only very recently, by about the end of 19th century also this system is coming up. This is of a recent origin.

In recent years unfortunately it has assumed a formidable form, and it has spread like cancer. Even during Vedic times we find mention of presents given to the bride, but they were made on affectionate grounds, there was no element of compulsion. At that time there was no provision made for Hindu marreid women, unmarried daughters and married daughters, and as the hon. Law Minister knows, prior to 1937 they were all helpless. It was because of Dr. Deshmukh that the Act of 1937 came into force, and they did get something. In 1956 we conferred some rights on them. In the circumstances, the parents felt that in case of necessity something should be given by way of affection, without any element of compulsion. That is how this system started.

But times have changed, the minds of the youth have changed, and I have to appeal to the younger people to consider in what plight they are putting the parents of the unfortunate girls. They should not forget that they have also their own sisters to be married. What will a young man feel if his brother-in-law demands in the same way?

What is the demand these days? Shrimati Sushila Adivareker, in an article that she has published in the *Encyclopaedia on the Women of India*

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

has said that dowry is the price tag on every boy. Rightly she says that the present youth ask for four F's—fiat, flat, fridge and foreign tour. How many parents are there in India who will be in a position to provide this four to their son-in-law even assuming that he is an M.A., FRCS? They may very well wish, but they cannot provide all these. The youth should remember and understand that by this they will land the parents of the girls in complete ruin. It is because of this that I join the sentiments expressed by my hon. colleagues, Shrimati Chaturvedi and Shrimati Krishna Sahi when they made an appeal to the youth of this country.

This Question has to be approached not only from the legal aspect. Other aspects also have to be taken into consideration. Did the Government really intend that the dowry system should be prohibited when they passed the Act of 1961? The intention is good, but the Act is boneless, that is my contention. There is an opinion by a jurist, De'lome, if I remember alright, who has said:

> "But the fate of the Act without teeth is the same as that of the Legislator who, on the point of making an earth-shattering pronouncement, finds he has spat out his dentures with the betel juice."

That is how we find the implementation of this law.

If you refer to the definition of dowry in the Act of 1961 it says that it is anything that is given in considerration. Remove that word "consideration" and apply the same yardstick and principle that we have laid down in the Prevention of Corruption Act, namely presumption. Anything given at the time of the marriage shall be presumed to have been given as dowry. You yourself say in the Act that it has to be proved as a consideration. If the friends, parents and relatives say that there was no consideration, that it was given out of love and affection, they get out of the cultches of the law. Not only that I am surprised to see that you have made an effort to see that this dowry system is accentuated. Kindly refer to the Explanation under Clause 4:

> "Where any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, that person shall transfer it to the woman for whom the dowry was received before the mariage within one year. If the dowry was received at the time or after the marriage, if the dowry was received when the woman was a minor, pending such transfer, he shall hold it in trust for the benefit of the woman."

You accept the principle of dowry in this clause. This is the loophole you have to plug.

I have with me a quotation, an incement about judicial irony.

I have with me a quotation, an instance of an English Judge. For the information of all the hon. Members of this august House I would like to read that. That would throw light. It is in connection with the divorce system, though not with the dowry system.

> "In a well known classic of Judicial irony, to which Lord Campbell referred in the Lords' Debate on the Matrimonial Causes Bill of 1856 in Britain, a prisoner had just been convicted of bigamy; Mr. Justice Maule asked him whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner exclaimed 'My wife was unfaithful, she robbed me and ran away with another man and I thought I might take another wife."

What did the Judge say? That is the tragedy of our law, of the law all over the world.

Justice Maule said, "You are quite wrong in supposing that, you ought to have brought an action for criminal

conversation; that action would have been tried by one of Her Majesty's Judges at the Assizes; you would probably have recovered damages and then you should have instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court for a divorce *a Mensa et thoro*. Having got that divorce you should have petitioned the House of Lords for a divorce *a Vinculo* and should have appeared by counsel at the Bar of their Lordship's House. Then if the Bill was passed it would have gone down to the House of Commons, the same evidence would possibly be repeated there and if the royal assent had been given, after that you might have married again. The whole proceedings would not have cost you more than £ 1000|-.

The prisoner "Ah, my Lord I never was worth a thousand pence in all my life".

Mr. Justice Maule "That is the law and you must submit to it."

(*Interruptions*)

This is exactly what I say. By the time Dowry Prohibition Act is passed, young daughter-in-law would be mother-in-law. You kindly take into consideration this particular fact. Somebody has to go to the police station. Somebody has to give information. That information has got to be registered. It is a cognisable offence. Then the police personnel will come. They will record the statement. Then case will be filed. Then magistrate's court, sessions court, high court, supreme court. This would be a mockery of this particular law.

Without going into other details I would like to make a few suggestions. On this subject many things can be said. We have experience of it. Hon. Law Minister is having wide experience in the bar and a Judge. He would have much more experience than myself. I should not tell him anything more, but I will make my suggestions to him.

(*Interruptions*)

It is said that the whole problem can be solved by rousing social conscience. This in my opinion, is only an attractive approach. There is hardly any evidence of social conscience. I mentioned an instance of Indore.

It was mentioned by Shrimati Usha Chaudhari that there should be increase in economic freedom and job opportunities for women to the extent that the practice of dowry becomes obsolete. It will be a very long process. We have to take into consideration immediate steps. I would like to suggest—I do not know whether the hon. Law Minister will find it ridiculous, but this is my suggestion—very small but significant step could be taken by the Government by declaring the taking or giving of dowry to be against Government servants conduct rules by including this act as an act of *Misconduct*. Such a lead was given earlier to prevent bigamous marriages, when the Bigamous Marriage Act was passed in Maharashtra.

This is a suggestion to start with. This is just a gesture. There is no necessity of going to courts, going to police. These days they will not go because they are scared of getting themselves blinded.

The second is an amendment of the definition of the word 'dowry'. Remove the word 'consideration' and remove Clause 6 from the Act.

The third suggestion which I would like to make is that all gifts made to the bridegroom or his parents in excess of Rs. 500 or which can be so used to reduce his financial liability should be made punishable. I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the position obtaining in Great Britain. The dowry system is there. I would quote a relevant portion:

> "Her situation was mitigated by settlement made by courts or chancery, and in England some provision to safeguard the dowry was made by placing in the hands of trustees the property brought to the marriage by either party; thus, while the wife owned nothing, she had some equity."

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

He is speaking of gifts from parents and friends and he says that it is not possible for him to legislate a measure to prohibit that. As I submitted, an amendment or some provision should be made in the Hindu Marriage Act.

The fourth suggestion is that you make all the offences cognisable, see how they can be implemented and also make them non-bailable.

Then, what happens is that once you pass an Act, nobody bothers. If Mrs. Pramila Dandavate had not brought forward this Bill, the Government, I believe, would not have considered this. If I am wrong, I am happy. Here, I would make a suggestion that a provision for evaluation of the impact of this Act should be made after every five years. It will help on plugging the loopholes which would facilitate the evasion of law.

The other suggestion which I would like to make is establishment of family courts which are established in other countries also. Instead of giving this matter to a constable who is ready to blind the people, there must be a person having a heart who can look into this problem. It is a problem; it is not a crime as such. It is a civil wrong to be converted into a crime.

Then, I suggest the setting up of an Anti-Dowry Commission with statutory powers as was done in Great Britain in the year 1869. We have a record of all that in the library. Some very valuable suggestions have been made there.

Coming to hardships that may be caused, there again there is a solution which I would like to place before the Law Minister for his consideration. To overcome harassment, I would suggest that the enforcement of social laws, like, the Dowry Prohibition Act; the Child Marriage Restraint Act, should be entrusted to a separate administration to which I made a reference with which social workers and enlightened members of the society or the community should be associated.

I request that all the suggestions which I have made may kindly be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister and these may be passed on to the Joint Committee for a threadbare consideration by them so that let us all come together and try how best we can stop this particular menace and save the lives of our innocent young sisters.

With these words, I support the intentions of this particular Bill.

*SHRI ANANTHA RAMULUMALLU (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is surprising that Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has brought forward this Bill, which she could not do earlier when the Janata Government was in power for three years. I have every regard for Shrimati Dandavate and her views, but Sir, I fail to understand why she could not bring this Bill when Janata Party had an absolute majority in this august House. Did she forget the women of this country during that time? Why could not they think about enacting anti-dowry legislation? Our hon. Minister for Law Justice and Company Affairs has repeatedly assured us that the present Government is seriously thinking of taking suitable steps in near future. Sir, hon. Members have already spoken at length about this. So I will confine myself to only a couple of points.

If we go deep into the matter, we will find this dowry system confining only to richer section of the society. One must agree on this point. The educated class of people are also victims of this evil practice. These educated men and women are really the worst sufferers. Many a family has been ruined on this account, but Sir, legislation cannot cure or control this evil practice. I do not think by mere enactment of some statute we will find an answer to this social malady. Giving or accepting dowry cannot

*The original speech was delivered in Telgu.

come to a standstill by legislation. In the past we had many laws to cure many ills of our society including the one prohibiting the practice of untouchability. But, did we succeed in eradicating this evil from society? How many people were prosecuted for violating those laws? How far could these Acts help up in building the society we wanted? Did we succeed completely? Perhaps, not a fraction of it. That is why I suggest that all of us, irrespective of our political affiliations, should work together to propagate this ideal. People should be educated about the evils of dowry system. There should not be any room for groupism or casteism etc. All the parties should close up and work together for transformation of this society by taking up a massive programme of educating the people against the evil of dowry system. Then only we can do justice to the cause. Like Veereshalingam there were many social reformers who sacrificed their lives for the sake of this society. They fought for widow remarriages etc. It is better for us if we follow their path.

It would not be out of context if I remind this House the policies and programmes, ideals and achievements of the ruling party in this connection. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our immortal leader Sanjay Gandhi, a programme was taken up throughout the country to see that the dowry system was rooted out once for all from our society. The movement had a spontaneous response throughout the length and breadth of the society. If there is any one who holds this cause very dear to the heart, it is only Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is the sacred goal of the Youth Congress. I have doubt that under able leadership Youth Congress will succeed in rooting this evil system out of our soil.

In this connection let me give an example as to what happened in my State when late Shri Sanjay Gandhi toured Andhra. About 300 marriages were celebrated. All were inter-caste and inter-religous marriages. Those were the ideal marriages which could be an inspiration to the coming generations.

I have every hope that our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi will succeed in her efforts to eradicate this malady of our society in very near future. That day is not far off.

The Government is already seized of the matter. Let us not doubt the intentions of the Government. It is needless to say that our present hon. Minister of Law is a sincere and dedicated man. He was a distinguished judge of a High Court. I have full confidence in him and I am hopeful that under his able guidance every section of our society will get justice. Let us trust him and trust this Government.

So I request Shrimati Pramila Dandavate to withdraw this Bill and cooperate with the Government whose efforts will root out the dowry system from our society.

I thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me an opportunity to participate in this important discussion.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Dandavate...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Mr. has nothing to do with this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA:...on their happy marriage in public life also, on their presence as Members of this House

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

together at the same time during this period, because it is only through such happy marriages that we can set an example to our youths, boys and girls, as to how to behave towards each other and treat each other as equals, as comrades, and march together hand in hand in order to achieve social progress in our country. It is given to very few married couples like this—this high privilege. We had earlier Mr. and Mrs. Kripalani in our House. I am glad that, on this occasion, Mrs. Dandavate has been fortunate enough not only to bring forward this Bill but in right time and in good atmosphere when Indiraji happens to be once again the Prime Minister.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Parulekar made a very good speech to-day and made very good suggestions. He followed Mrs. Gopalan and the good suggestions made by Mrs. Gopalan were accepted by him and I reinforce it that all Parties should get together and treat this problem as a non-political all-Party matter and give every possible co-operation in seeing to it that not only constructive suggestions are made but constructive amendments are made to this Bill at the Joint Select Committee's stage so that it would be possible for us to give this Bill a more comprehensive shape and afterwards get it passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Parulekar was wondering whether this Bill is going to solve this pernicious problem. I wish to remind him as well as the House of the salutary effect the Sarada Act—the Child Marriage Act has had on our society. Although even to-day in some far away places some child marriages do take place, generally child marriages are no longer the fashion and are no longer justified even by the most conservative people and generally, the girls themselves are aware of the fact that child marriage is not a good thing and they themselves begin to assert themselves against any kind of a proposal from their families for a child marriage. In the same way, once a law is there on the statute book, it will have some effect.

Now, this Bill is going to be passed as an Act and, thereafter, it will be followed by an all-Party co-operation in our country and I am sure a solution for this terrible evil will come to be seen on the horizon. I agree with my friend, Mr. Anantharamulu and I am glad he has reminded the House also of the constructive contribution made by Indiraji and Sanjay Gandhi and the Youth Congress in our country. Just a little earlier or about the same time, Jayaprakashji also raised his voice on the example set by earlier social reformers like Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar, Kandukuri Veereshalingam Pantulu in Andhra and Brahmarishi Venkataratnam Naidu. So many of our own social reformers have been pleading against this system. Yet it is persisting in its evil ways. Why, Sir?

Mrs. Gopalan has put her finger on the right point. The socio economic conditions in our country have been changing. The middle classes are

moving more and more towards services and in order to get into services, they have got to spend money on the education of their children and as they move into the services, they become money-minded and that is why this trouble is becoming more and more insoluble. Mrs Gopalan said that in the socialist countries this evil is not there. But in socialist countries properties are not given such a high place as we give in our society. We are moving towards a socialist society but we have not reached even the fringe of it. That is one of the reasons why we are so property-minded people and property-minded people naturally run after this kind of property also. You are seeing it in Delhi. My hon. friend. Mr. Parulekar cited one instance. In Delhi everyday we are having this experience in the case of these people who are employed in government service and private service also where salaries ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 are paid and these are higly educated people. Men as well as women who are their mothers-in-law or prospective mothers-in-law or their mothers are all conspiring and indulging in this evil.

And how are we to tackle these people? That young man came forward; on the strength and advice and support of his mother, he roused our young people once again. I felt so happy at that time when that movement was going on. Let the House also try to rouse itself into that atmosphere and strengthen that atmosphere against dowry system. Dowry system is not the only social evil that we are suffering from. So many other evils are there. The worst of them is population. A boy and a girl get married, Sir. I do not know what is wrong with the mind of these people in our country.

But, in the last fifty years, I had been pleading for population control on the inspiration of Bertrand Russell and various other Western socialists. But, our people did not take it up seriously. Within the very first year after their marriage they want to have a child. This is a kind of disease a mental disease with our people and within the third year, they would like to have another one because they would not be satisfied with one. When I asked them why, are they having the third they said that suppose something happens to one or the two. This is the kind of mind with which we have got to battle with. This can be taken up in our schools and colleges most effiectively—not by us, old men, middle-aged people, who are supposed to be politically influential and powerful—power minus moral authority—because we are afraid to go and canvass for the votes of these people. We are suffering from this disease of power—mongering and we are competing with each other for it. Most of them are all diseased minds. They can sway the results of our elections. So much so, all of us are guilty when we go to these people in simply pampering their vanities and not taking them to task. It is only the youth who can deal with them.

Let us appeal to the youth and let me reinforce the appeal that was made by my sisters on this side and on the other side and I hope that not only the sisters but also the brother and fathers among ourselves—the Members—will try not only be content with making speeches here but also take these matters to the hustings and have the courage to say to the people that they stand for these reforms and fight against such and such social evils. This is where we should all be impartial and non-political and let us give credit to the masses of our country for having placed at the head of this Government. Indiraji, a women. And Indiraji has not been satisfied only with the votes like so many of us. But she has had the courage to put herself behind this programme of social reform and the laws to enforce them. So far as the social reform is concerned, let us all support her and give her the strength to see to it that not only this legislation but also some of the neces-

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

sary sister legislations that would come to be passed by us here that public opinion is created in order to ensure that this and such other legislation—become a reality.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill of Shrimati Pramila Dandavate and wish to say a few words in support of it.

We are talking about equality among man and woman. But, at the time of marriage proposals, the man demands dowry for marrying a woman. This is prevalent even after 30 years of our independence. I need not say that we have been talking all this while glibly. I should say that we have been only garrulous about the abolition of dowry. We have not followed our talk with concrete action. We have to analyse the causes for this and find out a lasting solution to this evil. Then only we will be having equality among men and women. I appeal to our talented Law Minister to pay his personal attention to this social evil.

I cannot enumerate the difficulties being undergone by the middleclass people in our country in marrying off their daughters. The boy and the girl may agree to marry without fanfare. But the parents of the boy expect dowry; particularly the mother of the bridegroom insists on getting dowry from the parents of the bride. Similarly the mother of the bride is keen to gift something to her girl during her marriage. Firstly this mental attitude on the part of two mothers should be changed. This can be better done through voluntary organisations committed to social reforms than through legislation. The affluent sections of our society want to exhibit their wealth in the form of huge dowry. This creates a feeling of compulsion in the minds of middle class people, even if they are not financially able to do this. In turn, this creates a sense of frustration in the minds of common people also, who fight for their two square meals. The Government and the voluntary agencies should restrain the affluent sections of society from showing of their wealth. This will set in a healthy trend in the society. Mahatma Gandhi launched several campaigns for the abolition of this social evil. Our Vaikkam hero, Thanthai Periyar Ramaswamy sacrificed his life at the altar of social reforms. He ceaselessly strived for reforms in the marriage systems. In encouraging inter-cast marriages and in solemnising marriages in a simple manner of exchanging-garlands. This he started in Tamil Nadu 55 years ago. If today there is at least 10 per cent of population in Tamil Nadu who believes in unmostentatious simple marriages, it is mainly due to the endeavours of Periyar Ramaswamy, Arignar Anna and my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi whose life has been a sagh of social reform.

We politicians in season and out of season talk about abolition of dowry system in our society. But we should practice what we preach. In our own homes we should celebrate marriages without offering dowry. We should set an example for others to emulate. Our hon. Law Minister, who was a Judge and a practising lawyer and who has proved his competence on more than one occasion on the floor of this House, should formulate a comprehensive legislation for abolishing dowry in our country. We should also commend the efforts of Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, who has brought this Bill solely guided by the good of the nation in her heart, not only for the present but also for the posterity.

We should evolve a system of punishing those who insist on dowry. For example, if a lawyer bridegroom demands dowry, inspite of his knowledge about the laws of the land, then he should be penalised by debarring him from practising law for 20 years. Similarly, a medical man should be debarred from practice, if he insists on dowry at the time of his marriage. If necessary, I would even demand the amendment of criminal procedure Code declaring dowry as a crime.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Alongwith our legislative efforts, we should also discourage giving of jewellery at the time of marriage. If we stop the habit of pricking of ears and pricking of nose of girls, then the need for giving ear-tops and nose-tops would not be there. This should be done through social reforms. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is riddled with loopholes and that is why we have not been able to abolish dowry so far. The recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women, constituted by the Government of India, have not yet been given the legislative shape. Similarly, the Mahila Dakshat Samiti, a social welfare orginisation, convened recently a Seminar on this problem and the Seminar has given certain constructive suggestions which should also bacome the base for our Law Minister to formulate legislative proposals.

[SHRI HARINATH MISHRA *in the Chair*]

We have to bring in social resurgence, which should have a lasting effect on our social set up. We have to enact laws which will have permanent impact on the society. I am sure that our hon. Law Minister will rise to the need of the hour and bring in a regorous law to root out the system of dowry from the sacred soil of our country.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती प्रमीला दंडवते ने जो विधेयक रखा है वह प्रशंसनीय है और आज की सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल है । जो एक कुरीति समाज में विद्यमान है दहेज उसका प्रतीक है । यह कुरीति हिन्दु संस्कृति के अंग के रूप में या धर्म के नाम पर व्याप्त है और इस कुरीति को दूर करना समाज के साथ साथ राज्य का भी कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है ।

भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी के बारे में यहां तक कहा गया है :

यत्र नारियस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमंते तत्र देवता: लेकिन आज समाज में दूसरी ही धारणा चल पड़ी हैं :

सर्वे गुणा: कांचनाश्रयन्ते

जब समाज में यह कंसेप्शन हो कि सारे गुण स्वर्ण में निहित हैं, सोने के ऊपर ही लक्ष्मी, दौलत के ऊपर ही सब कुछ आश्रित है तब आप समझ सकते हैं कि इन कुरितियों का समाप्त होना कितना आवश्यक हो जाता है ।

इस कुरीति को समाप्त करने के लिए समाज ने समय समय पर बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि आज युग की यह मांग है कि इसको खतम किया जाए । राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी महिलाओं ने लिब्रेसन आफ विमैन, लिबेरेशन आफ फीमेल सैक्स जैसी मूवमेंट्स चलाई है और उनमें दहेज को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

माननीय सदस्या ने इसमें प्रावधान किया है कि मुस्लिम महिलाओं और क्रिस्चियन महिलाओं पर यह लागू नहीं होगा । इससे भारतीय समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा छूट जाता है जो इसकी एम्बिट में नहीं आता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक इंटैग्रैटिड ला नहीं होना चाहिए जो सब पर लागू हो ? इससे दूसरी महिलाओं को भी लाभ मिल सकेगा । क्या यह कुरीति मुस्लिम समाज में नहीं है ? है । और भी महिलाएं दूसरी समाजों की इस रोग से ग्रस्त हैं । उनको नजात दिलाना भी हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए । मंत्री जी को एक कंप्रिहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये जो धर्म के दायरे में न बंधा हो और सभी महिलाओं पर जो भारतीय समाज में रहती हैं, लागू हो सके और उन सभी महिलाओं को इस रोग से नजात मिल सके ।

जो संशोधन माननीय सदस्या ने रखा है मैं उसका पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है जो कुछ

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

सामान भी दिया जाएगा उसकी राशि दो हजार से अधिक नहीं होगी और इससे अधिक की राशि का सामान देना एक आफेंस होगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी जातियां नहीं हैं देश में जिनमें एक मंगल सूत्र या ईअररिंगज़ या नाज़ रिंग या और दूसरे कुछ आभूषण देना, जिनको कस्टमरी आर्जामेंटस माना जाता है, अनिवार्य नहीं समझा जाता ? इसको आप सौभाग्य अलंकरण कहें रया कुछ भी कहें, हर कोम और हर जाति में ये अलग अलग अलंकरण है जिनको वर पक्ष या वधु पक्ष वाले एक दूसरे को लेते या देते हैं । ये जो वीयरिंग स्पेरेल हैं जो निसैसरी और क्स्टमरी हैं और इन में यदि एक दो तोला सोना दिया जाता है तो क्या मौजूदा सोने की कीमत को देखते हुए यह काम दो हजार रुपये में हो सकता है ? या दो तोले सोना भी रखा तो वह जुर्म का भागी हो गया, चाहे वर पक्ष हो या वधू पक्ष हो । यह जो प्रथा है इसके अन्दर भावना यह है कि जबरदस्ती अगर कोई दहेज लेता है तो वह जुर्म है । इस स्सिटम को अवायड करने के लिये इस कानुन में प्रावाधान करना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : वह तो सब्जेक्टिव कंडीशन हो गई ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : डावरी अपने आप में तब खत्म होगी जब उसका डिसप्ले आप न करें । केवल आवश्यक परिधान ही रखें । सूर्य की साक्षी में शादी करें जैसे सरदारों में होती है । इससे बिजली और डेकोरेशन पर होने वाला खर्च बचेगा । मैरिज पार्टी पर कंट्रोल कीजिए कि 6 घंटे से ज्यादा न रुके, गेस्ट कंट्रोल आर्डर सख्ती से लागू कीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : दरोगा जी कैसे नहीं पहुंचेंगे यह बताइये ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : दरोगा जी की उपस्थिति में शादी अपेक्षित नहीं है । हिन्दु समाज में शादी कंट्रेक्ट नहीं है, यह तो एक संस्कार है । जैसे 16 संस्कार हैं, उनमें से एक शादी भी संस्कार है । इसके साथ साथ हिन्दु मैरिज एक्ट में प्रावधान करें कि शादी का रजिस्ट्रेशन जरूरी होना चाहिये, अभी लाजिमी नहीं है । इसी के साथ साथ सामुहिक शादियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, जैसे हमारे राजस्थान में पुष्करणा ब्राह्मणों में कम्युनिटी मैरिजेज़ होती हैं । अन्तर्जातिय शादियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये कुछ सुविधायें दीजिये जैसे नौकरी में प्राथमिकता मिलेगी या कोई और लाभ मिलेगा । यही नहीं इंटर रिलीजन शादियों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये । पुष्करणा ब्राह्मणों में केवल एक नारियल देते हैं, कोई ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होता , और जो भी खर्चा होता है, वह सब मिलकर देते हैं । समाज में ऐसी भावना पैदा करें कि इस तरह की शादियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है इसके बारे में मंत्री जी अगले सत्र में एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लायें और पुलिस, जिसके बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती है,उसको शादी के अवसर पर उपस्थित होने का मौका न दिया जाय, ऐसी व्यवस्था उस विधेयक में हो तो अच्छा रहेगा । पुलिस का शादी के मौके पर उपस्थित होना अपने आप में बड़ा दोष है । बस मुझे यही कहना है ।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. In extend my wholehearted support to the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which has been brought forward by the hon. Shrimati Madhu Dandavate and I would in brief express my views. This is a social reform legislation. You can establish a socialistic secular society through law. You can usher in an egalitarian era through law. But a social menace like dowry cannot be eradicated merely by statutory provisions. If you consider that this evil is undermining the very existence of a society, then you should go even to the extent of amending the Criminal Procedure Code after declaring taking and giving dowry as a crime. I doubt very much whether any law would wipe out the tears of young girls in Chettinad area of Tamilnadu where the dowry system is the stumbling block in their life. The day when mind substitutes money then this evil will evaporate.

In 1916, Sir P. Thiagarayan, hailing from an affluent family started an Association named THENNINDIA NALAURIMAI SANGAM for the benefit of educated, influential and wealthy sections of the society enjoying franchise and other rights. In the name of Justice Party, in 1920, 1923 and 1926 Elections, the members belonging to this Association contested and they extended their support in forming Ministries twice and in 1929 also Party won in the elections. This became the forerunner for the self-respecting movement of Thanthai Perivar. In 1932 in Erode, plans were formulated for a party committed to self-respect and equality. It was also adumbrated that all the property should be formed into a Trust for the benefit of the common people. In 1944 it became Dravida Kazhagam and it transformed into Davida Munnetra Kazhagam in 1949. For the past 31 years the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has been the harbinger of all movements fighting for the rights of women. The D.M.K. has been spearheading the movement for inter-caste marriages and also for widow remarriage. When 50 per cent of population is women, we cannot just treat them as child-bearing institutions. Pandit Nehru used to instill a sense of idealism in the minds of his only young doughter they referring to the heroism of Joan of Arc and her saga of sacrifice coupled with heroism. Today imbued with that fervour, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is leading the nation and the women of our country need have no doubt about her commitment to their Welfare. During the reign of Queen Victoria the women in England had made remarkable progress and you can find proof of this in Travelin's English History. Similarly, you can find in the writing of Nehru that 1930 was the year of landmark in India so far as women of India were concerned. In that year there was an unprecedented awakening among women of India who rose in thousands against *purdah* system and other social drawbacks they were suffering from. In 1938 on November 13th in Tamil Nadu a Conference of women was convened under the leadership of the daughter of Maraimalaiyialar, Neelambikai Ammaiyar and Dr. Dharmambal and Moovalur Ramamrithaammayar shouldered heavy responsibility in making this Conference a success. In 1961, Panditji was the inspiration for the Dowry Prohibition Act. Panditji had appointed a Committee to go into the problems of creeping poverty and find out the reasons for every rich people becoming poor in the course of years. The Committee reported that many rich people became poor because of the competition in ostentatious marriages of their daughters and in giving huge sum as dowry. This report formed the basis for Pandit Nehru to direct his Government to formulate a Bill for prohibiting dowry, the root cause for the creeping proverty. Now under the discriminating leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I have every hope that this social evil will be eliminated from our society.

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

We should not end our efforts by enacting a law. This kind of law should become the starting point for a net-work of social welfare organisations to start a nationwide campaign against the evils of dowry and how it is derogatory to the women of the world. The social resurgence should be throughout the nook and corner of our country. Social condemnation coupled with legal compulsions will root out this menace of dowry from our society. The hon. Law Minister known for his pragmatic approach to the social problems will no doubt bring in a comprehensive legislation for this purpose, incorporating the ideas contained in the Bill of Mrs. Dandavate. Yet we have to commend Mrs. Dandavate's effort in focussing the attention of this House on this very important social problem. I support her efforts in this regard and I resume my seat.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seem to be in a very tight corner as the mover of the Bill wanted 15 to 20 minutes and I would try to give her as much time as possible because we have got to finish it by 15.50 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will take as little time as possible. That is my hope.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I recall one of the Hon. Members having laid down a qualification that those who speak on this Bill should be the persons who should not have taken the dowries.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I said this on that day. Not taken and not given.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I can assure the Hon. Member that I could claim myself to qualify in the test that he has laid down. But Professer Saheb not having spoken, I will not say anything further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question arises whose brief you have accepted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, from the statement which I have made it is obvious, whose brief I have accepted. Sir, I would not like to go into the details at this stage. And I admire, appreciate, and must express my gratefulness to Smt. Dandavate for having brought this Bill. It is to get over a social evil that is persisting in our society and has crept so much into our social life that it has almost become a menace and, particularly in recent times, the hydra-headed demon has spread its tentacles so much that the effects of it have come to affect quite a large number of families and it has aroused the conscience of every right-thinking persons. I am aware, Sir, the Hindu society which has been a highly traditionalist society is the victim of this menace to a large extent.

Some hon. Members were saying that the Dowry Prohibition Act did not apply to other communities. In fact, it applies to all those residing in this country. The whole difficulty is this infirmity in the society—the social approach and the problems present in this country seem to be the main reason for this evil. And if I may be permitted to say so, this evil percolates from the top brass down to the poorer classes. I am aware of some of the families which are economically shaken, and are not able to get their girls married for the simple reason that those families are not in a position to offer dowries at all. In fact, I know a few cases among my own relations where 4 girls in a family between the ages of 30 and 45 were not married because their financial status was such that they could not offer any dowry. What happens, unfortunately, is—as the adage goes—imitation is the best form of flattery. The poorer people, seeing the manner in which rich people display dowry, imitate it because of social compulsions. Ultimately, they wreck themselves in the process.

Many very good suggestions have been made on the floor of the House

by various hon. Members. In fact, this matter was engaging my mind for the last 6 to 7 months, when item after item started appearing in the papers about dowry deaths. I had myself, after going into various reports of the commissions etc., formulated my own views and wanted an amendment to the Act itself. But now I would prefer to restrain myself from saying anything about the various amendments which we are contemplating because it is a very happy coincidence that I happened to move a resolution for the reference of this Act to a Joint Committee for making amendments, only to-day. I would give the compliment for this to the mover of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the Chair could guess all right, in spite of its not being an astrologer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am also confident that quite many Members who have spoken here, and particularly those for whom the qualification was fixed by Shri Mhalgi would be included by the Speaker in the Joint Committee to be constituted from this House. Anyway, I am absolutely confident that the mover of the Bill in any case would be included in it, before whom I would feel most privileged to appear and produce all the material that I have collected, so that they can consider what amendments can be brought in to the Act itself. I am deliberately not saying anything more about this because I have been told that I should complete by 5.50, and leave ten minutes to the mover of the Bill. On behalf of the Government, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and those who have very patiently listened, particularly Professor Sahib, who has been sitting here and listening to the debate. I am sure the sentiments expressed by many might have been assimilated to a very great extent by the listeners also, even though they may not have had occasion to speak. With these few words, again, I thank the hon. Mover of the Bill and would request her, that having regard to the motion that I have already moved, she may kindly consider to withdraw this Bill so that a comprehensive amendment could be brought in, including the various suggestions made here. Some of the Members referred to the suggestions that I took note of. I assure all the hon. Members that the suggestions that have been made would be available to the committee for their consideration, because they are all recorded.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पहले सारे माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया । साथ ही साथ जो हमारे ला मिनिस्टर हैं उनको मैं विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि जिस दिन मैं यह बिल मूव कर रही थी उसी दिन उन्होंने एक ज्वाईन्ट कमेटी बना कर कांप्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने का प्रस्ताव रखा । मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को मूव करते समय जो बातें कहीं थीं उनको दूसरी बार दोहराना नहीं चाहती । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे समाज की हालत ही ऐसी है कि जिस समाज में आज यह कानून लाने की जरूरत पड़ी । मैं आप सब को याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जब हमारे देश में संघर्ष चल रहा था उस स्वातंत्र्य संघर्ष में गांधी जी ने यही कहा था कि स्वातंत्र्य के लिए, आजादी के लिए हमें काबिल बनना चाहिए । और हमारे अंदर जो बुराइयां है, जो विषमताएं हैं उन को दूर करना चहिए । हमारे अंद, जो सामाजिक बूराइयां हैं जिस प्रकार से महिलाओं के साथ वर्ताव किया जाता है उसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता है । उस सयम हमारे समाज में इस प्रकार की हवा बनी थी । मैं आप को उस समय की याद दिलाना चाहती हूं । मैं तो

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

उस समय बहुत छोटी थी, बंगाल में एक लड़की थी—स्नेहलता जिसकी शादी की बातें उस के मां बाप कर रहे थे। स्नेहलता ने वह बातें सुनीं। उस के मां-बाप कह रहे थे कि लड़की की शादी के लिए हमें दहेज देना है लेकिन इतना पैसा अभी हमारे पास नहीं है तो अपना घर बेच कर शादी कर दें। इन बातों को सुन कर स्नेहलता दूसरे दिन स्वयं आग लगा कर जल गई। यह खबर अखबार में आई। उस समय अखबार ज्यादा लोग पढ़ते नहीं थे। लिटरेसी भी कम थी। फिर भी उस खबर से ऐसी हवा बन गई कि देश के नौजवान इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गए कि हम शादी में दहेज नहीं लेंगे। यह हवा इसलिए बनी क्योंकि उस समय सारा समाज कुछ मूल्यों के लिए लड़ रहा था। उन के जीवन में कुछ वसूल थे जिन के लिए वे लड़ रहे थे। इसलिए बिना कानून बने भी हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने निर्णय कर उस पर कार्यवाही की। लेकिन आज की जो हालत है, हम रोज ही दिन बेदिन सुनते हैं कि किसी लड़की को जला दिया गया, कहीं कोई ऐक्सीडेंट हो गया या किसी ने आत्म हत्या कर ली, फिर भी हमारे नौजवानों पर उस का कोई असर नहीं होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे समाज का जमीर मर गया है। समाज में किसी को एहसास नहीं होता कि हम सामाजिक बुराइयों को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस के मूल कारण में यह बात है कि समाज में स्त्री का दोयम स्थान है। यह एकोनामिकली इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि समाज में लालच की भावना बढ़ गई है। अगर खुद हम चीजें नहीं ला सकते या लड़का नहीं ला सकता तो शादी के समय दूसरों की कमाई से हमारे घर में वह चीजें आ जानी चाहिए। आज मैं समझती हूं राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों को यह सोचना चाहिए कि आज हमारे जवानों को ऐसा क्यों नहीं लगता कि हम स्वयं अपने पैसे से अपनी नौकरी से अपना घर बनाएं। आज समाज में दिखावे की भावना भी बहुत आ गई है। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि समाज में जो बीमारी है उस के मूल कारण को हमें देखना चाहिए।

मैं अभी आनूल डेरी देखने के लिए गई थी। मैंने देखा कि भैंस से भी कम कीमत महिलाओं की हो रही है। वहां पर डा० कुरियन ने हमें दिखाया कि यह दवाखाना है, यह इंजेक्शंस हैं, सारा कुछ दिखाया और कहा कि जब कभी कोई भैंस बीमार होती है तो फौरन मेडिकल एड भेज कर उसको ठीक किया जाता है। मैंने कहा कि आप ने भैंस के लिए इतना सब किया है लेकिन भैंस का दूध तो महिलाएं निकालती हैं उन के लिए आप ने क्या किया है? भैंस का दूध निकालने वाली महिला अगर मर जाती है तो उस के मरने के बाद दूसरी महिला दहेज लेकर आ सकती है। उसकी बीमारी खत्म करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। लेकिन अगर एक भैंस मर जाय तो उस की जगह दो हजार खर्च कर के दूसरी भैंस लानी पड़ती है। तो आज देश में महिलाओं की ऐसी इज्जत है। यहां दिल्ली में जो अस्पताल हैं महिला दक्षता समिति ने जा कर डा० से बात की तो उन्होंने बताया कि अगर घर की बहू बीमार हो जाती है और उस को खून देने की जरूरत होती है तो बहुत कम घरों के लोग खून देने के लिए आगे आते हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि अगर महिला मर जाय तो उस का दहेज तो आया ही हुआ है, दूसरी स्त्री और पैसा और दहेज लेकर

आ जायेगी । इस प्रकार से आज समाज में पैसे को इंसान से ज्यादा महत्व दिया जा रहा है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि समाज के मूल्यों को बदलने की आवश्यकता है । आज राजनीतिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो लोक प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको इन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी । मैं तो इस समय यहां पर यह भी कह देना चाहती हूं कि यह अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल जो मैं लाई हूं इसके पीछे प्रेशर टेक्टिक्स थी क्योंकि सरकार रोज एलान करती है कि हम बिल लाने वाले हैं परन्तु हम कब तक राह देखें ? मैंने सोचा कि अगर मैं बिल ले आती हूं तो सरकार को मजबूर होकर बिल लाना पड़ेगा । परन्तु मेरा विश्वास है कि सिर्फ कानून बनने से ही यह बीमारी दूर नहीं होगी । इसके लिए लोगों में जागृति पैदा करनी होगी । यह कानून जो है वह बहुत छोटा है और इसमें लूपहोल्स भी हैं, जब मैं इसको पढ़ती रही तब वह ध्यान में आया लेकिन साथ साथ लोक जागृति लाना भी आवश्यक है । जिस प्रकार से पुरुषों के मन में स्त्री-पुरुष की समानता की भावना को जागृत करना है उसी प्रकार से लड़कियों के मन में भी इस समानता की भावना को लाना है । आज मैं लड़कियों से भी पूछती हूं कि वे अगर बी० ए० हैं तो उनको एम० ए० पास पति क्यों चाहिए ? अगर उनका पति कम तनखाह लेने वाला हो तो क्या बिगड़ता है? जिम्मेदारी दोनों पर होती है । ईमानदारी से रहना और एक दूसरे पर प्यार और विश्वास करना—यही विवाह की बुनियादी बात है । इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस विषमता को मन से निकालने की जिम्मेदारी पुरुषों की ही नहीं, महिलाओं की भी है और इसके लिए महिलाओं को भी काम करना चाहिए । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पहली बार महिलायें उनके ऊपर होने वाले अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए वालंटरी आर्गेनाईजेशन के रूप में आई है । यह बातें आज तक नहीं होती थीं । खुशी की बात है कि आज पढ़ने वाली लड़कियां भी उसमें शरीक हो रही हैं । मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि आगामी जो बजट सेशन आने वाला है उसमें एक कांप्रिहैंसिव बिल सरकार की ओर से पेश होना चाहिए । अगर नहीं होता है तो हम आगे चल कर उसे पोस्ट-पोन ही करते रहेंगे । इस में फार्मल-इन्फार्मल शिक्षा के जरिये भी इन बुराइयों के विरोध में मन बनाने का जो सुझाव दिया गया है, वह भी अच्छा है । दहेज कानून के बारे में मैंने कहा कि 2000 रुपये रख दीजिए, आप कहते हैं, कि इम्प्रेक्टिकेबल है, लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि आज नहीं तो कल यह इंप्रेक्टिकेबल नहीं रहेगा । हमारे समाज में कभी न कभी समाजवाद आयेगा तब दो हजार या एक हजार रुपये की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । क्या अमीर लोगों को ही गहनों की जरूरत है, क्या उन्हें ही अच्छी साड़ियों की जरूरत है । हमारे देश में करीब 50 फीसदी लोग गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे हैं और हजार, दो हजार रुपये उनके लिए बहुत हैं ।

कम्युनिटी मैरेजेज का सुझाव भी अच्छा है । आर्य समाज जैसी संस्थायें गरीब लोगों की मदद कर सकती हैं । इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से हमारे समाज में विचार-जागरण चलाया जाना चाहिए । सामाजिक संस्थाओं को और एजूकेशन इंस्टीट्यूट को इसमें सम्मिलित कर देंगे, हमको वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशंस की मदद भी लेनी चाहिए । जैसे नेशनल कमीशन आफ विमेन है उसी तरह से एंटी डाउरी कमीशन विद स्टेचुटरी पावर होना चाहिए, जिसमें शोसल आर्गेनाइजेशन से प्रतिनिधि, पुरुष-स्त्री दोनों आ सकते हैं, स्त्रियां ज्यादा आयें, क्योंकि

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

सवाल बहनों का ही है । इस सुझाव को मैं बिलकुल मान्य करती हूं ।

दूसरी बात है फैमिली कोर्टस बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है नहीं तो जैसा श्री पटनेकर जी ने कहा कि मेरे पोते की शादी तक इस पर कार्यवाही नहीं होगी । अभी उसका बच्चा शादी लायक है । इस लिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह सुझाव जो कि कई लोगों द्वारा यहां पर लाया गया है इसे मान लिया जाये, क्योंकि जैसे रेप केसेज हैं, बच्चों के केसेज हैं और बाकी सारे केसेज हैं, आज के कोर्ट्स से उनको इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा । जैसा कि कहावत है कि "लेट जस्टिस इज डिनाइन जस्टिस" । इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जो बिल आपके सामने रखा गया है उस पर बहुत गहराई से विचार करना पड़ेगा, सुझावों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा । एक कांप्रिहेंसिव बिल होना चाहिए । बिल में कमियां हो सकती हैं, मेरे बिल में भी बहुत कमियां हैं, इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए ज्वाइंट सलैक्ट कमेटी सब जगह जाकर सुझाव एकत्र करेगी, कुछ सुझाव यहां पर भी दिए गए हैं, इन सब पर विचार करके और सरकार की ओर से जो सुझाव आयेंगे उन पर विचार करके ,निर्णय लेना आवश्यक है ।

अंत में मैं आपके सामने कहती हूं कि हमारे ला मिनिस्टर ने ज्वाइंट कमेटी का एलान कर दिया है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस आशा के साथ कि वे बजट सेशन में ही सरकार की ओर से आफिसियल बिल लायेंगे, मैं अपना बिल वापिस लेती हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment already moved by Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 2.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I withdraw the Bill.

17.58 hrs.

COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers, be taken into consideration."

*At the out set I would like to make it clear that the Bill I have moved now is not political in nature. Just now, the House has discussed the Bill of Shrimati Pramila Dandavate and it was supported by all hon. Members because it seeks to protect the interests of the weaker section of society. I expect a similar support to my Bill too, on the same grounds.

The Bill I have moved has 6 clauses. I wish that certain provisions should be made to achieve the object of the Bill. It is entitled "the country fishing boats protection Bill, 1980". Clause 2 of the Bill contains definitions. The terms "country boat", "motor boat", and "trawlers" have been defined.

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

Clause 3 of the Bill is important as it stipulates the limits for fishing in respect of country boats, motor boats and trawlers.

Clause 4 of the Bill refers to the policies of the Government announced from time to time to restrict the limits for fishing. But there is a lack of any scheme which would implement these policies. This Clause provides for appointing an Authority which is expected to implement the various rules made in this regard.

Clause 5 of the Bill makes provision for the punishment to those who contravene the provisions of Section 3 of this Bill. It is necessary to have a section in the Bill which empowers the Authority to punish the offenders. This Clause meets that requirement.

Clause 6 of the Bill is to provide for the rules to be made in this behalf....

17.58 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 327 etc.)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

17.59 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

AND

PAYMENT OF BONUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will now take up both the items, the Statutory Resolution as also the relevant Bill together.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JAITYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 21st August, 1980."

18.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, बोनस का मामला सर्व विदित है । हिन्दुस्तान में श्रमिक आन्दोलन को अर्ध सदी बीत चुकी है किन्तु फिर भी श्रमिक क्षेत्र में उतना न्याय स्थापित नहीं हुआ है जितना होन चाहिए । मेहनत के बिना कुछ सम्भव नहीं है, हमारे यहां कहा गया है बिना श्रम के कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता। फिर भी श्रम को प्रतिष्टा नहीं मिली । हमारा श्रम विभाग लावारिस है, अनेक प्रकार के श्रम कानून बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उनका ठीक से पालन नहीं होता है और इसीलिए श्रम विभाग के कमजोर होने के कारण यह विभाग पूंजीपतियों को संरक्षण देने वाला विभाग हो गया है । सरकार भी कोई ध्यान नहीं देती, श्रम विभाग को न कोई अधिकार है जिससे श्रमिकों के हितों को संरक्षण दिया जा सके । मजदूरों की बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है, कानून ऐसे हैं जिनसे श्रमिकों को

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[Shri Satyanarayan Jaitya]

कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता । ऐसी हालत में सरकार एक विधेयक लायी है जो उनके अधिकारों को सीमित करने वाला है । धारा 11 में मैक्सिमम बोनस के बारे में कहा गया है, 20 परसेंट तक उसको लिमिट किया गया है । सरकार को यह चिन्ता है कि श्रमिकों को 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बोनस नहीं मिलना चाहिए । सरकार ऐसा क्यों सोचती है । किसी उद्योग के अन्दर अगर लाभ होता है तो मजदूर की मेहनत से ही होता है, साथ साथ जो पूंजी लगी है उन दोनों के आधार पर लाभ होता है । केवल पूंजी के माध्यम से ही लाभ नहीं मिलता । इस लिए किसी भी उद्योग में पूंजी के बराबर पसीने को भी महत्व मिलना चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक देश के मजदूरों को अधिकार नहीं मिल पायेंगे ।

इस विधेयक में बहुत सी बातों को लिमिट कर दिया है चौथे शैड्यूल में कहा गया है मजदूरों को जो बोनस के लिय सरप्लस सुरक्षित है उस पर 20 प्रतिशत बोनस देने के बाद अगले साल केवल 20 प्रतिशत बोनस ही सैट आफ किया जायेगा और यदि कुछ ज्यादा हो जाता है तो वह मालिक का है, कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाला नहीं है । यह केवल 4 साल तक आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाएगा, ज्यादा होगा तो नहीं मिलेगा । क्या यह मजदूरों के समर्थन की बात है ? आप की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है । अब भी समय है जब मजदूरों के हितों के लिये कुछ किया जा सकता है । आज देश मे मजदूर अपना पसीना बहाते हैं, लेकिन उन को पैसा नहीं मिलता है, मेहनत का ठीक मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं, वह जो ठेकेदार के मजदूर हैं और ठेकेदारी पर फैक्ट्री और उद्योगों में काम करते हैं परन्तु उन के साथ अन्याय होता है । जो कर्मचारी हैं, श्रमिक और मजदूर हैं उन को लाभ लेने का हक नहीं होता है मेरा कहना यह है कि आज भी बन्धक प्रथा जारी है और मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जहां तक हो सके जल्द से जल्द इस कांट्रैक्ट लेबर को समाप्त कर के रेग्युलर श्रमिक बनाया जाए ।

मुझे कुछ समय पहले अमलाई जाने का मौका मिला, वहां पर कागज का काखाना था, उस के साथ साथ जुड़ा हुआ कास्टिक सोडे का उत्पादन केन्द्र है । उस प्लान्ट के अन्दर दो शिफ्टें रेगुलर काम करती हैं, तीसरी शिफ्ट में लोग कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के रूप में काम करते हैं । उन को 5, 7 रुपये मजदूरी दी जाती है, उन को पूरा पारिश्रमिक मिलता नहीं है और काम उन से पूरा लिया जाता है । उन के साथ अन्याय और शोषण किया जाता है । इस तरह के हजारों लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जो कि कांट्रैक्ट लेबर के रूप में काम करते हैं ।

देश में खेतिहर मजदूर भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं । हमारी सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में बहुत कहती रहती है, बड़ी बड़ी घोषणाएं भी करती है कि हम उन के कल्याण के लिये और नई दिशा देने के लिये क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाना चाहते हैं किन्तु लगता है कि अभी यह क्रांति उन के पास पहुंच नहीं पाई है । हजारों और करोड़ों की तादाद में ये लोग काम करते हैं । हमारा यह कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस में खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है । खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या काफी है, लेकिन उनके अधिकारों का कोई संरक्षण नहीं है ।

हमारे शहरों में रहने वाले श्रमिक मजदूर तो एक बार लड़ाई लड़कर भी अपना हक प्राप्त कर सकते हैं किन्तु अभी भी ऐसे अनेकों असहाय लोग हैं जिन के हितों के बारे में सरकार सोच नहीं रही है । उनके हितों को संरक्षण देने के लिये सरकार को सोचना चाहिए । खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में अपनी घोषणाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये निश्चित रूप से सरकार को एक दृढ़ संकल्प ले कर आगे आना चाहिये, नहीं तो यह खेतिहरों और मजदूरों का शोषण और पूंजीपतियों व इजारेदारों का संरक्षण साथ साथ चलेगा नहीं । गांव का खेतिहर मजदूर आज बाट जोह रहा है, सरकार किसी प्रकार का वह कोई कदम उठाये, आगे बढ़े, उस के लिये काफी मौका है ।

यह बड़े अचम्भे और आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे श्रम मंत्री जो नया विधेयक लाये हैं, उसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि बोनस का पूरा अधिकार बाल श्रमिकों को नहीं मिलेगा । जिनकी उमर 15 साल से कम है, उनकी बोनस की न्यूनतम राशि भी कम हो जायेगी 100 के बजाय 60 दी जायेगी, ऐसा क्यों किया गया है । इस देश में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या हजारों है, वह होटलों में और छोटी-छोटी दूकानों, संस्थानों, निर्माणों में काम करते हैं, किन्तु उनको संरक्षण देने की बात सरकार नहीं सोचती है । उनके हितों को कम करने की बात सरकार सोचती है । जो बालक होटलों में और फुटपाथ पर काम करते हैं, छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर काम करते है, उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा रहा है, उनको अपनी मेहनत का ठीक से मुआवजा नहीं मिल रहा है । ऐसी स्थिति में जो कानून में धारा है, उसमें समय रहते संशोधन की गुंजाइश है और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार समान रूप से इस देश के अन्दर जो न्याय का लाभ मिलना चाहिये, समता और समानता की जो बात संविधान में कही गई है, जो कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती है, उस तरफ ध्यान दे । आज वेतन में असमानता है, एक ही तरह के काम करने वाले लोगों में एक केन्द्र का कर्मचारी है, दूसरा प्रदेश का कर्मचारी है और तीसरा किसी आटोनामस बाडी का कर्मचारी है किन्तु तीनों की तनख्वाहें अलग-अलग है । अगर वह बाजार में सामान के लिये जायेंगे तो सब को एक समान भाव पर सामान मिलता है । इसलिये असमान वेतन और बोनस की असामनता भी नहीं होनी चाहिये । किसी उद्योग में काम करने वाले को बोनस मिलेगा और किसी में नही । अनेक उद्योग ऐसे हैं जहां कि बोनस नहीं मिल रहा है ।

एक तरफ तो यह माना है कि बोनस किसी भी उद्योग में कसंर्न में फायदा प्राप्त करने के लिये मेहनत और पूंजी का बराबर बंटवारा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह डैफर्ड वेज, विलम्बित वेतन कर्मचारियों को मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन सरकार इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । इट शुड बी दी डिफरेंस बिट्विन दी एक्चूअल एंड लिविंग वेज ।

हिदुस्तान में आज लिविंग वेज की बात करना तो दूर रहा, जो मिनिमम वेज, फेअर वेज और नीड बेस्ड वेज हैं, वह भी मिल नहीं रही है । इसलिये जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में सारे लोगों को नीड बेस्ड वेज मिलता नहीं है, फेअर वेज की गुंजाइश नहीं है । प्राइस इन्डैक्स दिनों-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

[श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया]

प्राइस इनडेक्स की कैलकुलेशन, गणना, गलत है अगर उसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों मजदूरों का हक मारा जा रहा है । मुझे याद है कि श्रम मंत्रालय ने रथ कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन के आधार पर एक संशोधन कैबिनेट के सामने पेश किया था, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया, उसको ड्राप कर दिया । संयोग से मैं लेबर कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी का सदस्य हूं और श्रम मंत्रालय ने यह सूचना दी है । हम देखते हैं कि अनेक प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछने के बाद ही श्रम मंत्रालय से कोई सूचना नहीं मिल पाती है । वह किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए तत्पर नहीं है । श्रम मंत्री के कहने के बावजूद कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है । इसको हिन्दुस्तान का दुर्भाग्य कहिये कि श्रम विभाग को यहां जितना महत्व मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलता है ।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस स्थिति में सुधार हो । श्रमिकों के बारे में जिस आदेश ढंग से विचार होना चाहिए, आज उस ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है इसीलिए आज विभिन्न कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा बोनस में असमानता है । सरकार का कहना है कि रेलवे के कर्मचारी बोनस के पात्र नहीं हैं । उनके लिए बोनस को प्राडक्टिविटी के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है । स्टील मजदूरों बी एच ई एल और बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलता है, लेकिन रेलवे और पी एंड टी के कर्मचारियों को इसका पात्र नहीं समझा गया है । ढुलाई का काम कनसेशनल रेट पर होता है, जिसका लाभ स्टील उद्योग को मिलता है । लेकिन स्टील मजदूरों को तो बोनस दिया जाता है और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए कहा जाता है कि उनका बोनस प्राडक्टिविटी-बेस्ड है— वे जितना कमायेंगे, उसके हिसाब से बोनस मिलेगा । सरकार को बोनस के बारे में एक समान नीति अपनानी चाहिए ।

बोनस के बारे में सरकार का यह विचार बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है कि किसी की कृपा से, या लाभ होने पर, या आपसी सहमति से, या सामाजिक न्याय के आधार पर बोनस दिया जायेगा । मेरा कहना है कि बोनस एक डेफर्ड वेज, विलंबित वेतन के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिए । सरकार स्वयं तो लिविंग वेज देने में सक्षम नहीं है, लेकिन जो लोग अधिक बोनस देने के लिए तैयार हैं, उनको वह ऐसा करने से रोकती है ।

इस विधेयक में एक मार्के की बात कही गई है कि कोई 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक बोनस नहीं दे सकता है । यदि किसी उद्योग या कनसर्न में मजदूरों और मेहनतकशों के काम की वजह से अधिक लाभ होता है, तो वहां अधिक बोनस देने में क्या हर्ज है ? इसलिए यह 20 प्रतिशत की सीलिंग ठीक नहीं है । अगर अधिक लाभ होता है, वह बराबरी के आधार पर मजदूरों में बांटना चाहिए ।

किसी उद्योग में जो ग्रास प्राफिट होता है, उसका बंटवारा ठीक तरीके से होना चाहिए । एलोकेबल सरप्लस फार बोनस 60 : 40 के हिसाब से निर्धारित दिया जाता है । यदि सरकार पसीने को पूंजी के बराबर शेयर देना चाहती है, यदि वह पूंजी और श्रम को समान प्रतिष्टा देना चाहती है, तो ग्रास प्राफिट का समुचित भाग मजदूरों को मिलना

चाहिए । जब मजदूर काम करता है, तो उसको उसकी मेहनत का मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, लाभ में उसे बराबर का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए ।

इस देश में वेतन और बोनस के सम्बन्ध में जो असमान नीतियां है, उन्हें हटा देना चाहिए । आज कहीं बोनस मिलता है और कहीं नहीं मिलता है । सरकार जिसको चाहे, उसको बोनस देती है और जिसको न चाहे, उसको नहीं देती है । इस प्रकार की नीतियों से भारत के संविधान में दिये गये अवसर की समानता के लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है । संविधान में यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकार को मजदूरों के हितों का संरक्षण करना चाहिए । सरकार को अपनी नीतियां इसी आधार पर निर्धारित करनी चाहिए ।

इस विधेयक में अनेक प्रकार की कमियां हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इसमें बोनस देने के लिए जो कैलकुलेशन दी गई है, उसमें सुधार होना चाहिए । इस विधेयक में कई जगह फ़ोर्थ शिड्यूल का हवाला दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि बोनस की गणना उसके अनुसार की जायेगी । मजदूरों को 20 प्रतिशत बोनस देने के बाद जो बचा हुआ है, उसे सेट आन करना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ।

हिन्दुस्तान के सब मजदूरों को, हर मेहनतकश को, हर वेज अर्नर को, बोनस की पात्रता देनी चाहिए, चाहे वह कोई काम करता हो, किसी कंम्पनी में काम करता हो, किसी छोटे उद्योग या सरकारी उद्योग में या खेतिहर मजदूर के रूप में काम करता हो । जब तक सरकार मजदूरों को लिविंग वेज नहीं दिला पाती है, तब तक सरकार सबको बोनस का हक देने के बारे में सोचे । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस आर्डिनेंस का निरनुमोदन करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 21st August, 1980."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1980, which seeks to replace the Payment of Bonus Amendment Ordinance, 1980, promulgated on 21st August, 1980, be taken into consideration.

The question of bonus has been a subject of controversy in many respects for long. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, was enacted in the hope of settling the issue but the problem remained. The Act has been amended several times and yet there are demands and suggestions for further amendment of the Act.

The original Act provided for the payment of a minimum bonus of 4 per cent or Rs. 40 whichever was higher, whether there was profit in the accounting year or not. Above this minimum, bonus was payable if there was an allocable surplus which was to be determined according to a formula prescribed in the Act subject to a maximum of 20 per cent. In 1972, the rate of minimum bonus was raised to 8.33 per cent or Rs. 80 whichever was higher. In 1975, the minimum bonus was reduced to 4 per cent or Rs. 100 whichever was higher provided there was an allocable surplus in the accounting year. In 1977, the minimum bonus was raised again to 8.33 per cent or Rs. 100 whichever

[Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha]

was higher and it was made payable, whether there was an allocable surplus or not. The maximum bonus has, however, remained at 20 per cent all the time.

Originally, the Act was applicable to every factory and every establishment employing 20 or more persons during the accounting year subject to certain exceptions. Public Sector units except those operating in competition with the private sector were excluded from the purview of the Act. Besides, LIC, RBI, Financial Institutions, Ports and Docts and Departmentally run industrial and commercial undertakings were also excluded from the purview of the Act. In 1975, it was provided that the appropriate Government might apply the provisions of the Act to any establishment or class of establishments employing not less than 10 persons. The Banking Companies and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation were, however, kept outside the purview of the Act but, in 1977, they were brought back within the purview of the Act.

The changes made in the Act in 1977 were temporary in nature applicable to the accounting year 1976. They were later extended to the accounting years 1977 and 1978 by the amendment of the Act in 1978 and in 1980. There is a demand from the organisations of the workers as well as the employers that the bonus policy should be settled once and for all.

Several suggestions had been received for further amendment of the Act. My predecessors, Shri J. B. Patnaik and Shri T. Anjiah had discussions with the trade union leaders, representatives of employers and some Members of Parliament with a view to find out if there would be a consensus regarding the changes to be made in the Act. The main conclusion that came out of the discussions was that the practice of payment of minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent had come to stay and it would not be possible to go back on it. There was, however, no agreement on the other suggestions for amendment of the Act.

One of the major demands of the workers is that bonus should be made payable to all workers. Another demand is that the salary limits and the ceiling of 20 per cent on the payment of bonus should be removed or raised. These proposals have, however, not found favour on the ground that if they are accepted, they would affect the viability of smaller establishments and add to the inflationary pressures.

The original Act provided that the employees of an establishment could enter into an agreement with their employers for grant of bonus under a formula different from those prescribed in the Act provided they did not relinquish their right to receive a minimum bonus. In 1975, this provision was deleted but it was restored in 1977 subject to certain conditions. It has been brought to the notice of Government that this provision in the Act has been the cause of a plethora of disputes, and that in the interests of industrial peace this provision should be deleted. Government feel that having prescribed a formula in the Act for payment of bonus, it is inadvisable to provide for payment of bonus under a different formula unless it be for payment of bonus on the basis of production or productivity for which there is already a provision. It has, therefore, been decided to do away with this provision.

In the case of public sector establishments, there is some ambiguity in the Act. It has, therefore, been decided to clarify the position by a suitable amendment.

The amendments made in 1977 bringing the Banking Companies and

the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation within the scope of the Act and making investment allowance as deductible before arriving at the available surplus have been retained.

The Bill, thus, contains provisions on which there is a fair measure of consensus. I, therefore, commend that the Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Sunil Maitra.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I rise to participate in the discussion on the Bill with a strong sense of reservation, doubt and apprehension. The question of bonus...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you supporting it but with reservation?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Please bear with me, Sir. When I come to the end of my speech, you will understand.

The question of bonus cannot be discussed divorcing it from the general question of wages. In our country till today it has not been possible for this Government—such is the efficiency of this Government which ruled uninterruptedly for 30 years from 1947 to 1977 and which has again come back to power in January, 1980—to define something resembling the wage policy.

In 1948, the Committee on Fair Wages defined three distinct levels of wages: 'living wage', 'fair wage' and 'minimum wage'. The 'living wage' represented a standard of living which, according to the Committee, provided not merely for bare physical subsistence but for the maintenance of health and decency, a measure of frugal comfort, including education for the children, protection against ill health, requirements of essential social needs and some insurance against misfortunes. The 'minimum wage' was to ensure not merely the bare sustenance of life but the preservation of the efficiency of the worker by providing some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. The Committee envisaged that, while the lower limit for 'fair wage' must obviously be the 'minimum wage', the upper limit was set by the capacity of the industry to pay. This was defined by the Committee on Fair Wages set up by the Government of India in 1948. 32 years have gone by. Still, the Government has not defined the wage policy for the working class of this country for whom, in season and out of season, this Government does not hesitate to shed crocodile tears; and in season and out of season we are told about socialism and the benefit the Government is conferring on the workers and the working class.

The recommendations of the Committee on Fair Wages of 1948 went down the drain. In 1957, I think, in the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference where the representatives of labour, capital and Government met, for the first time in the economic life of this country, all these parties were unanimous on one point, namely, that the worker of this country should be given what was termed as the 'need-based minimum wage', and the 'need-based minimum wage' was also defined in concrete terms. The definition, unanimously agreed upon by the Government, capital and labour, said that, in order to enable the worker to put in eight hours a day, he must have some physical strength; and in order to enable him to gain that physical strength food with a caloric value of 2,700 calories should be provided to

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

him; the money that will be required to purchase this food should be paid to him. It was decided there that a family should consist of 3 consumption units—husband, wife and two children. Now, for each unit of the family 18 yards of cloth and that way, 72 yards of cloth should be given to the family a year. Then for housing and shelter, it was unanimously decided there that that much of shelter and housing should be given to the worker which is given by the Government of India to its employees. The cost of all these three items should be taken together and 20 per cent of the total cost should be given to the workers as miscellaneous expenses. All these four items taken together are defined as the need-based minimum wage. This was in the year 1957. You should not forget it.

The Treasury Benches go on accusing that the workers go on strike. They do not look after the interests of the workers and when the workers in some industry go on strike, then we are told that workers are holding the country to ransom. Sir, the rulers of this country should not forget that they have let down the working class of this country by not being able to formulate even a wage policy that is befitting a civilised country.

In 1957 this need-based minimum wage concept was accepted. Next year the Central Government employees case was before the Third Pay Commission and the employees demanded that since you have agreed on the principle of need-based minimum wage, they should be paid the need-based minimum wage. Unfortunately, it was the government of India who sent its officials before the Third Pay Commission to say that the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were only recommendatory and not mandatory in nature and, therefore, a need-based minimum wage cannot be paid to the workers. Sir, to the utter shame of this Congress government till this day, the wage policy has not been defined, with the result that today there is a virtual anarchy in the world of wages and wherever workers organise themselves and demand more wages, virtually a reign of terror is let loose on the organised workers and employees.

Because of the paltry wages the workers receive in this country, each year we witness this spectacle of very huge struggles for bonus. The Supreme Court in one of its decisions stated that when there is a gap between the living wages and the actual wage paid, bonus should be paid to the workers. . . .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Sir, what is going on there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are discussing bonus!

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In other words, the wages that are being paid to the workers, everyone agrees, are far below the minimum wage. In the overwhelming majority of the industries, barring perhaps one or two establishments, nowhere in this country workers are paid even the need-based minimum wage. That means always there is a gap between the living wage, fair wages or need-based minimum wages and the actual wages paid. Therefore, acording to the decision of the Supreme Court also, each worker in this country has a claim to bonus and that is how bonus came to be known as a deferred wage. Therefore, when you are providing or trying to provide in this Bill that 8.3 per cent bonus should be paid, willy-nilly you are accepting the main contention of the Supreme Court judgment that bonus is a deferred wage. If bonus is a deferred wage and if it is accepted, the workers and employees in this country are not given that much of wage which enables them to live like a human-being, then each single worker in this country is entitled to bonus. Therefore, I submit, why should the Central Government employees not be paid bonus? Why

should all Central Government employees irrespective of whatever department they may belong to not be paid bonus? Why should the railway workers not be paid bonus? Not the productivity—linked bonus, but the bonus as a deferred wage should be paid to them. Why should the State Government employees not be paid the bonus? Why should the Corporation or the Municipal employees not be paid the bonus. Anyway, nobody in the country is paid even the need-based minimum wage, fair wage or living wage. In the case of the State Government employees... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us talk about West Bengal.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Bengal has demanded from you that instead of appropriating all the resources from the States and concentrating all the resources in the Centre, you may reserve to yourself 25 per cent of the resources collected from the States, all over the country and disburse to the States 75 per cent of the resources. If this is done, then we will show you how Bengal can do it. For your information, I may say that in the very first year when the left front Government took over in 1977, the West Bengal Government gave to its employees including its municipal employees, an *ex-gratia* payment but they could not call it a bonus because that law had not yet been enacted. They are passing it. In lieu of bonus, the State Government of West Bengal paid to each single government employee, teacher, corporation and municipal employees and everyone an *ex-gratia* payment. Therefore, if you only stop concentrating all these resources, physical resources, multi-resources, into your hands and give the States their due share, I am sure, every State will be in a position to manage for themselves and give bonus to their employees.

Therefore, I demand that your Bill may be amended in such a manner so that all the Government employees; whether they belong to the Central Government or State Governments, be paid the bonus. In this context, I make some passing remarks on the concept of the productivity-linked bonus. If the priority of the productivity linked bonus is to make more production, then, at least give them bonus as a deferred wage. You can formulate schemes through which the productivity will go up in thousands and thousands of factories. You may give them the incentive bonus. Or you introduce bonus scheme. After all they are government employees. Their demand is that bonus be accepted as a deferred wage. You formulate the scheme for that purpose. The employees do not have any objection. There is still objection when you link the bonus with the productivity and you call it as productivity-linked bonus. That should not be introduced. They should be paid bonus as a deferred wage in the same manner as envisaged in this Bill to the other workers and other labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. You have already consumed fifteen minutes.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: My party is the worst sufferer. I am the only speaker from my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have two or three minutes more.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I will not take that much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I won't allow you to suffer even if you want to.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Then, Sir, coming to the Bill proper, in clause 5, you say how to calculate the allocable surpluses. In this Bill, you have also added one more thing. Previously there was a development rebate or development allowance. This time, in your Bill, you have also added investment allowance. In this year's budget, how, you have increased the investment allowance. So, after

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

deducting the development rebate, investment allowance and development allowance what will be the amount of allocable surplus which will be distributed as bonus, you may very well imagine.

Similarly, in the Bill you have kept this pernicious provision of maximum 20 per cent. Why? The monopoly houses, the multi-nationals, the Birlas and Tatas earn 200 per cent or 300 per cent profit, what sort of socialism you are practising by limiting the bonus of the workers to 20 per cent? Why it should not be 25 per cent, 30 per cent or the bargaining capacity of the organised labour and the management of the particular concern? I demand that this pernicious clause of 20 per cent maximum bonus should go.

Sir, you have not changed the original limitations of the Bonus Act. In 1965 you came out with your Bonus Act. As far as eligibility of bonus is concerned you say any employee who received a salary of not more Rs. 1,600 per month would be entitled to bonus. This you say in the year 1965. In 1965 the consumer price index taking the base year as 1960 was 139 and in September, 1980 it became 402. I am told in October, 1980 it was 406. By now I am sure it is touching 410. So, in 1965 when your index was 139 you said that employees drawing not more than Rs. 1,600 per month are entitled to bonus and today when the index touches 408 why Rs. 1,600 should remain at Rs. 1,600. Therefore, I demand that it should be raised to Rs. 2,500 and the provision should be amended thus—"Any employee who draws not more than Rs. 2,500 per month will be entitled to bonus and for the purpose of calculating bonus whatever the total quantum of dearness allowance etc. should be taken as the base for calculation of bonus to the employees.

18.38 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

Sir, lastly I will only refer to the hypocritical practice of this government. I give one example, as to how this government today is deceiving the employees of their right to bonus. Only a year back I resigned from the service of the Life Insurance Corporation. I did not have the fortune of belonging to the upper stratum of the bureaucracy. I joined the service in 1945 as a clerk and was drawing Rs. 40 per month as salary in the Hindustan Cooperative Insurance. In 1956 the life insurance business was nationalised and Life Insurance Corporation was formed. For 34 years of my service life I enjoyed bonus. It was at the hight of emergency that you passed the enactment Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Act of 1976 which we challenged in the Calcutta High Court and you lost it. Then the matter went to the Supreme Court and the Government lost their case. After paying bonus for nearly two years, in the year 1978, after the Supreme Court passed the judgment, you gave a notice to the employees under Section 19A of the Industrial Disputes Act. You thereby deprived the employees of their legitimate right to bonus. The employees went to the Allahabad High Court. The Government and the Corporation lost their case. So, they went on appeal to the Supreme Court. There also the Government and the Corporation lost their case. Till today the Government and LIC has not paid any bonus to its employees in spite of the judgment from the highest judiciary of the land. Can the Treasury Benches give me an assurance that they will pay bonus? I want to know categorically from them whether they can give this reply or not. I urge upon the Treasury Benches to reconsider the decision. It is not a question of payment of a few lakhs of rupees. But it is a question of sub-

mitting to the verdict of the highest judiciary of this country. That is what is important. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons you have said this:

> "The trade union organisations as also the employers' organisations had been urging that the questions with regard to the payment of bonus should be settled and there must be stability in matters of minimum bonus, maximum bonus and the formula for calculation of bonus."

Now may I ask you, is there any stability at all, so far as your policies are concerned? In 1965 you came out with a Payment of Bonus Act. In September, 1975 you came out with the Bonus Ordinance depriving the employers and workers of their right to bonus. With the deepening of the economic crisis can you assure us that in the next 2 or 3 years, with all these limitations, with all the lacuna and the defects in the Bill, you will continue to pay bonus to the workers and employees as per the provisions of this Bill? Can you guarantee us on this point? Then only I can say that there is some stability. But the past experience which we have got has shown to us that you do not at all hesitate to throw away your own legislations into the waste-paper basket and treat them as scrape of paper. The Trade Union Organisations in this country have come to stay. Don't pooh-pooh the working class. The very system which you have created has given birth to the working class. If you deprive the working class of their legitimate dues they will take up cudgels against you and fight for their rights. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह) : सभापति महोदय, पेमेन्ट आफ बोनस बिल पर हो रही चर्चा में मैंने अपने से पूर्व बोलने वाले सम्मानित सदस्य की बातों को बड़े गौर से सुना। मुझे आश्चर्य लगा इस बात से कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिस तरीके से समझाने की कोशिश की उसको उन्होंने नहीं समझा और उन्होंने इस पार्लियामेंट को समझ लिया कि यह कोई ट्रेड यूनियन की जनरल बौडी की मीटिंग है ऐसा समझ कर उन्होंने अपनी बात कही।

एक बात हमको इस मामले पर विचार करते वक्त ध्यान में रखनी होगी कि केन्द्र में आज जो सरकार बनी हुई है, यह मेहनती मजदूर वर्ग के लोगों की भलाई करने के लिये वचनबद्ध है इसलिए हम लोगों का हर कदम जिस तरीके से और जैसे भी हम उठाते है, वह आम मजदूर वर्ग की भलाई को देखते हुए किस तरीके से उनकी हालत का सुधार किया जाये, उठाया जाता है।

अभी-अभी जो सन्मानित सदस्य ने बताया, उनको लगा कि यह विधेयक बंगाल की स्थिति को देखकर बनाया गया है और सारे भारत के लिये बनाया है, यह उचित नहीं है क्योंकि जब इस देश का पार्लियामेंट है, हमको पिग-मैलियन प्वाइन्ट से लेकर काश्मीर तक सारी जगहों की वर्किंग क्लास की जो हालत है, उसको देखते हुए, आम जनता को हम क्या दे सकते है, कितना इस देश का भंडार उसको संभाल सकता है, यह सब देखकर हमको काम करना होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदया को यह कहना चाहता था कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है। मैं उनके इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये उठा हूं।

इस बिल की जो दिशा है, उससे मजदूर वर्ग के लोगों का सारे देश में भला हुआ है। यह उनकी भलाई करेगा और वर्किंग क्लास को आगे ले जाने में सहायक होगा। मैं यह नहीं बोलता हूं कि इससे सारा मामला खत्म हो गया, मजदूरों की समस्या खत्म हो गई, जो वह चाहते है,

[श्री मनोरंजन भक्त]

वह सब उनको मिल जायेगा लेकिन यह अभी शुरुआत है, और अगर विरोधी पक्ष सहयोग देगा तो इससे आगे और भी बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

मैं एक बहुत दूरदराज इलाके अंडमान निकोबार से आता हूं। वहां पर हमारा फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट खुद एक सा-मिल चला रहा है, उस फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को कमर्शियल डिपार्टमेंट डिक्लेयर किया गया है, लाभ-नुकसान साथ चलता है। जो लोग उस सा-मिल में काम करते हैं, वह इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट से तो ताल्लुक रखते हैं, लेकिन बोनस के वक्त उनको बोला जाता है कि बोनस नहीं मिलेगा।

हर राज्य में एक इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है, लेकिन हमारे यहां इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड नहीं है, वहां इलैक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट है जो कि खुद ही इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का काम करता है। वहां के वर्कस के लिए बोनस की कोई बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह हमारे यहां स्टेट ट्रांस्पोर्ट है, उसका भी कार्पोरेशन नहीं है। उस ट्रांस्पोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के वर्कर्स को भी बोनस नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो भी बोनस वगैरा की बात हम करने जा रहे हैं वह सबको मिलना चाहिये। वह किसी विशेष वर्ग के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि उससे कोई वर्ग छूटना नहीं चाहिये।

इसलिए जैसा अभी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने प्रस्ताव पास किया है, आप जानते है कि वह शुरू से ही मजदूर वर्ग की भलाई करने में लगा है, इस देश में वह मजदूरों का एक केन्द्रीय संगठन है और आज भी देश में सबसे बड़ा संगठन है, उसको मजदूरों ने अपना विश्वास दिया है। उस आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कहा कि यह बोनस सब को मिलना चाहिये। मैं भी यही कहूंगा कि अगर आप बोनस देते हैं तो सब को दीजिये, बराबर दीजिये अगर नहीं देते है तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन बराबर के हिसाब से होना चाहिये।

एक बात में जरूर दोहराना चाहूंगा क्योंकि विरोधी दल हमेशा ही बोनस को लेकर हर साल में कम-से-कम 6 महीने बोनस के झगड़े को लेकर समय लगा देता है, उस झगड़े में 6 महीने चले जाते है, प्रोडक्शन पर उसका असर पड़ता है, इंडस्ट्रीज में जो काम होता है, उस पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है, मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप कहते है कि 20 परसेंट जो मैक्सीमम है, वह दीजिये तो ठीक है दीजिये उसको उठाकर अनलिमिटेड कर दीजिये, इसका मतलब है कि 100 परसेंट अगर कोई जबर्दस्ती कर, प्रैशर डाले अगर यही आप करना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं आप बोनस की बजाय अच्छी वेज पालिसी लेते हैं? वेजेज के लिये क्यों नहीं बातें करते हैं, बोनस को लेकर क्यों लड़ाई करते हैं? आप वेज पालिसी के लिये बोलिये कि इस वेज में नहीं चलता है, नीड बेस्डवेज होना चाहिये, उसको लेकर झगड़ा कीजिये, उस को लेकर मजदूर वर्ग का जो परमानेन्ट बैनेफिट होता है, उसको उठाइये आप इस बोनस के झगड़े को लेकर राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने के लिये यह काम क्यों करते हैं?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, I have carefully listened to the speech of our colleague who has given a disapproval motion and also to the speech of our Labour Minister, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. I am rather surprised that our friend, Shri Jatiya, and others have given a disapproval motion. I think, probably they gave it as a ritual not realising that if we disapprove this Bill, in that case whatever limited

advantages are available to the workers, even those will disappear. Perhaps, it is inadvertently that this notice was given by them. But anyway, looking to the speech he has made, the substance was different from the disapproval, and, therefore, I think, it was just a slip-up of the pen.

I know it very well that as far as the question of Ordinances is concerned, all Ordinances need not be treated at par. For instance, if some Ordinances are promulgated for certain concrete measures, which have at least progressive potentional, in that case we should not be totally opposed to such Ordinances when those are being converted into legislation. We can. of course, come forward with some constructive proposal, we can seek certain alterations and amendments, and, therefore, I would only like to say that this particular legislation which has been brought will be reconsidered in the perspective of various suggestions that are made and the Labour Ministry will try to revise the entire legislation in a more comprehensive manner.

Sometimes, the ordinance becomes very necessary. It is our own experience, the experience of the Janta Party. When we found that taking advantage of our detention during emergency, the Bonus Act was mutilated to a very great extent, we were also forced to bring an ordinance and I was very happy to find that from both the sides of the House, that ordinance was welcomed. Today also, if such an ordinance is being converted into a legislation, we are not opposed to that. But the suggestion that has to be borne in mind is that an integrated bonus Act, in fact, an integrated comprehensive wage structure will have to be evolved and there I would agree with members from the ruling party that it is not merely an isolated question of bonus that is important. it is an integrated wage policy that has to be evolved. And that is to be evolved in consultation with various Central trade union organisations and I am sure, the Labour Ministry at some stage will undertake that exercise and see that bonus becomes a part and parcel of a package deal regarding comprehensive wage structure. I think, that will give better dividends in terms of industrial relations, in terms of productivity and in terms of the economic development of the country.

At the very outset, let me say that after all, if the workers are able to get the benefit of bonus, it is not merely through the legislations, but a long struggle of the working class has gone into the making of the 1965 Bonus Act. There was a time when no legislature could talk of the bonus at all, it is only the voice of the working class outside the legislature and their militant struggle that forced the Government to come forward with bonus legislation and from time to time, there have been certain amendments.

As far as this particular legislation is concerned, it relates to a number of problems. I treat this particular legislation only as an intermediate legislation, which will be modified at a later stage in consultation with the Central trade union organisations and I look at it from that point of view. In fact, the very concept of bonus has become a controversial thing with the industrialists, not with the working class. Working class in an ideal way has stated bonus as a deferred wage. There has been a gap between the living wage and the existing wage, and as we are not able to close up that gap completely, partially close up the gap between the living wage and the existing wage, the concept of bonus has come up as a deferred wage. There have been judgments in the court and that has been the ideal concept. I realise because of the financial resources, probably it might not be possible for the Government, to adopt that particular

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

concept of bonus, here and now. But the ideal concept will be that of a deferred wage and we have to move in that direction. There might be various phases and I treat this particular legislation as one of the phases of the ultimate legislation that inevitably we will have to accept bonus as a deferred wage to close the gap between the living wage and the existing wage. We had, Sir, some times defined bonus as deferred wage; some other defined it in a different way, some defined it as profit-sharing, some defined it as a *laisez faire* payment. But let us be clear that as far as we are concerned, it is treated as a deferred wage. That is the ideal concept. Other phases will be only temporary, intermediate phases.

Then there is the question regarding the present policy to be adopted as far as the coverage is concerned. Sir, coverage, I know, also will take place by stages. But, it is very clear that once you define bonus as a deferred wage, it will be very difficult for the Government to exclude various categories of workers and, therefore, the coverage will have to be widened. I know, this being an intermediate legislation, you have restricted the coverage. You have not taken various Departments of the Government, but, step by step, inevitably you will be driven into that direction. All the Central Trade Union Organisations, including the INTUC in which the Congressmen work, have all accepted this concept of a deferred wage and, therefore, the Labour Minister should be very clear when she replies that this particular legislation should be treated as a temporary measure, not as an ideal measure, the final measure, but only a small intermediate stage towards the realisation of the final objective of bonus as a deferred wage.

Sir, in this context, there are also other problems and my friend, Shri Daga had very often been raising that issue and, to some extent, I fully agree with him. Sir, he has come from the rural areas; and I also represent a constituency in which there is not a single city, which is one hundred per cent rural constituency. And I find that there is agricultural labour. Agricultural labour, so far, was not organised. It is only the industrial labour that was organised and, therefore, the rural population, the rural agricultural labour, has not been able to exert the same pressure which the organised labour has been able to exert, white-collar labour has been able to exert, and therefore that agricultural labour also must not be neglected. I venture, while defining the definition of a deferred wage, I will have the courage to go to the industrial workers and go to the white-collar workers and tell them that we have to achieve our demands. But when certain packages of resources are available, if some part of that package is to be given to the agricultural workers, we will have to wait for some time to see that our brothers in the rural areas will not be neglected totally and, therefore, their interest also will have to be taken note of. That is why I am telling the Labour Minister that we will have to move in stages but, while you move in stages, do not merely utilise the pretext of the agricultural labour that we are not able to give you the necessary package of things because we have to look after the agricultural labour. Sir, ultimately what happens is they only make the pretext of looking after the agricultural labour and they deny the facilities for industrial labour. That should not be done. I want a united front of the agricultural labour in the rural areas and the industrial worker in the urban areas and also in the rural areas. That is the perspective that I would like to give. I don't want to take much of your time, but one more point I would like to insist upon. Article 5 is also to be modified. For instance, there is a reference to development rebate, and as to how the surpluses are to be calculated. So, I think we will have to evolve a formula by which the industrialist will not be able to take advantage of the formula. Workers should be able to have the advantage. Agricultural labour should be able to have the advantage.

My last point is about LIC. It is an illustration of our respect for the Judiciary. We always talk, from both the sides of the House, about freedom of judiciary and about the respect for judiciary. But when the court gave a certain judgement in the case of LIC bonus, I find that the Government has gone in for review application with regard to it. I want to remain on record as saying that by doing so, unfortunately the Government has not respected the decision of the judiciary. I want to remain on record as saying that the trade unions to some extent have unfortunately played into the hands of the Government. Government to-day says that because one Union in the LIC has gone to the court for quantum proceedings, it was forced to go, at the last moment, for review of the Supreme Court's judgement regarding bonus to LIC. I think that that Union has practically committed a blunder. Even for contempt proceedings, when the 30 days required for review application were over, we could have gone in. But, unfortunately we played into their hands and went in for contempt proceedings before 30 days. As a result, to-day the Finance Ministry is able to tell us that it has gone in for review application because the Union has gone in for contempt proceedings before the court. And so, I think they should not have gone into this.

19.00 hrs.

Here I must say that if the Finance Ministry had told the representatives of the Union concerned in LIC that they will respect the decision of the judiciary, no Union would have been required to go to the court for contempt proceedings.

With these words, even though I am not fully satisfied, at the same time as a supporter of the working class, I don't want to lose the benefit of whatever is available to the working class. And so, in a limited way, we extend our support to the legislation; but I hope that all the suggestions I have made will be taken note of; and in a joint meeting of the Central trade union organizations, a more comprehensive wage structure policy, including bonus, will be evolved. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): I have pleasure in supporting this Bill in the House. I welcome this Bill. This Bill has not only established 8.33 per cent as the minimum bonus permanently—because it is not on a year-to-year basis—but it has also tried to improve upon the existing Bonus Act. It also reminds me that it is this Government which, immediately after assuming office under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, took up the question of bonus for Railwaymen. This issue was agitated by our friends opposite when they were not in power. When they came to power, they produced something, which is a peculiar concept in bonus. To save railway workers from that, this government immediately decided the issue in a better manner, fair and satisfactory manner. It shows that this government is pro labour and it shows the government is trying to achieve something which will come ultimately in the form of a comprehensive bonus Bill. The INTUC is the biggest organisation in the country, having 3.5 million membership..(*Interruptions*) My friends who are talking very loudly—their total membership, all their unions put together is less than half of that number. They are trying to make capital on some issues which have been put. I am not going to reply to them. It is the job of the astute labour Minister to reply to their points. After the formation of the new government, the INTUC had meetings with the then Labour Minister and the present Labour Minister; they met the Prime Minister also on this issue, we may have some more suggestions to give to the present Labour minister, which we have already put before the Prime Minister. We do hope that our points will be conceded when the comprehensive Bill comes.

While calculating bonus, the question of allocable surplus comes in in the

[Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay]

case of companies which have made profits. This is an area where the workmen are helpless; they are in the hands of the management and circumstances. Legally they have got access to go into the accounts of the company. Whatever is the statement of accounts submitted by the management and accepted in the general body meeting, that is supposed to be the authentic one but obviously we all know, the House knows that in many cases balance sheets are fabricated; statements are fabricated. Workmen have got reason to believe that these should be challenged but their difficulty is to engage a chartered accountant, somebody to go into the details of the whole thing and to find out what is allocable surplus. I would request the Labour Minister to save the working class from this difficulty. It depends on production and productivity of the whole industry. It so happens in some factory that production is upto the rated capacity but there is no profit, production is upto the rated capacity but production is not to that extent because of the jugglery of accounts. This has to be looked into.

Then, the other point is: 20 per cent is the ceiling. In many industries, due to the efforts of workers production is beyond rated capacity and that is maintained for years. What is the incentive for those workers? Bonus is earned but it is limited to 20 per cent, legally. This should be left to collective bargaining between workmen and management. They will go through the balance sheet of the company, look at the profit and loss of the company and according to the profit, and also linked to productivity, they should have the option to go beyond 20 per cent. If this question is not taken up, it acts as a disincentive to the worker.

I would touch on the matter of computation of bonus. In this Act there is a provision to compute bonus and for that purpose Rs. 750 is taken as the maximum basic pay. Today you know in many organised industries, particularly key industries like steel, coal, engineering, port and dock, etc., a high-skilled worker gets a basic pay which is much higher than Rs. 750; sometimes it goes upto Rs. 1250. So, for computation of bonus if Rs. 750 is taken as the basic pay, the skilled category of workers are very much affected. They are key workers in the industry. If the concept of bonus is that it is a share between the management and workmen out of the profits of the company, this limitation must go. We have advised the Government that it should go up to Rs. 1600 and we would request the Government to consider this when the comprehensive Bill comes.

Our friends opposite are loudly speaking about many matters. It provokes me to ask them: What percentage of State Government employees have my Marxist friends covered by the Bonus Act? Let them get up and say what is that. (*Interruptions*). They are talking about LIC and other things. We have also our views about LIC. We have given our views on behalf of INTUC that LIC workers should get bonus according to the decision of the Supreme Court. I ask the Marxists who, in the field of trade union, in the field of industry, have to be viewed not with telescope but with microscope, let them follow what they preach. Have they given the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all the employees of the State Government? Then the right will accrue to them to come and ask from the Government of India to cover all categories of workers, which is the demand of INTUC. We from the INTUC have categorically said that all workmen working anywhere in the country in any undertaking big or small should be given bonus. The concept of bonus is deferred wage. My friends claim to be socialists, ultra socialists. Travel round the world and tell us any socialist country where bonus exists. Start from China and ask their experts to explain whether they have the idea or concept of bonus.

(*Interruptions*). If you go round the world, this concept of bonus is not in existence in any socialist country. We have examined that point also. You have got little information about the world.

We have got our points and we have already placed them before the Labour Minister for her consideration when the comprehensive Bill is to be brought in the near future. With these words, I support this Bill whole-heartedly.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while welcoming the measure I take this opportunity to tell something about the policy of DMK on the labour front. I also take this opportunity to discuss some more issues because it is the right time to discuss those issues.

The BMC of Madras with 13,000 workers is on the verge of closure. We have been requesting the Central Government to intervene in this matter and give relief to the workers. Similarly, some 1.5 lakh workers in the plantation industry are on strike demanding rightful wages.

Labour force is the backbone of any society. Despite their long march to fight for their right causes, still the working classes have to suffer for many things. The International Labour Organisation had made some valuable suggestions on many occasions. But unfortunately, the countries which are represented, on it including us, hardly implement those recommendations. If those recommendations had been implemented, certainly these things would not have happened. There is a saying that what we all see here on the wall is the creation of the labour force. But the benefit given to them is very little.

So far as bonus is concerned, the policy of the DMK since its inception, has been not to fight for some percentage but the workers should get their due share from the profit of the particular company. We are still pursuing that policy.

The hon. Minister has stated that there is a controversy on the bonus issue. But I feel that there is no controversy at all. The principle is well settled one. The bonus is a deferred wage. This has been accepted. The only controversy lies on the wage structure, not on the question of bonus. Therefore, this question should be settled immediately.

Hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has spoken about the organised sector and the un-organised sector. I also subscribe to his view. The industrial workers have got bargaining power whereas the agricultural workers, seasonal workers, daily wage earners, casual workers have no bargaining capacity because they are not properly organised by the trade union leaders. I hope, they will do it.

As far as this Bill is concerned, the ceiling is fixed at 8.33. This should be removed. There should be no ceiling. Here the minimum bonus is 8.33 whereas in our Coimbatore District, it starts from 12.33. That has been accepted by both the Government as well as the employers. It is starting from 12.33 per cent. If we now prescribe 8.33 per cent, then some management or industrialists, just to harass the employees, may say that the legislation enacted by the Government is prescribing 8.33 per cent and so they are helpless.

In the same way, the legislation prescribes a ceiling of 20 per cent. In Coimbatore district, the area I come from, which is an industrial area, normally the bonus starts from 20 per cent. One company paid as much as 36 per cent; another company, Viscos, paid 33 per cent. One textile mill, over and above all this, gave some presents also to the workers. In this way, the workers are getting many benefits now. If we fix some limit, then the workers would be deprived of all this. It will not be in the interests of the workers. So, I say the ceiling should be removed.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned that the trade union organisations and the employees wanted this and that is why this formula has been brought in. It is not correct. This is a lacuna, which should be removed, because it weakens the bargaining position of the workers. So, Government should come forward with another legislation, removing this lacuna.

Further, this legislation is valid only for one year. I would say that this should be made into a permanent Act, so that there need not be any quarrel between the management, labour and Government on this score.

During the elections the present Government in Tamilnadu assured the agricultural workers that they will be paid bonus. If we accept this Bill *in toto*, then the promise of the present Chief Minister of Tamilnadu cannot be fulfilled and certainly the agricultural workers will not be entitled to bonus. That should also be taken into consideration.

While the banking industry has been included in this Bill, P&T and Railways have been excluded. I would say that bonus should be given to the entire working class, whether they work in the factories or in offices. Because of our social customs and habits, the employees have many commitments and if they get some amount lumpsum at the end of the year, it will be most welcome. So, it should be paid to all.

Coming to payment of bonus to workers in Government undertakings, rubber plantations in Tamil Nadu, which are government undertakings, have been excluded. At the same time, the rubber plantations in the Andamans are paying bonus to the workers. This anomaly should be removed by paying bonus to all workers, even in Government undertakings.

Then, there are about 14,000 workers in the Andamans who are doing all kinds of work. They should be given some sort of help and bonus should be given to them.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions before adopting this Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक हमारे सामने सीमाओं के भीतर पेश किया गया है । इन सीमाओं के बावजूद मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । बोनस के सवाल पर कुछ विचार व्यक्त करने से पूर्व मैं दो बातों का सिर्फ जिक्र कर देना जरूरी समझता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार की जो वेतन नीति है वह बिल्कुल ही गलत है, मजदूर विरोधी है और इजारेदारों के पक्ष वाली है । तो आपकी बुनियादी नीति सही नहीं है । अगर सही नीति आपकी होती तो आज देश की स्थिति कुछ दूसरी ही होती । पिछले बजट सत्र में उस समय के श्रम मंत्री श्री संजीवैया ने मेरे ही ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जवाब में कहा था कि एक कामप्रीहेंसिव मजदूर कानून सदन में पेश करेंगे । जितने भी अभी कानून हैं चाहे ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट हो, या इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स ऐक्ट हो, स्टैंडिंग आर्डर ऐक्ट हो या मिनीमम वेजेज ऐक्ट हो, सब को मिला कर एक विस्तृत मजदूर कानून बनायेंगे । लेकिन अभी तक कोई आभास नहीं मिल रहा है । जिसका मतलब है कि सरकार पूंजीपतियों के दबाव में आ कर के अपनी मौजूदा मजदूर विरोधी नीति को कायम रखना चाहती है ।

बोनस के बारे में एक स्थाई कानून बनना चाहिए । हर साल अध्यादेश जारी कीजिए और उसको कानूनी रूप दीजिए यह अच्छा नहीं है । एक स्थाई बोनस कानून होना चाहिए । इसको सरकार टाल मटोल कर रही है, जो मजदूर विरोधी नीति

है। आज बोनस ऐसे ही आपने नहीं दिया, 1965 से बोनस मिलना शुरू हुआ कानून बना, लेकिन इसके लिए मजदूरों को बड़ी कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी। आपकी तरफ के लोग कहते हैं कि हम यह दे रहे हैं, हम मजदूरों के हितैषी हैं। उसका नमूना यह है। लड़कर बोनस देना पड़ा और उसको भी आपने इमरजेंसी में छीन लिया था। अगर आप मजदूरों के हितैषी होते तो नहीं छीनते। फिर बोनस जनता पार्टी ने बहाल किया। लेकिन आपसे उम्मीद थी कि आप इसको स्थाई कानून का रूप देंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नजर नहीं आ रहा है। बोनस डेफ़र्ड वेज है, यह ठीक है। 12 महीने मजदूर काम करेगा और 13 महीने का वेतन मांगता है। एक महीने बोनस माना जायगा, और यह मजदूरों का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है बोनस प्राप्त करना और इसकी मांग सदा मजदूर संगठन कर रहे हैं इरेंस्पेक्टिव आफ़ पार्टीज। इसलिए यह करना चाहिए।

फिर आप किसी को न छोड़िये। जो भी मजदूरी करता है, वेज अर्नर है, सब को बोनस दीजिए। कोई सीमा न लगाइये। बल्कि अब तो समय आ गया है कि 8.33 प्रतिशत को भी बढ़ाया जाय क्योंकि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। हालत क्या है मजदूरों की ? और अभी ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० ने विशाखापटनम अधिवेशन में मांग की है कि मिनिमम को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और मैक्सिमम की कोई सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग के जरिए तय होने दीजिए, और फिर कोई सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए। साढ़े 7 सौ और 16 सौ सब उठाइये, कोई सीमा नहीं रहनी चाहिए और बोनस का अधिकार सब को मिलना चाहिए। वर्तमान सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी, जो कार्पोरेशन के हैं, अर्द्ध-सरकारी जिनको कहते हैं, सब को दीजिए। रेडियो, टी० वी०, अस्पताल के कर्मचारी, सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के कर्मचारी और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दीजिए। जनरल इन्शयोरेंस के कर्मचारी भी आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, उनको भी दीजिए, एल० आई० सी० वालों को बोनस के फैसले के बावजूद आपने नहीं दिया, इस नीति को बदलिये। उनकी फैडरेशन और एसोसियेशन सब मिल कर लड़ रहे हैं, मालूम नहीं क्या प्रैस्टीज की बात आप सोचते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पुनर्विचार के लिए दरख्वास्त देते हैं, यह क्या बात है ? आप उनको बोनस दीजिए। कारपोरेशन, नगरपालिका, जिला परिषद् टीचर्स, यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लाईज यानी जितने भी वेज-अर्नर हैं, सब को बोनस देने के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कीजिए।

15 बरस के बच्चों के बारे में कहा गया कि उनको 60 रुपये दिये जायेंगे। औरों को तो 8.33 परसेंट के हिसाब से दीजिए, 15 बरस के बच्चों को 60 रुपये क्यों देना चाहते हैं ? सब को बराबर दीजिए, इन बच्चों के साथ बेइन्साफ़ी क्यों ? यह नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

ठेकेदारी प्रथा में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, उनको आप बोनस नहीं देते, उनको भी मिलना चाहिए। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितने भी इस तरह के लोग हैं, उन सब को बोनस दीजिए।

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने जो मांग की है, उसकी सिफारिश को कोट कर के मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करना चाहता हूं। उनका 26 से 31 अक्तूबर तक 31वां अधिवेशन विशाखापटनम में हुआ और 27 लाख मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व उस सम्मेलन ने किया। मैं मुखोपाध्याय-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह समझ लें कि उन्होंने अपना 6 प्वाइण्ट फैसला क्या किया है । वह मैं यहां सुना देना चाहता हूं :—

1. Minimum bonus to all unconditionally and the quantum be raised upwards.

2. Radical change in the present Bonus Act including the computation chart.

3. Till the above is achieved, beyond the statutory minimum of 8.33 per cent, bonus should be left to be determined through the process of collective bargaining and if the Income-tax Act is of any hindrance, it may be amended.

4. The various ceilings, except the minimum or the exemption contained in the Bonus Act, should go.

5. The LIC workers, who got their bonus agreement enforced through a judgement of the Supreme Court must continue to enjoy the benefits like other workers in various undertakings.

6. The choice of linking bonus above the statutory minimum to profits or production or productivity must be left to the workers and the basis should be decided by collective bargaining.

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने विस्तृत दिमाग से काम नहीं लिया, बुद्धिमत्ता आपने नहीं दिखाई तो करोड़ों, लाखों मजदूर संघर्ष के मैदान में आपका मुकाबला करेंगे और आप जो घड़ियाली आंसू मजदूरों के लिए बहाते हैं, उनका पर्दा फाश हो जायेगा और हमारे मुखोपाध्याय जी को मालूम हो जायेगा कि स्थिति क्या है, मजदूर आ जायेगा और आपको भागना पड़ेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जितनी भी सीमाबन्दी के साथ आपने इस कानून को पेश किया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और विश्वास है कि बुद्धि का प्रयोग कर के आप मजदूरों के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । मैं कोई मजदूर नेता तो नहीं हूं, मगर मैं बोनस के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

बोनस दो सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है । एक तो यह है कि मज़दूर को जो मज़दूरी मिलती है और उसका जो जीवन-यापन है, उन दोनों के फ़र्क को बोनस के द्वारा खत्म किया जाये । इसका अर्थ यह है कि मजदूर जितना कमाता है, उससे उसका जीवन-यापन नहीं होता है, इस लिए बोनस दे कर उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति की जाये । दूसरा सिद्धान्त यह है कि जिस कारख़ाने या कम्पनी में मज़दूर काम करता है, यदि उसमें प्राफ़िट हो, तो मज़दूर को भी उसका हिस्सा मिले, ताकि उसे यह एहसास हो कि मैं भी कारखाने का मालिक हूं और मुझे भी प्राफिट को बढ़ाने के लिए योगदान करना चाहिए ।

बोनस की व्यवस्था 1961 से चली । उसके बाद उसमें 1965, 1973. 1976 और 1977 में संशोधन किया गया । जैसा कि कई सदस्यों ने कहा है, सब से बड़ी ग़लती बैलेंस शीट तैयार करने में होती है । उसको चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेंट या आडिटर चैक करता है । आडिटर कौन होता है ? —वही होता है, जिसको मैनेजमेंट चाहता है, जो मैनेजमेंट से मिला हुआ होता है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि मैनेजमेंट और मज़दूर में, एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लाई में सदा टसल चलता है । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ कम्पनीज़ या कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर-जेनरल जिस व्यक्ति को मनोनीत करे, उसी के द्वारा बैलेंस-शीट की जांच की जाये ।

जितनी भी ये कम्पनीज हैं, उनके बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्ज में पुराने इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर, रिटायर्ड आई सी एस आफ़िसर आदि बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं, जो सरकार की लूप-होल्ज जानते हैं । बैलेंस-शीट पहले से तैयार हो जाती है । पहले से यह तय हो जाता है कि कहां कितने घाटे का बजट दिखाना है और कितने मुनाफ़े का । आडिटर को कह दिया जाता है कि किस कम्पनी में कितना घाटा या मुनाफ़ा दिखाना है । उसके मताबिक ही बैलेंस-शीट तैयार किया जाता है । सरकार कितनी भी अच्छी नीति बनाये, लेकिन जब तक उसके कार्यान्वियन की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक वह नीति सफलीभूत नहीं हो सकती है ।

जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, बोनस के सम्बन्ध में 750 रुपये वेतन की जो सीमा बांधी गई है, उसको खत्म कर देना चाहिए । श्री मुखोपाध्याय ने कहा है कि स्किल्ड वर्कर्ज बोनस से वंचित हो जाते हैं । उन तमाम लोगों को इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए ।

इसी सदन में लेबर मिनिस्टर ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि पालेकर ट्रिब्यूनल के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा कर दी जायेगी । कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है । उसके रिपोर्ट देने के बाद उस में संशोधन की स्वीकृति आप के श्रम मंत्रालय ने दे दी है लेकिन कैबिनेट के द्वारा अप्रूव नहीं हुआ है । इसी सदन में यह कहा गया है कि यह सत्र समाप्त होने के पहले यह यहां पेश किया जायगा । 23 तारीख को आप का सदन समाप्त हो रहा है । दो दिन और बचे हैं । 24 तारीख को आप की कैबिनेट की बैठक होने वाली है तो कैसे यहां पेश कीजिएगा । आप पेश नहीं कर पाइएगा । आप उसे पेश करना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि आप मजदूरों की बात बहुत बोलते हैं लेकिन आप को डर है कि यदि आप उस को पेश करेंगे तो उस में नेशनल हेराल्ड है, हितवाद है, या और जो आपके अखबार चल रहे हैं उन के इम्प-लाईज को भी आप को देना पड़ेगा । आप उन को देना नहीं चाहते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जो सत्र खत्म होने वाला है उस के पहले या आज ही जब आप जवाब दें तो बतलाइये कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो है और जो संशोधन दिया गया है उस संशोधन के साथ आप उस को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my opinion, bonus is a fundamental right of a worker. The workers of every department should be given bonus. Therefore, I support this Bill. But I want certain modifications to be made. There is a provision in the Bill for payment of minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent or Rs. 100 whichever is higher. I want that in place of 8.33 per cent, it should be 10 per cent and, in place of Rs. 100, it should be Rs. 200.

The second modification which I want is that the maximum limit of 20 per cent should be removed because, so far as the private sector is concerned, it will ultimately help only the capitalists, exploiters and big industrialists. That is why I say, it should be left to the bargaining capacity of trade unions and workers so that they can negotiate for the maximum bonus limit and get more.

Now, 8.33 per cent bonus had already been given once upon a time by this Government itself which was scrapped during the Emergency. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that whatever provisions are going to be made today will not be scrapped in the future? There is always an apprehension in our minds that the time may come—you are now reviving your de-

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

cision—that whatever you are doing now may be again scrapped. Ultimately, it will create a very bad situation for the entire working class and the people will have to fight for it.

I must congratulate the Janata Government which had restored 8.33 per cent bonus. A comprehensive wage policy is most essential today because our agricultural labourers are being exploited badly in the rural areas. They are not being given even the wages which have been decided and declared by the successive Governments, the Janata Government and the Congress Government. There must be a comprehensive wage policy. Also, there must be a proper machinery to see that whatever wages have already been declared must be given to the workers, specially the agricultural labourers who are being extremely exploited today.

About the Palekar Tribunal award, I had raised this issue today in the House. The Minister has already said that the Government will be coming to a decision in this session. But it is unfortunate that no decision has been given by the Government so far. The Palekar Tribunal's recommendations have already been submitted to the Government. I want that the Government must come to a decision soon and announce it either on 22nd or on 23rd.

With these words, I support the Bill and I request that my suggestions for the modifications in the Bill be accepted by the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill to the extent it goes in the interest of the workers. I have to admit that, by this Ordinance, the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent is being guaranteed. This is a positive advance or step. There should not be any doubt about it. But my grouse with the Government is this. The present Government, after its having been installed, made a public announcement to the effect that they would bring about a comprehensive bonus legislation. (*Interruption*) I do not like to join issue with you because I find that there are certain common grounds with you. Are you satisfied—I am asking my friends sitting on the Opposite who are with the working class, including you, Sir.—whether this Bill is adequately comprehensive. I think, the answer would be, irrespective of party affiliations. that it is not adequately comprehensive.

AN HON. MEMBER: We never said it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is a common ground of agreement. That is clear. Irrespective of political opinions, there are certain common grounds which the Government should take note of. What are those points, those common grounds? Number one is, the concept of bonus. is the concept of deferred wage. The IN TUC also agrees.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Absolutely an Indian concept.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As I said, I am not going to join issue with him. He has made a long statement saying that there is no bonus in socialist countries. For his benefit. I want to make it clear that, in socialist countries, the workers are guaranteed the Constitutional and fundamental right of the right to living wage; not only that right to living wage, but in some other socialist countries, something more than the living wage. Therefore. the Indian concept of bonus is, if you permit me to quote from the Constitution, article 43...

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MOKHOPADHYAY: A small amendment to what he said:—right to living wage as per their calculations and not as per Dr. Aykroyd or Patwardhan or some such expert calculations.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think, Mr. Mukherjee will agree with me here. Would his Government agree to accept the need-based minimum wage as calculated by their Government? I do not claim that they should offer need-based minimum wage in accordance with the calculations of the Soviet Union or any socialist country. Therefore, what I meant was, the wage policy as determined by the Government of that country, considering the industrial and economic development of that country. There is no doubt about it.

The concept of deferred wage has been...

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Is it properly appreciated in Poland?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope you are quite aware and the House is aware that article 43 of our Constitution says that endeavours will be made to guarantee living wage to the workers, including agricultural workers. The concept of deferred wage is born, or arises, out of this very fact that the living wage has not yet been guaranteed. There is a wide disparity between the living wage and the actual wage. Therefore, the difference between the actual wage and the living wage should be covered up by a certain mechanism and that mechanism is the mechanism of payment of bonus. I think you will also agree there. There is no point of disagreement. My point is this. Having regard to the fact that all sections of the House have accepted this principle of bonus as the deferred wage, would the Government go ahead another step forward...

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us hope so.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Let me have an assurance.

19.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

And if you once accept the question of Bonus as a deferred wage, there should not be any restriction...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me have the good fortune of hearing you for one more minute only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Do you say, Sir, that you deny me the right to bonus? I know you are a great champion of the workers.

I would only mention a judgment of a High Court regarding this deferred wage. A Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, in its judgment, dated April 14, 1972, observes:

> "The Directive Principles of the Constitution shall see that the workers were guaranteed a living wage and the bonus formula embodied in the 1965 Act was intended to bridge the gulf between the acutal wages and the living wage."

They further continue to say:

> "With regard to the Act, no employee, irrespective of whether in the private or public undertaking, including government employees, should be deprived of the benefit."

They further go on to say:

> "The exclusion of government employees from the scope of the Act was thus a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution and is, therefore, unconstitutional."

Therefore, this is a shortcoming of the Bill—that it does not cover government employees. It does not cover the employees in the public sector industries and there has been no effort made in the case of public sector undertakings. If you go through the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Bill, you will see that earlier reservations and earlier limitations in respect of public sector undertakings are also being retained in this Bill. That is, all public sector undertaking employees are not being guaranteed the benefit of bonus... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Mukherjee. if you go through the Bill, in the original Act certain things were brought in to exclude certain sections of the public sector undertakings from the purview of the Act. Here it is said:

> "Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1) nothing in this Act shall apply to the employees employed by any establishment in the public sector."

This is clause 11. Therefore, it has been made all the more clear that a certain section of the public sector employees will not be brought under the purview of this Act. Therefore. my dear friend, you should understand what you are going to welcome...

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: (Krishnagiri): His interpretation is that all public sector undertaking employees are barred from the bonus purview. In the public sector, already certain companies which do not come under the purview of bonus, have already been excluded.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That was there in the parent Act and that is being retained in this amending Bill also. Therefore, I say this is no advancement. Therefore, for the public sector employees, that should remain where it was.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: You have got knowledge. Can you show me one example?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. You make out your case. You conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, Sir, I hope the Government will take note of the shortcomings in the Bill and will make the necessary changes in the Bill in the near future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, 8 O'Clock is so auspicious that the Minister has got to reply. Therefore, you please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will take three minutes for three points.

Sir, the eligibility ceiling should go. I think they also agree and everybody else also agrees and has mentioned that point, namely, the eligibility ceiling of Rs. 1,600 should go. The reasons, I do not like to give. But, if you give me time, then I shall give you the reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Go to the next point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are you convinced without listening to the arguments? Anyway, there should be a prinicipal distinction between minimum bonus, profit-sharing bonus, production and productivity bonus because these phrases are being often used.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to your third point. Then, the Minister can reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, my view regarding this is that the minimum wage should be compulsory for all wage-earners. Workers also do their work. I do not know who is saying that. The profit-sharing bonus is an additional bonus for the sharing of the profits. The minimum bonus is now a deferred wage. Then comes the profit-sharing bonus. That can be decided upon. The productivity and production bonus also can be decided upon by way of collective bargaining. But, remember, that is

in addition to the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: I think you are confused.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am not at all confused.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are confusing you. Please be careful.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They cannot confuse me because they should not be a victim of the effort being made by Naval H. Tata. He is very much bracketed for the productivity bonus. (*Interruptions*) You do not know what you are supporting for Shri Naval H. Tata. Regarding productivity bonus, I know that the Employers' Federation of India of which Shri Naval H. Tata is the head, in their memorandum, on the 23rd February, 1980 stated that the productivity bonus is a step in the right direction and it is necessary to extend this to most other categories of employees. That is, he says that there is no necessity of minimum bonus; no necessity of a bonus on the basis of a deferred wage and all that he wants is the productivity-linked bonus. Therefore, Mr. Mukhopadhyay, I am sorry to say that you do not be a mounthpiece of Shri Naval H. Tata.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you must conclude.

I shall ask the Minister to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Only one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not more than one minute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: 8.33 per cent has been fixed as minimum bonus. I think it should be raised to 10 per cent. Why, it should be raised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very crystal clear and hence no explanation is necessary.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You know according to the Reserve Bank of India findings, the proportion of wages as part of the total cost of production had gone down. Therefore, the labour's share in the value-added manufacture has been diminishing consecutively for certain past years.

20.00 hrs.

Therefore, in order to see that the labour gets their due share of the value added by manufacture, the minimum quantum of bonus should be raised to 10 per cent. I want these points should be taken proper note of and a comprehensive Bill be brought forward before the House at the earliest.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Sir, I have listened with interest the speeches of the hon'ble Members, Sarvashri Sunil Maitra, Manoranjan Bhakta, Prof. Dandavate, C. T. Dhandapani, Ramavatar Shastri, Ram Vilas Paswan and others who have spoken on this Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act. As I said at the beginning, the question of bonus has been a very controversial one. Naturally those who represent the interests of labour wish to provide for payment of bonus to all the workers at higher rates. On the other hand the employers who have to make the payment look upon it as an element of cost and wish to keep it down. Since bonus, under the Act, is allowed as a deduction from the taxable income, the exchequer too has an interest in the matter. So, whatever decision is taken has to be acceptable to all sections and there should be a balance in the arrangement so that the economy is not titled. The present Bill represents such a balance and I appeal to all the Members to accept it as it is.

The primary purpose of this Bill is to do away with adhocism and to make a reasonable permanent arrangement with regard to bonus. During the

[Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha]

last three years we have had an amendment Bill coming before the Parliament practically every year. It has been the unanimous desire of all sections of employers as well as employees that the uncertainty underlying such annual amendments should be removed. The merit of this Bill lies in this fact.

The Bill provides mainly to make the payment of minimum bonus at 8.33 per cent a permanent feature of the Act. It also seeks to extend the scope of the Act to the banking companies and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which had been kept outside the purview of the Act in 1975 but brought back within the scope of the Act in 1977. It provides that where it has been agreed between the employers and the employees to pay productivity linked bonus in lieu of profit-sharing bonus, the employees may not relinquish their rights to minimum bonus. These provisions, I find, are non-controversial. The House should, therefore, have no difficulty in adopting them. The Members have made certain other suggestions on which, as I said before, there has been no agreement among the different parties.

Firstly it has been demanded that bonus should be accepted as a deferred wage. There are various theories to bonus. In India, however, we have evolved a concept of bonus which does not conform to any theory. It is still in an evolutionary stage. In a developing country it is only natural that it should be so. It is not desirable for us to get into straight jacket of a dogmatic concept of the bonus being a deferred wage or otherwise. However, the concept of bonus as a deferred wage implies that part of the wages is withheld to be paid at the end of the year which may not be true in all cases. If it is agreed that bonus is a deferred wage it might become necessary that all the wage agreements would have to be negotiated and it will open a hornet's nest giving rise to many disputes.

It has also been suggested that bonus should be paid to all workers. Bonus is essentially an industrial concept. It is generally paid to workers in industrial and commercial establishments in the form of a share in profits or based on production or productivity. In cases where there are no profits and productivity cannot be measured, it becomes difficult to explain the purpose of bonus. If the employees of Government departments and other service organisations were also to be paid bonus it can only take the form of an addition to the wage structure. Such payments cannot be regulated under the Bonus Act. It may, however, be mentioned that there is already a provision in the Act for extension of the Act to smaller establishments employing 10 or more persons by the appropriate Governments and this has already been done by some States. It has to be left to the discretion of the other State Governments also to do the same, keeping in view the conditions obtaining in their respective States.

A demand has been voiced strongly that Government employees should also be paid bonus. There can be no question of bonus of the ordinary profit-sharing type being paid to Government servants. If they are to be paid an additional payment of the nature of bonus, it has to be built into the salary structure itself and this can best be done when a Pay Commission is set up in the future. It has also been suggested that the salary limits prescribed in the Act should be removed or raised. Government feel that the time is not opportune for doing this. Raising the salary limits will bring more employees within the scope of the Act but if the amount of surplus available is the same, this widening of the group

of persons eligible for bonus will reduce the amount payable to each person and it may lead to disputes. If on the other hand there is adequate surplus to pay bonus to those having higher incomes also, such payment will deprive the Exchequer of its dues. Government revenue will go down: consumption expenditure will go up and this will add to inflationary pressures.

As regards the demand that the ceiling on payment of bonus should be removed or raised, it may be stated that the ceiling was fixed primarily for the reason that bonus is one of the allowances made before taxable profits or gains are computed and that a generous payment of bonus without limit would be at the expense of the Exchequer. It is also felt that if ordinarily higher rates of bonus are allowed to prevail, it might widen the disparities in the wage structure.

A suggestion has been made that there should be no distinction between competitive and non-competitive public enterprises. Public enterprises are set up for verious different purposes. Profit motive is not the main consideration in such industries. In the case of non-competitive enterprises the profitability depends largely on Government action. Profit cannot therefore be the basis for payment of bonus to the employees of such undertakings. Separate schemes will have to be worked out for payment of bonus in such cases. It has therefore been decided to keep them outside the purview of the Act.

The hon. Member, Mr. Dandavate has suggested that an integrated wage policy should be evolved in consultation with the trade unions. It is already under our consideration. For all these reasons which I have stated, Sir, I find it difficult to accept all the suggestions. I request hon. Members not to press them. I do not want to say more at this stage. I request that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

श्री सत्य नारायण बटिया : जहां तक इस बिल की भावना का प्रश्न है इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि यह श्रमिकों के हित में आगे बढ़ाया गया एक कदम है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि एक समुचित और पूरा कदम अगर बढ़ाया जाता और पूरे उत्साह के साथ बढ़ाया जाता तो हमें लगता कि यह हर प्रकार से मजदूरों के हित में बढ़ाया गया कदम है । इस विधेयक में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि पूंजीपतियों को संरक्षण देने वाला यह विधेयक है । मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं । कई उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन में बीस प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बोनस दिया जा रहा है । इस विधेयक के लागू होने के बाद इन सभी उद्योगों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को जो अधिक बोनस प्राप्त हो रहा है वह कम हो जाएगा इससे इन मजदूरों को लाभ के बजाय नुकसान ही होगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि बीस प्रतिशत की जो लिमिट लगाई गई है वह ठीक नहीं है और उसको हटा देना चाहिए । बीस प्रतिशत की मैक्सिमम लिमिट के रहते हुए मजदूरों में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए लिमिटेड उत्साह ही रहेगा । आपने उसको लिमिट कर दिया है । इस हर्डल को हटाना चाहिए । 8.33 प्रतिशत सब उद्योगों में नहीं दिया जा रहा है । कुछ उद्योगों में है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक ही प्रकार का काम करने वाले लोगों को एक ही तरह का अधिकार क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

यह संविधान के विरुद्ध है । हर एक नागरिक को अवसर की समानता है और इस आधार पर 8.33 प्रतिशत

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

का मिनिमम बोनस सब को मिलना चाहिए सरकार का कहना है कि रेलवे में प्रोडक्टिविटी बोनस दे रहे हैं। किन्तु इसके साथ ही मिनिमम बोनस भी रेलवे कर्मचारियों और आर्डिनेंस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मिलना चाहिए।

एक बात और है, इस विधेयक के तीसरे पेज पर कहा गया है :

"....for being set on in the succeeding accounting year and so on up to and inclusive of the fourth accounting year to be utilised for the purpose of payment of bonus in the manner illustrated in the Fourth Schedule."

प्रथम शेड्यूल में कहा गया है ऐलोकेबिल सरप्लस कितना है जो बोनस के लिए दिया जाना है। उस बोनस का जो ग्रौस प्रौफिट में से आया है। चतुर्थ शेड्यूल में उसका 60 या 67 प्रतिशत कालम नम्बर 2 में लिया गया है, बोनस गणना का उदाहरण देखिए उससे सारी बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है। पहले साल अवेलएबिल सरप्लस जो बोनस के लिए है वह 1 लाख 4 हजार 167 रु० है जिसमें से 8.33 प्रतिशत देने के बाद कुछ नहीं बचता। दूसरे साल उस कम्पनी को 6 लाख 35 हजार का फ़ायदा हुआ। 20 परसेंट जो बोनस के रूप में देना है वह आता है 2 लाख 50 हजार। उस पर सैट आन मिला है 2 लाख 50 हजार। तो इस नियम के अन्तर्गत 20 परसेंट बोनस देने के बाद 20 परसेंट ही सैट आन किया जायगा, जिसका मतलब हुआ कि 2 लाख 50 हजार रु० अगले साल के लिए कैरी फारवर्ड हो जाएगा। तो 1 लाख 35 हजार जो मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिए था वह पूंजीपति के पास चला गया। तीसरे साल 2 लाख 20 हजार प्राप्त हुआ पिछले साल का सैट आन हुआ है 2 लाख 50 हजार इसमें से मैक्सिमम बोनस देने के बाद जो दूसरे साल है वह 2 लाख 20 हजार रु० सैट आन के लिए है। चौथे साल कम्पनी को फ़ायदा हुआ 3 लाख 75 हजार रु० उसमें से 2 लाख 50 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जायगा। सैट आन हुआ 1 लाख 25 हजार। पांचवें साल कम्पनी को फ़ायदा हुआ 1 लाख 40 हजार, पिछला बचा हुआ था 2 लाख 20 हजार और 1 लाख 25 हजार। उसमें से 1 लाख 10 हजार रु0 देने के बाद सैट आन की राशि जो दूसरे साल से आयी हुई है चौथे साल में वह गायब हो गई जो 1 लाख 10 हजार और 1 लाख 25 हजार है। छठे साल में कम्पनी को फ़ायदा हुआ 3 लाख 10 हजार रु०, उसमें से 2 लाख 50 हजार देने के बाद जो सैट आन हुआ है 60,000 रु० और चौथे साल में जो बचा हुआ है सैट आन वह है 1 लाख 25 हजार। किन्तु दूसरे साल से जो 1 लाख 10 हजार आ रहा था वह पैसा चार साल की लिमिट रखने के कारण पूंजीपति के पास चला गया। 1 लाख 10 हजार रुपये फिर गायब। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कैलकुलेशन अनुसूची 4 में दी गई है, यह मजदूरों के हित के खिलाफ है, इससे पूंजीपति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा उनको महत्व मिलेगा। एक तरफ आप वर्कर्स की, मजदूरों की बात करते हैं, श्रमिकों की बात करते हैं, श्रमिकों के हितों का संरक्षण होना चाहिए। यहां महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि यह कैलकुलेशन मजदूरों के हित में नहीं है। इस आधार पर श्रम मंत्री महोदय की विधेयक की भावना अच्छी होते हुए भी इस कैलकुलेशन के कारण यह उपयोगी नहीं है, ऐसा मैं कहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 21st August, 1980."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clase-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2 to 5. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (*Substitution of new Sections for Section 10*)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 29 to 33, *substitute*—

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall apply to all employees irrespective of their age." (3)

Page 2,—

for lines 39 to 41, *substitute*—

"an amount equal to fifty percent of the total surplus or cent percent of the salary or wages earned by the employee during the accounting year, whichever is more." (4)

Page 2, line 28,—

add at the end—

"in order to fill the gap between payment of wages and payment of living wage." (6)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"Provided further that in case of Central and State Governments and Local Self Governments the allocable surplus shall be treated at par with the quantum admissible for payment of minimum bonus under this Act." (11)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 25,—

for "8.33" *substitute* "10". (20)

Page 2, line 26,—

for "one hundred rupees" *substitute*—

"one hundred and fifty rupees". (21)

Page 2, lines 40 and 41,—

omit "subject to a maximum of twenty per cent, of such salary or wage" (22)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी अमेंडमेंट इसी भावना के अनुरूप है कि सभी को बोनस मिलना चाहिए। पहला अमेंडमेंट सैक्शन 11 का है, जिसमें मैक्सीमम बोनस के बारे में कहा गया है, यह बुरन्त लागू होना चाहिए। यहां यह कहना चाहिए कि बोनस प्रत्येक वेतन भोगी को मिलना चाहिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया)

मैं क्लाज 10 पर आ रहा हूं, उसमें कहा गया है :—

"Provided that where an employee has not completed fifteen years of age at the beginning of the accounting year, the provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to such employee as if for the words "one hundred rupees", the words "sixty rupees" were substituted".

अर्थात् उसको 100 रुपये के बजाय 60 रुपये दिये जायेंगे । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बालक को बचपन में ही मजदूरी के लिए विषय परिस्थितियों के कारण विवश कर दिया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए था, 60 रुपये मिलने के बजाय उनको भी 100 रुपये ही मिलना चाहिए था । अगर यह सरकार वास्तव में बालक श्रमिकों के बारे में सोचती है, तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह सब के लिए समान होना चाहिए था ।

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, my amendment is clear that all the public sector employees are to be taken under the purview of the Bonus Act. Sir, you know that there is a Supreme Court judgment that bonus is to be treated as deferred wage and if bonus is to be treated as deferred wage, definitely all the Government employees should come under the purview of this Act. Sir, you know this because you are a trade unionist. Even the employees of the Lok Sabha are not getting bonus. So, they should get bonus. You should certify the amendment. Sir, if this amendment is accepted, then, more than one crore, employees, teachers and workers will be benefited. 50 lakhs of State Governments' employees are there, 40 lakhs employees of Central Government are there and 20 lakhs employees of semi-Government are there. So, more than one crore of employees will be benefited. Sir, it is the obligation of the Government to implement the constitutional that Government should endeavour to give fair wage to the workers. But they are not doing that. So, my amendment, I request other Members also to have the same opinion and fully support the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the amendments moved to Clause 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 6, 11, 20, 21 *and* 22 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9— (*Substitution of new section for section* 15)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 16 to 18,—

Omit "subject to a limit of twenty per cent of the total salary or wage of the employees employed in the establishment in that accounting year." (7)

Page 3, lines 20 to 22,—

Omit "up to and inclusive of the fourth accounting year to be utilised for the purpose of payment of bonus in the manner illustrated in the Fourth Schedule." (8)

Page 3, lines 31 and 32,—

omit "up to and inclusive of the fourth accounting year in the manner illustrated in the Fourth Schedule." (9)

Page 3,—

omit lines 33 to 36. (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 moved to Clause 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 9 and Clauses 10 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 and Clauses 10 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17— (*Amendment of Section 31A*)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 8, *insert*—

"(ii) the existing second proviso in the principal Act shall be omitted." (24)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I beg to move:

Page 5,—

for clause 17 *substitute*—

"17. section 31A of the principal Act, shall be omitted." (12)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, it is an important issue because the whole Central Government employees are agitated. You have fixed the target of railway productivity linked bonus. The total target of production in railway is 103 million tonnes for the last six months of 1980 and what is the achievement? The achievement is only 90 million tonnes because, Assam agitation is there, because the national calamities are there. So, you see, circumstances are beyond your control for implementing that. Sir, the productivity linked bonus—you are a trade unionist, you know—means concept of bonus. You will agree that it should go. The concept of bonus is deferred wage; and if you term it as productivity-linked bonus, if you insist on it, then the concept of bonus will go. So, the working class will not accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put amendments Nos. 12 and 24 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 18 to 22. So, I put Clause 17 as also Clauses 18 to 22 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 17, and Clauses 18 to 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17, and 18 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short Title and Commencement*)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

omit lines 5 and 6. (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 5 to Clause 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to the Enacting Formula and Long Title. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri K. A. Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I want to impress on the hon. Minister 3 points where, unfortunately, on the bonus issue a confrontation may take place. One is the question of LIC. You have to honour the agreement, or the verdict of the court. Two: the question of General Insurance employees where you have to have negotiations and round-the-table discussions, instead of making an arbitrary declaration of 15 per cent, contrary to what you are giving, viz. 20 per cent. Three: the Defence civilian employees who have to get productivity-linked bonus which you have promised, and which you have to implement.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: The hon. Member should come to my office tomorrow. I will talk to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF TEA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, AND TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next item, viz. the Statutory Resolution and the Bill on Tea, together. Now Shri Chaturbhuj.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं : "यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 13 अक्तूबर, 1980 को प्रख्यापित चाय (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1980 (1980 का अध्यादेश संख्या 15) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Now Mr. Ananda Pathak.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I support the Bill with some reservations. Sir, I rise to generally support the Bill with some reservations. I support the Bill because it has now covered a wider range in defining the expression reckless in-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

vestment or creation of incumbrances on the assets of tea undertaking or tea unit. As a matter of fact I had myself proposed in the meeting of the consultative committee for the ministry of commerce to amend this Act in the lines of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act as far as the powers of the Government as well as the authorised person were concerned. I think the Bill empowers the government to take immediate action to prevent any employer, owner or person in charge of tea gardens from acting in a manner that may affect the production of tea, manufactured or produced by the tea undertaking or tea unit, by reckless investment or creation of incumbrances on the assets of the tea undertaking or by diversion and misappropriation of Fund.

There are several instances where it is seen that apart from funds generated through the sweat and blood of the workers, the financial assistance, loan or subsidy sanctioned by the Tea Board or other financial institutions for particular purposes of development were also diverted to other channels or misappropriated. Even the hard earned provident fund money of the workers are misappropriated.

We find that in many of the tea gardens no fresh investments have been made for the development of tea plantations for decades together. No replantation programme has been carried out. In many gardens tea bushes are older than 70 years or 100 years. Tea industry is treated like a grocery shop wherefrom some of the unscrupulous owners want to make quick and easy profit and sell them out on double the price within a year or two and thus ruin the garden.

All these recklessness and shortsightedness and unidustrial policy of tea garden owners have rendered many of the tea gardens sick and uneconomic. Some of these tea gardens have been closed down and abandoned throwing thousands of workers and their family members on the street.

I hope now this Bill would enable the Central government to act in a determined manner and take over such tea gardens even without investigation wherever necessary. On the basis of the Tea (Amendment) Act, 1956 the Central Government took over some of the closed, sick and uneconomic tea gardens in West Bengal and Assam and appointed the Tea trading Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd., as authorised body to run the management of such tea gardens. The suffering workers of these tea gardens welcomed the take over as well as the new managements with high expectation. But unfortunately their expectations were belied soon, when they came to know that the new managements, the authorised person or body, had no authority to pay their arrear dues of wages, gratuity, provident fund and other liabilities. Nor they can incur capital expenditure for the construction of labour houses, for renovation and replacement of rotten machinery, replanting new bushes etc.

The authorised persons, acting as new management, had no power or authority to secure loan or financial assistance from any bank or any other sources like financial institutions. They have to manage the tea undertaking or unit from the limited fund provided by the Government or the fund generated internally by the taken over undertaking or unit, which is not possible within a short span of time. Consequently, sometimes the workers and employees did not get even their meagre wages and ration for weeks and months together leading to discontentment among the workers and hampering the production. Even after the Bill is passed, I do not know whether the authorised person or body can avail of the benefit of bank finance, housing loan and subsidy, Tea Board Hire Purchase

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

Scheme, replanting subsidy and loan and various other benefits that are available to tea industry, because the authorised person or body does not possess the title deed of the property, because in tea plantation there is a rule that without hypothecating the title deed of the property, they cannot secure any loan or financial assistance. Therefore, I do not know whether after passing this Bill, they can obtain loans, subsidy, etc. It has to be clarified.

The main reason behind this anomaly is the loopholes and lacunae in the Tea Act. However, I think the proposed amendment may remove some of the anomalies and priority would be given to the debts incurred or investment made by the authorised persons for carrying out the management and exercising the function of control in relation to a tea undertaking or tea unit over all other debts so as to enable the authorised persons to obtain finance from financial institutions.

Referring to the new section 15LL proposed in the Bill, I would like to demand that the liability of the workers in respect of their dues of the wages, provident fund, gratuity and other statutory entitlements should get first priority over all other liabilities, because the workers are the weakest section of the industry and they are always deprived of their legitimate rights.

Sir, the Government have already accepted the principle of giving priority to the liability of the workers, as has been seen in the case of the Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill, The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, etc. So, why not the same be done in the case of taken-over tea undertaking or tea unit?

The main lacuna and weakness of the Tea Act is that the period of notified order for taking over is five years, which may be extended to two years more, making it a maximum period of seven years. Even the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has the same object of taking over of sick and uneconomic undertakings for a period of five years which may be extended to 12 years. After doing so much exercise of investigation, taking over of the management, pumping enormous amount of money into the hands of the authorised persons from the Government exchequer for carrying out the management of a taken-over tea undertaking or unit and bringing it back to health why should the Government return the undertaking or unit to the same owner who made the undertaking or unit sick and ruined it, deprived the workers of their entitlements, deprived the Government of its revenue and deprived the country of its much needed foreign exchange? The Government have realised this position in the case of other taken-over industries and now the Government have come forward with the Bills for nationalisation in respect of the Jute companies, Bird and Co. and Hind Cycle Ltd. & Sen-Raleigh, which I have already stated. They now realise that without nationalisation, nothing can be done. Moreover, the period of taking over of a tea undertaking is only five years. It is unrealistic because the very nature of the tea industry is quite different from other industry. It is an agro industry and its crop depends on the climate, topography, etc. If the authorised persons have to bring the sick tea plantation to its health, they have to carry out replanting of new bushes and refilling the gaps. It will take 8 to 10 years before the plant reaches economic bearing age. So, from this point of view also it is unrealistic to assume that the authorise persons will invest considerable sum of money in planting and its maintenance knowing fully well that the tea under taking or unit will have to be returned before any harvesting is done from such

area. So, I propose that the taken over tea undertaking or unit should not be returned to the owner or person in charge from whom such undertaking or unit was taken over.

Now, in the definition of tea unit, the tea estate or garden having no factory has been excluded from the purview of taking over. In a way, this has defeated the very purpose of the Tea (Amendment) Act 1976, because due to mismanagement, negligence or various other unsound reasons, factories in such sick, uneconomic or closed or abandoned tea gardens have been ruined or finished. The Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. has made sufficient fund from the trade and business on tea and the Tea Board has also schemes and funds for such purposes. So, the authorised persons or agents be empowered to set up factory in such tea gardens from the above fund or the fund obtained from other financial institutions.

Now, coming to other loopholes in the Tea Act, I find that the more concerned and closely associated workers with the industry are not taken into confidence in the matter of investigation under Section 16B of the Tea (Amendment) Act, 1956. I, threfore, propose that the representatives of the workers as well as professional experts be also included in the body of persons to be appointed for investigation in relation to a tea undertaking or tea unit.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the directions that may be issued under Section 16C, Sub-section (i), after investigation should also include to assure the regular payment of wages and other statutory entitlements to the workers which is not there in this section.

One of the serious weaknesses in the Act is that after issuing the directions for a certain period, there is no remedy for bringing the defaulting person owning the tea undertaking or unit to task at any time during the said period. We have bitter experience about such cases where the persons concerned owning the tea undertaking or unit have more recklessly ruined the undertaking even after the directions are issued. In such case, I propose that the period indicated in the direction should be revoked immediately on receipt of the report of such default and the concerned tea undertaking or unit be taken over by the Government under Section 16D.

I hope that the hon. Minister would consider my suggestions and proposals and come forward with a comprehensive Bill to plug all these loopholes in the Tea Act, in the near future.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Member who has made some very valuable suggestions. I would like to assure him that all his suggestions will receive our due consideration. Besides, I would also go a step further and say that whenever he has any suggestion, he is always welcome to write to us, and we would certainly look into those suggestions and do whatever is possible.

Briefly I would like to say that the suggestions made were about replantation and looking after the interests of the workers. These will be ensured. I would like to assure the hon. Member and also the hon. House that this will be done, because this is really a very valuable suggestion from our point of view.

This Bill has been brought forward to face certain difficulties regarding the taking over of these gardens. One of the owners had gone to the court and the Calcutta High Court has given a ruling and our appeal was also not successful. Therefore, it was thought that this Bill should be introduced to remove the lacuna in the present Act.

Another reason why this Bill was introduced was that we wanted to make the three Tea Centres which

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

are functioning in London, Cairo and Sydney viable units. Now people come to these Centres and have just a cup of tea and some snacks. Centres of this type running .or example in a place like Oxford in London will not be very paying unless it is re-organised and run as a proper restaurant, of course, not giving up the basic idea o! promoting the sale of tea in the country, because London is one of the Centres which consumes a lot of our tea. Therefore, this is also taken care of.

Then hon. Member mentioned about replantation. I want to say for his information that we have agreed that the replantation subsidy will be Rs. 10,400 per hectare for the plains, Rs. 12,800 per hectare for the hill areas and Rs. 15,000 per hectare for Darjeeling, because the Darjeeling tea growers need special consideration. because it is a mountaneous area where the inputs are slightly higher than in the gardens in the plains.

Then, a provision has been made for advancing loans to such gardens which need assistance. The rate is Rs. 20,000 per hectare in the plains, Rs. 25,000 per hectare in the hilly areas and in Darjeeling.

These are some of the basic features of this Bill. Further, we want to make the taking over of the gardens easy and smooth. I want assure him that there is no idea of taking over these gardens, investing or sinking money in them and giving them back to the owners. We do not want to function as a hopsital where a patient is restored to health and then handed over to the relatives so that they can again make the unit sick or run it do destruction.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration and acceptance of the House.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: The Central Government had a scheme to set apart a sum for the replantation and rejuvenation of the sick tea gardens in Darjeeling. What has happened to that? Would you kindly enlighten me on that?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: A committee is looking into this and a report is being prepared. I can assure him that this will be given due consideration.

श्री चतुर्भुज : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह एक व्यापक बिल लाना चाहते हैं । इसको उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहिए ।

चाय एक राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है । इससे हमें बहुत बड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर एक छोटा सा केस गया था । उसको ले कर टी बोर्ड को बहुत वाइड पावर्ज दी जा रही हैं । आप समझते हैं कि आर्डिनेंस ला कर आप ने बहुत बड़ा तीर मार लिया है । अगर आप को राष्ट्रीय हित प्रिय है तो आपको एक व्यापक बिल अभी लाना चाहिए था । मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय हित में आप को इस को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए और इसके बदले में एक व्यापक बिल लाना चाहिए ।

मैंने इस अध्यादेश का विरोध इसलिए किया है कि मैं समझता हूं कि चाय बागान बीमा स्थिति में हैं । मैदानी इलाके हों या पहाड़ी बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है । इस टी बोर्ड की स्थिति खराब है विदेशों में पांच छः और देश में आठ दस इसकी शाखायें हैं और सब की स्थिति खराब है । आप तो जानते ही हैं कि आज

विदेशी मुद्रा की हमें कितनी सख्त जरूरत है। चाय उद्योग ऐसा है जो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा काफी मात्रा में कमा कर देता है। लेकिन इससे आज विदेशी मुद्रा बहुत कम प्राप्त हो रही है हमारे आयात निर्यात व्यापार का सन्तुलन भी बहुत बिगड़ा हुआ है।

यह एक बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक बात है। हम को सोचना चाहिए कि किस तरह से चाय उद्योग से हमें अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है और हमारा चाय का निर्यात बढ़ सकता है। इसको आप छोटे रूप में न लें। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त करें। वह इस उद्योग की स्थिति का गम्भीरता से अध्ययन करे, मंथन करके आपको सुझाव दे जिन को आप अमल में ला कर इस उद्योग को आगे बढ़ा सके और यह विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन का एक प्रमुख माध्य बन सके।

आप टी बोर्ड को व्यापक अधिकार दे रहे हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इसके बजाय सरकार को यह सारा काम अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए और टी बोर्ड को भंग किया जाय।

मेरी यही मांग है कि इस विधेयक को आप वापिस लें और एक व्यापक विधेयक लाएं ताकि देश का हित हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The quesion is:

"This House disapproves the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1980) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1980."

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Act is that after issuing the direc- consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up clause by cause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are still a few minutes left. We take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I am very grateful to all the Members on both sides for the cooperation they gave us. I request you to postpone this for Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

20.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 22nd December, 1980/Pausa 1, 1902 (Saka).

2-2-81—800.